

Theories, Facts and Comparisons.

BY J. M. S.

The books known as the Sacred Scriptures claim—as is well known—to be of Divine origin and to have Divine authority, and all Christians accept this claim as beyond controversy. This truth is sometimes expressed in another form, and the books are said to be inspired. That is, holy men wrote as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost.

The Latter-day Saints claim this also for the Book of Mormon, the Book of Doctrine and Covenants and the Pearl of Great Price. They claim that they are Holy Spirit who (in the words of Dr. Wette), "animated the Bible through and through," originated all these sacred books, and that they all have equal rights to be heard as "God's Word."

Strange to say, we are met by the assertion that, "In the Bible, some blunders in style or composition, or in its statements, might be excused because it has come down to us through human channels," but in the latter-day word of God, no mistakes of any kind are allowable. (Rev. Lamb.) The infallibility of this statement ought to be apparent to everybody. And if we know what inspiration means, what it admits in the writers of the Bible, and how much of human agency it employs, we will find no difficulty in accepting all the books before enumerated as equally inspired.

DIFFERENT THEORIES.

Among the ancient heathens and to a large extent among the Jews, the idea was held that while men were under the Divine influence, all voluntary action was suspended. Man operated as a kind of telegraph apparatus, the Divine Spirit being the electric current.

This improbable theory has also been advocated by some Christian divines who have taught that the Bible was dictated word for word as we have the books in the original languages. Others have maintained that only the "fundamental truths" were given by inspiration, while the arguments and illustrations were of human origin. Others again have said that those parts of the Bible that are obviously good are Divine, but not the rest.

The most rational theory is probably the one sanctioned by Dr. Doddridge and others. This theory opposes different kinds of inspiration; the first and highest providing for the revelation of things not previously known to the sacred writers; the second, providing for the purity of the writers against error in abiding doctrines and facts with which they were already acquainted; and the third, conferring Divine authority by the approbation of inspired men, on parts of writings originally composed without inspiration.

FACTS.

In order to be able to appreciate the merits of these different theories, the following facts must be known and considered:

Inspired writers had sometimes to "illegitimately search out" the facts they wrote about.

"It seemed good to me also, having diligently followed out (or searched out) every thing from the very first, to write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus."—Luke 1:3.

Sometimes inspired writers express the same thoughts in different words. For a comparison see the following:

"And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said, Take eat; this is my body."—Matt. xxvi: 26.

Luke has this passage thus:

"And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me."—Luke xlii: 19, 20.

Paul:

"The Lord Jesus took bread and when he had given thanks, he brake it, and said, Take eat; this is my body, which is broken for you: this do in remembrance of me."—1 Cor. 11: 24.

Here we have three accounts of one event, all given in different language. Examples of this kind are numerous, and the difference of language is sometimes so great that considerable difficulty arises out of it. This is notably the case with the narratives of the resurrection of our Lord.

Sometimes the inspired writers exhibit such differences as can be accounted for only from their different standpoints, or education or scopes. Matthew, for instance, writes for Jews and traces the genealogy of our Lord through Joseph to Abraham. Luke writes for a gentile and gives the genealogy through Mary up to Adam, the head of the human race, and the two genealogies are very difficult to reconcile. Sometimes the inspired writers quote uninspired authors:

"One of themselves, even a prophet of their own said, The Gentiles are always false, evil beasts, slow bellies."—Tit. 1: 12.

This quotation Paul is said to have taken from the Greek poet Epimenides, the words of whom still remain in few fragments.

At last, the inspired writers often quote from each other. This point is particularly worthy of our notice. There are more than two hundred quotations from the Old Testament found in the New, but not more than about seventy of these agree exactly with the Hebrew text. Many of these quotations are made from the Greek translation known as Septuagint, and

far as fraudulent entries under what are termed settlement laws are concerned, the people of every section have the remedy in their own hands.

The acquisition of title to public land under a fraudulent pre-emption, homestead, timber-culture, or desert-land entry, is a matter of impossibility unless the transaction be winked at and the perpetrator of the fraud be aided and abetted by persons in the immediate neighborhood.

Under nearly all of these laws the entryman is required to publish notice of his intention to make final proof, naming the time when the place where, and the officer before whom the proof will be submitted. If his entry has been fraudulently initiated, or if he has not complied with the requirements of the statute governing such cases, his neighbors surely know it, and with very little trouble and expense they can, either before or on the day of making final proof, enter protest against the issuance of patent on the entry, which will put the government on the inquiry, and in nine cases out of ten defeat the attempted fraud. But it seems that the men who are willing to put themselves to a little inconvenience for the public good are very scarce, as few if any protests of this kind are filed for the sole purpose of protecting the public domain from spoliation. At least seven-tenths of the protests entered are the result of spite, neighborhood quarrels, or a desire upon the part of the protestant to secure the land himself.

Robbery of Uncle Sam by taking his lands without giving an equivalent does not seem to be considered by the mass of the people a very serious offense. Men who would fire guns, ring bells, and rouse the whole country should they detect a thief with his hands in the national money vaults helping himself will, without concern, or smiling over the trick that is being played, witness the commission of perjury by three men, and a robbery of the people to the extent of a quarter of a section of land valued at from \$200 to \$400.

Men who are known to have perjured themselves in connection with land claims, either as principal or witness, so that 160 acres or less of land might be stolen from the government, misuse freely in society and are honored and respected by their fellow men, while the man who steals a horse from his neighbor is, by the same community, summarily hanged to the first tree.

The government has in its employ special agents whose duty it is to investigate fraudulent entries, and the Land Department is making every possible effort to suppress and prevent frauds. Any citizen cognizant of an attempt to fraudulently acquire title to land may secure an investigation and bring the offender to justice, by simply reporting the facts to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. So long as they fail to do so, frauds will continue to be perpetrated, and the people must take the blame.

HENRY COFF.

Southern News.

A little stir is manifested in the county over certain gold diggings having been found northeast of Millford.

J. M. Dunning was arraigned before the court yesterday on a charge of unlawful cohabitation and pleaded guilty. He will be sentenced tomorrow.

Beaver is indulging herself in considerable legal ability just now. Messrs. M. Kirkpatrick, W. H. Dickson, Arthur Brown and J. A. Marshall, Salt Lake legal lights, are with us.

Last Saturday morning it was learned by the employees of the woolen mills that the building had a very narrow escape from being burned during the night previous. From some cause, supposed to be a spark, a quantity of bark and kindling wood got on fire in the boiler room and made quite a blaze. Mr. Wilford Robinson was running the grist mill during Friday night, and he discovered the fire, broke through the window and extinguished the blaze. Had promptness not been used in this matter, a more serious loss than the community was recently called upon to sustain would have inevitably been the result.

In the Second District Court this week the district attorney moved for a dismissal of the case against Gustaf Brandt, child-stealing, and it was so ordered. The case of the United States vs. Dora Iverson, fornication, was continued for the term, and a similar order was made in the cases of Emily Crane and Esther Hickman. The case of the United States vs. J. P. Barton, violation of postal laws, was continued for the term. A similar order was made in each of the following cases: United States vs. Fannie P. Slaught, Joseph H. Joseph, Andrew J. Alford, R. W. Reeve, W. W. Hammond; the People vs. A. J. Moore, compounding a crime, and grand larceny, and the People vs. Geo. Ellison.

William W. Taylor, of Harmony, Washington Co., was brought up before U. S. Commissioner J. R. Wilkins on Monday, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to await the action of the grand jury in December next, and three of the witnesses were held in the sum of \$200 each. Brother Taylor is the father of Elder E. Z. Taylor, who recently died while on a mission to Virginia. The health of Brother Taylor is very bad. He is a great sufferer from dyspepsia and it was with exceeding great difficulty that he made the journey from his home to appear before the commissioner.—Beaver Union, Sept. 21.

LAND REVIEW.

Fraudulent Entries—Responsibility of Settlers—Efforts of Land Department to Prevent Frauds.

Editor Deseret News:

Almost ever since the passage of the pre-emption law, the first Congressional enactment intended to protect the poor man against the rich purchaser, and to secure homes for actual settlers, complaints have been rising respecting fraudulent land entries.

The homestead, timber-culture, desert-land, and other laws have afforded additional opportunities, for the perpetration of frauds which have not been allowed to pass unused.

From every quarter the cry of "fraud" is heard in connection with disposals of the public domain. So

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES.

How to Sow the Seed and Care for the Plants.

LEVAN, Junb Co., September 22, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

In a late issue of the NEWS is an inquiry about osage orange for hedge. I will give a little of my experience in that regard. I plant in the spring about the middle of May. The seed must be separated before sowing. Open a trench with a hoe in good tilled ground, not manured, and sow. Cover about one and a half inches. Keep the ground moist, till the plants have got a good start. Keep weeds off the ground. Next spring dig the plants up, and trim them. Take off one third of the roots and two thirds of the top, and plant out where the hedge is wanted, eight inches apart. About the first of August they should be trimmed again to about twelve inches high, and not be irrigated after August, as the wood must be matured to stand the frost during the winter. Next year I would trim about the middle of July to about 18 inches high and 12 to 15 inches wide. In the latter part of August trim again to about 20 to 24 inches wide and about 18 inches high. If that is continued two years more the fence will then be about two feet six inches wide and from three feet six inches to four feet high, and strong enough to turn any kind of stock after the fifth year. I would not irrigate in summer, but give it one watering either late in the fall after growth has ceased or early in the spring. Let the water run two or three days. Trim twice every year. I have got 22 rods nine years old, and I consider it a profitable as well as an ornamental fence in any town or city. But the hedge must be trimmed every year.

I have found but two persons opposed to such a hedge; one planted one and neglected to train it; the other party ran his face against some of the branches of the hedge that protruded out on the sidewalk and he is dreadfully opposed to osage orange hedges. The following is from a botanical work:

Osage Orange (*Maclura Aurantiaca*).—A native from Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. The best way to secure seed for planting is to soak it in a running creek until it commences sprouting, then plant like any other seed. Another way to sprout it is by putting it in a vessel and covering it daily with warm water, until the sprouts come out. We prefer the first method. Proper time to sow is in April or May.

Yours respectfully,  
H. C. L. JORGENSEN.

Deputies in Thurber.

"Z" writes as follows from Thurber, Utah, Sept. 20th, 1888:

Deputies Armstrong and McGeary raided in this part of the country Tuesday night, September 18th. They visited George Brinkerhoff's residence, aroused the inmates and subpoenaed his wife and supposed plural wife to appear before the grand jury at Beaver, and subpoenaed two members of a neighboring family as witnesses in the same case. They were not successful in finding Brother Brinkerhoff at home. They went to Teasdale, a small place about six miles southeast of here, subpoenaed some of Brothrs F. W. Young's family to appear before the grand jury. They also visited the residence of Bishop George Coleman and placed him under arrest for unlawful cohabitation. He was released on his word of honor to appear before the commissioner for examination, but his supposed plural wife was required to give \$200 bonds before the justice of Teasdale precinct to appear as a witness.

Last night they made a move on Carnas Creek, a small place south of east from Teasdale, and just after daylight captured Benjamin Perkins. He gave bonds before the justice of Teasdale in the penal sum of \$800 for his appearance for examination on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. The deputies are supposed to be in these parts yet and we may hear of their movements further on.

Walla Walla, W. T., Sept. 18.—Last night Edward Young, a young Englishman, was found dead in an opium joint. He had been missing for several days before being found. When found the body was under a bunk, with boxes piled all around it, so it was completely concealed. Young was last seen at 12 o'clock Saturday night. His parents reside in England, his father being a prominent Episcopal clergyman. The young man, who was about 20 years old, ran away from home about two years ago and came to this country.

WORTH KNOWING.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it.—Trial bottle free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (4)

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c. and \$1. at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (4)

FOR SALE

ONE 2-TON FARM SCALE, NOT MUCH the worse for wear. A bargain. Enquire at DESERET NEWS Office.

FAMILY RECORDS.

The following Sizes and Prices, to be had at the DESERET NEWS OFFICE, Salt Lake City.

Full Kiecher—1 Quire, \$3.00; 2 Quire, \$4.00; 3 Quire, \$5.25; 4 Quire, \$6.50; 5 Quire, \$7.50.

Roan and Cloth—1 Quire \$3.00; 2 Quire, \$4.00; 3 Quire, \$5.25; 4 Quire, \$6.50; 5 Quire, \$7.50.

Full Roan—1 Quire, \$3.50; 2 Quire, \$4.75; 3 Quire, \$6.00; 4 Quire, \$7.25; 5 Quire, \$8.50.

Full Book—1 Quire, \$4.00; 2 Quire, \$5.25; 3 Quire, \$6.50; 4 Quire, \$7.75; 5 Quire, \$9.00.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay 2-year-old MARE Colt, white star in forehead, illegible brand on left shoulder. If damare and cois on said animal be not paid within 15 days from date of this notice, she will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the estray pound, Mount Pleasant, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 9th day of October, 1888.

Dated at Mount Pleasant Precinct, Sanpete Co., Utah, this 21th day of September, 1888.

LAURITZ LARSEN.

Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Levi E. Riter, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of Levi E. Riter, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to W. W. RITER, at No. 344, Fourth East, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

W. W. RITER,  
LEVI E. RITER,  
Administrators of the Estate of Levi E. Riter, deceased.  
Dated Salt Lake City, Aug. 8, 1888. W4W

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the CUTICURA Remedies.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one third the size of the other and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and today, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever; was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. ALLEN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases.

I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shut public places by reason of my disgusting humors. I have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's.

IDA MAY BASS,  
Olive Branch P. O., Miss.

From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds.

I have taken several bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT with all the results I could wish for. About this time last year, when commencing its use, I weighed 145 pounds, and today I weigh 172 pounds.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is beyond all doubt the greatest blood purifier ever compounded.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

HOW MY BACK ACHES! Back Ache, Kidney Pains and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. 25 cts.