

years after the flood, and during the building of the Tower of Babel, God commanded a certain number of people who were in the land of that remarkable edifice to take their journey into a valley northward. They were led by a man who became the head of the first nation of people who inhabited America after the flood. Mahouri Moriamer, or the "Brother of Jared" as he is spoken of in the book of Ether, in the Book of Mormon, after landing on the southern coast of the promised land (North America) became the founder, first king and prophet of the greatest and most numerous nation of people that has ever inhabited America, called in the book of Ether the "Jaredites." They dwelt upon this continent for several centuries, and during the last century of this imperial dynasty the kingdom was divided, and in endeavoring to establish the supremacy of one kingdom over the other, the whole people became so fearfully wicked that God through his prophet Ether declared their entire overthrow, saying that there should be but one man left to tell their history and overthrow to the succeeding nation that God should bring to possess the land. This fearful prediction was fulfilled and their last king, Coriantumr, only remained a remarkable historical fact, that as in the house of Jared and his brother this great kingdom was begun, so also it should end—Coriantumr being a literal descendant of Jared. The overthrow of this great kingdom took place about 555 years before the birth of the Savior.

A few years previous to and during the Babylonian conquest of Judea, under Zedekiah, and in the 11th year of his reign, God brought a colony out from Jerusalem, among whom was Mulek, the only surviving son of Zedekiah—for in this year Zedekiah was taken captive—and all his sons slain, and he himself carried to Babylon. This colony landed in North America, near the narrow neck of land, on the Atlantic side. (Historical proof of this from the ruins of Central America and the Book of Mormon, will be given in the proper place.) Soon after their landing they met with Coriantumr, who dwelt with them for the space of nine moons, and received burial by them. Mulek and his people journeyed south into the northern portions of South America, where they became very numerous.

About 350 years after their landing they were discovered by King Mosiah, who was a descendant of the house of Lehi, which Lehi, with his family, as also the family of Ishmael (a descendant of the house of Ephraim) by the direct command of God, took their journey from Jerusalem in the first year of the reign of Zedekiah. They traveled south-east to the 19th degree of north latitude, thence east to the coast of Arabia; there a ship of superior and peculiar construction was built, and from there they sailed a little south of east, and landed on the coast of Chili, South America, 30 degrees south latitude, about 591 years before the birth of the Savior.

Soon after landing this colony divided, taking the name of Nephites and Lamanites, the latter being the rebellious portion. God set a mark upon them, which resulted in a skin of blackness coming upon them, and to this day does the curse of the Almighty remain upon their descendants. The other branch journeyed north-east, and located in the central portions of the land and under the reign of their king, Mosiah, about 350 years after they left Jerusalem, took their departure into the northern portions of South America, when a union under King Mosiah took place with the people of Zarahemla, who were descendants of Mulek. These two nations or families became very numerous, spreading over both North and South America.

The Nephite branch of this family became extinct, except a small remnant which is still in existence, of which mention and proof will be given elsewhere. One of their generals, named Moroni, lived to see the overthrow of his people by the Lamanites, and 420 years after the birth of the Savior, by the command of the Almighty, Moroni deposited, in the hill called by them Cumorah, an abridgement of their history written by himself, on golden plates. These plates are the same from which the Book of Mormon was translated by Jo-

seph Smith, he having had the same delivered to him by this same Moroni who 1,400 years before, deposited them in the hill Cumorah, that the Scriptures might be fulfilled—"Truth shall spring out of the earth and righteousness look down from heaven."

I now come to the important and highly interesting subject, "The evidence of the Divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon" from the ancient ruins of America. History so far, in her researches in American antiquities, locates over 500 ruined cities in Southern Mexico, Central America, Yucatan and Costa Rica, many of them connected by paved roadways 10 to 40 feet wide. (Book of Mormon, page 445, verse 2, and "Native Races," pages 256-7, and Stephen's "Yucatan.") In the magnificent city of Copan, in 1836, Colonel Galt visited these ruins, being the first one to examine them and write upon the same, although they were located in the year 1700 (Stephen's "Travels in Central America," page 181, vol. 1.)

To Mr. Stephens, however, the world is indebted for the wonderful discoveries brought to light, that are found in that city, and many others which I shall refer to in these articles. His visit to the ruins was in 1840. Bancroft, in his "Native Races" produces authentic testimony to show that there was but little known about this city until Stephens and Catherwood astonished the world with their discoveries of famous buildings, altars, statuary, temples and idols. This city is located on the Rio Copan, in the State of Honduras, Central America, and is one of many that are found there. One of these grand and imposing temples is a beautiful sculptured altar with two grooves in the top, "strongly suggestive of flowing blood and slaughtered victims." ("Native Races," pages 94 and 95). In the Book of Mormon, page 503, General Mormon informs us that in a war then going on, which ended only in the overthrow of the Nephites, the Lamanites drove the people from their cities and did offer them up as sacrifices to their idol gods, and who can say that it was not upon those very altars of Copan and upon other altars bearing the same peculiarities which are found in other ruined cities of America, that this scene did take place, recorded in the Book of Mormon, in the 386th year of the Christian Era, and 1474 years before most of these altars were known to exist which are found in Copan? Many of these cities in Honduras, Yucatan and Guatemala, produce some of the most exquisite carvings in stone, and vases painted in great beauty. In some are found gigantic statues, obelisks and highly sculptured columns, animals and figures, serpents and signs, and carvings in all kinds of fantastic conglomeration, hieroglyphics, signs and symbols, so singularly different, that Mr. Stephens and others have supposed the existence of two nations differing entirely from one another, and that through the rise and progress, decline and fall, one nation being succeeded by another, erected upon her dying embers and fallen greatness of her empire, a new city, and commingled their skill and greatness with the remains of the extinct nation that preceded them. Many of these ancient cities show this, and the Book of Mormon sustains it; or to properly state the matter and carry out the evidence systematically, the Book of Mormon so informs us, and the evidence before us in these cities so confirms it.

These signs and symbols, grouping of animals and figures, with hieroglyphics, resemble those of Egypt and others those from Nineveh. The Book of Mormon, page 515, informs us that the Nephites wrote in a "reformed Egyptian," and page 1, that their language when they left Jerusalem was from the learning of the Jews and the language of the Egyptians; and also on page 536 we are informed that this first nation built a great city by the narrow neck of land where the sea divides the land, and that all the land south of the narrow neck was preserved for game, and the whole face of the land northward was covered with inhabitants. About 555 years B. C., when the colony of Mulek landed in North America, they found the land strewn with the ruins of buildings and the bones of men and animals, as far as the eye could reach; no other place in America answers so well to show their place of landing as Honduras or Yucatan, two of the states of Central America. In

Yucatan 40 ruined cities have been discovered by Stephens and Catherwood alone, and many of them close to the shore.

On page 404, verse 27, we are informed that the land north was named Mulek, and the land south Lehi, for the Lord did bring Mulek into the land north and Lehi into the land south. There are many places in the Book of Mormon that locate the land Desolation north of the narrow neck and bordering on the land Bountiful which was south. Page 439, 349, and on page 394, verse 1, names it Desolation and as being the first place of the landing of the colony of Mulek, on page 274. There is still another and stronger evidence that two nations occupied these cities. The first nation, Jaredites, used granite in the construction of their dwellings, and when the other took possession, used perishable rock to repair the buildings and this, decaying more or less has left many of these buildings almost as they were when repaired. Mr. Stephens and others have remarked this fact. The Book of Mormon tells us that when the second nation came to possess the land, they repaired many cities and built many new ones. (Page 445, verse 2.)

The colossal and gigantic sculptured monuments found in these cities prove their inhabitants to have been skillful in the use of tools and metals, as the many relics enumerated by Bancroft in his Native Races goes to show. The Book of Mormon informs us that both nations, the Jaredites and Nephites, understood the manufacture of wood, iron, copper, brass, steel, gold and silver, and the working of ores, as being taught to the Nephites (page 65) and that the workmanship on the first temple they built was exceeding fine, and that it was built after the plan of Solomon's temple. On page 547 we are also informed that the Jaredites were very skillful in the working of all kinds of metals and ores and in the manufacture of all kinds of tools to till the earth, to plough, to sow, reap and hoe, and thrash, and to work their beasts, and in the manufacture of all kinds of weapons of war. In looking over the many ruined cities we observe those things which stand out most prominently. Kanah gives us a ruined archway—"Darkness and an unknown history rest upon it, and in the quiet solitude looking down upon the ruins around, reminds you of the arch that spans the sacred way to Rome, erected by Titus to commemorate his victory over the Jews and the overthrow of their city." ("Native Races," vol. 4 page 208.)

The many watch towers (some in perfect preservation) which are found in these ruined cities of America, are subjects of much speculation. They are found in the outskirts or entrances to these cities, and sometimes in the centre of what proves to have been a beautiful garden, interspersed with paved walks, interesting sculptured statuary, and the remains of fountains. The Book of Mormon informs us of the erection of towers used for the following purposes: as places of proclamations, as outlooks to flee to for safety, and as places of worship, where he who possessed such a tower could retire to the top thereof, and pour out his soul in silent prayer and a 'oration unto the Giver of all good. (Pages 146 v. 6; 183 v. 11; 405 v. 1, 2. Native Races, vol. 4, pages 552, 570, 613) Tubom, in Yucatan, first visited by Mr. Stephens, gives us a watch tower on the outskirts of the city, (see "Stephens' Yucatan" and "Native Races," vol. 4 page 256.)

These towers are found in numerous places in America. In Colorado, in Mancos Cañon, a tower over 20 feet high is standing, and several in the McElm Cañon. These were discovered by Messrs. Jackson and Ingersoll in September, 1874 during the Hayden government survey.

America is the land of pyramids, and the many which are referred to in Stephens and Catherwood's works, as also Bancroft's Native Races, and Baldwin's American Antiquities will be introduced in the next chapter.

To be continued.

UTAH STAKE CONFERENCE.

Quarterly Conference of Utah Stake of Zion, held in Provo City, commencing 10 a. m., May 31st, 1879.

Present: President John Taylor and Brigham Young, of the Twelve

Apostles; Counselor D. H. Wells, President L. John Nuttall, of Kanab; the Presidency of the Stake and many of the Bishops of the Wards.

Opening prayer by Bishop George Halliday. Counselor D. H. Wells, in his remarks, alluded to one of the objects of the re-organization of the Stakes of Zion to be, that the status of the members of the Church might be known, and that through the reports a spirit of emulation be given to the people in building up Zion. It was agreeable to some to neglect their duties and take the lighter tasks, but all should be willing to shoulder the burdens as they present themselves and work faithfully to advance Zion's interests. Referred to the general anticipation of an impending crisis in the earth's history. The cause of this does not so much depend upon the positions of the great planets in connection with our earth as with the deeds of the wicked and corrupt inhabitants thereof. God is preparing a people ready to receive the Lord Jesus at his coming. It becomes necessary that we should live in that manner so that we may be prepared for his reign upon the earth.

The statistical reports of the Stake were then read, followed by the presentation of the general and local Church authorities, who were unanimously sustained.

Saturday, 2 p.m.

Prayer by Bishop John Brown. Apostle Brigham Young said he knew of no better armor to resist the power of the adversary than the comforting influences of the Spirit of God, lifting and buoying us up above the things of the earth; we can try to bring ourselves to a more united state by being more firm in living the principles of the gospel; alluding to the co-operative institutions he advocated a change from the present manner of conducting them; proposed that the capital stock should be held by the many, and the profits shared by the consumer; referred to the hard times complained of by some; said some people were always behind on account of their mismanagement, when with a little self denial, they might be in a different condition. The speaker extended his remarks on the practical duties of life, advising the practice of the principles of the gospel in all social intercourse and business relations of the Saints.

Pres. L. John Nuttall, in reflecting upon the many instructions given to the Saints, wondered if the fact was lost sight of that the same priesthood and power with which these instructions were given, was held by the listeners themselves, and that by the proper exercise of those powers could make the teachings received of practical effect for their salvation here and hereafter.

Elder Warren Smith, of American Fork, returned missionary from England, depicted the close times experienced by the working classes of England, asking the brethren to aid in the gathering of the poor from that land and at least keep up a correspondence with them. He bore a strong testimony to the truth of the work.

Sunday, June 1st, 10 a.m.

After usual devotional exercises, President John Taylor occupied the greater portion of the morning in a discourse on the practical duties of the Saints, alluding to the necessity of the missionary service being filled with men of integrity and zeal for the kingdom of God; advised that care and kindness should be extended to the families of the brethren on missions, ministering to their wants with willing hands. Referring to the agitation of the brethren over the scarcity of water for irrigation, advised calmness and a brotherly spirit to prevail, instead of contending one with another; deprecated the idea of going to law, thereby ignoring the provisions made by the gospel for the adjustment of difficulties among members of the Church, and enlarged on many important principles necessary for the observance of the Saints.

President A. O. Smoot followed, expressing his pleasure in hearing the good instructions given, exhorting the people to bring their lives and actions in accord therewith; announcing that in consequence of the return of President Taylor and party, and the departure of Counselor H. H. Cluff on missionary service to the Sandwich Islands, the conference would be

adjourned until the next regular quarterly conference.

Benediction by Counselor D. H. Wells.

A. JONES, Clerk.

The necessity of a Tabernacle for convening the people of the country was impressed upon the mind by the great numbers present. A good spirit pervaded the conference, the efforts of the choir, led by Prof. James E. Daniels, aided materially to the enjoyment on the occasion, rendering some new anthems, which were appreciated by the Saints. The majority of the people of our city and many from the adjoining wards assembled on the Depot grounds to bid good bye to President Cluff and wife, en route to their field of labor.

A. J.

PERSONS wishing any information about land matters should address T. C. Bailey, Land Agent, Salt Lake City, who can generally save settlers the expense of a trip to the Land Office. Information free. inclose stamp. w 20

NOTICE.

CASH entry duplicate receipt No. 707 issued November 10th, 1871, by the Receiver of the United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, to Arza K. Hinkley, Probate Judge, in trust for the citizens of Heneferville, Summit County for the S W 1/4 and W 1/4, S R 1/4, Section 4, and N E 1/4, N W 1/4 and N W 1/4, N E 1/4, Section 9, in Township 3, North of Range 4, east; containing three hundred and twenty acres of land, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, amounting to four hundred dollars, has been lost, and this is to give notice of my intention to apply for a repayment of the purchase money paid for all said lands in Section 9, same Township and Range.

ELIAS ASPER, Probate Judge of Summit Co., U. T.

DELINQUENT ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

To Empire Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, and to Olavs Sjoberg:

YOU and each of you are hereby notified that the Morsac Silver Mill Company has expended in working the assessments required by law in the "Prince Oscar of Sweden" Mining location, for the year 1878, situated in Utah Mining District, Summit County, Utah Territory, the following sums being the amount of your assessments in the same, viz:

Empire Mining and Milling Co.,\$6 33
Olavs Sjoberg,\$6 62
And unless you come forward and pay said sums to the undersigned within the time required by law, to-wit, 180 days from date, your respective rights in and to said mining location will be forfeited to us.
MORSAC SILVER MILL COMPANY,
By EDWARD P. FERRY, Secretary.
Dated May 28, w178m

THE YALE ARTIFICIAL LEG

Is pronounced by leading Surgeons and those who wear them to be the best. A perfect fit guaranteed without the presence of the patient. A descriptive pamphlet sent free. Address GEO. B. HOGGSON, New Haven, Conn.

Important to Wool Growers!

I take pleasure in announcing that I am making a pure "TOBACCO SHEEP DIP" from the best Kentucky Leaf, which makes an article of uniform strength and purity, without the addition of poisonous substances, and should be diluted 100 parts to one (although safe to use at any degree of strength) for dipping sheep.

This dip is convenient for use, as it only requires water to dilute it. As tobacco is so well known to wool growers who have used the same, I can only add that I have it in this convenient form for them—put up in one and five gallon tin packages, sealed tightly.

Order either of my Sheep Dips, viz:

Concentrated Extract of Tobacco, Also, Non-Poisonous Sheep Dip Price per gallon:

Tobacco Dip\$2.75
Non-Poisonous Dip2.25
S. H. KENNEDY, Manufacturer, Omaha, Neb.

Pamphlet sent free. Address—H. B. CLAWSON, Agent, Salt Lake. w13