

of the 13 colonies, also as a signal for the assembling of the brass band. At sunrise there was a salute of three guns as a signal for the hoisting of the national colors on the liberty pole and public buildings. At 8.30 a.m., a salute of three guns called the officers and citizens together at the Social Hall, where a procession was formed by the marshal of the day. At 10 o'clock a.m., meeting was called to order by the marshal of the day. Singing by the Tabernacle choir. Prayer by the chaplain. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Mrs. S. A. Andrews; reading of the Declaration of Independence; an oration by Charles Sperry, Esq.; "Hail Columbia" by the brass band; after which there was also singing by several ladies and the Sunday School choir. A speech was made by President Geo. Teasdale, after which toasts and sentiments were read. Then there was singing by the choir and the assembly was dismissed by the chaplain. At 1.30 p.m. the Sunday-school children were called to the Tabernacle to receive tickets for the party, which took place at 2.30 p.m. in the Social and Union Halls. In the evening there was a dance for the adults, which passed off with a good feeling, and all enjoyed themselves.

SILAS L. JACKSON,
Reporter.

MALAD CITY.

The following exercises were the order of the day: Hoisting the Stars and Stripes at daybreak; firing cannon, music by the brass band, etc. At 10 o'clock the people met under a large and splendid bowery built by the young men, when the usual exercises were in order, such as singing by the choir, prayer by the chaplain, singing, reading the declaration of Independence, song—"Star Spangled Banner," oration by R. G. Evans, a variety of songs and short speeches, closing with prayer by the chaplain. At 2 p.m. the little ones had a party, and at 8 p.m. there was a dance for the adults. There were no rows or drunken persons.

The health of the people at present is good. Considerable damage has been done to our crops by the grasshoppers. Our Sunday School is in a prosperous condition, under the management of Brothers Edward Roberts and James P. Harrison. Our Sunday meetings are well attended considering the time of the year—irrigating, etc. Our irrigating waters are well managed this summer by Henry R. Evans, our county surveyor, who has been appointed general watermaster for the Marsh Creek waters, running to Malad Valley, and to the credit of Mr. Evans, I must say, that under his wise management, we have had, so far this summer, in the water department, peace, harmony and good feeling.

The co-op store is doing well, the president, Mr. Jenkin Jones, and the board of directors are, in my judgment, "The right men in the right place," in fact everything in Malad City at present is "all right."

CYMO.

THE DIVINE AUTHENTICITY OF THE BOOK OF MORMON.

BY ELDER W. H. H. SHARP.

NO. III.

I wish to call the attention of the reader to a few important monuments of a "Pyramidal" order of construction (found in Mexico) to show the extent of the works of their builders, of whom the Book of Mormon clearly speaks.

At Xochitcalco is a remarkable pyramid having a still more remarkable base. This piece of work was built with five stages or stories, standing upon a base composed of rock, excavated and hollowed, in which are chambers and galleries, coated with a shining, glistening preparation. One of these galleries measured by Humboldt showed a length of 2,160 inches, being but ten inches short of the great gallery measurement in the pyramid of Gizeh.

Another important and ancient mound is the pyramidal monument of "Cholula." That celebrated traveler Humboldt when he visited this great structure made the following measurements—the square of its base measured 1,400 feet, and at this day is 160 feet high. This pyramid covers an area of 45 acres, and

historical evidences, indicates a date anterior to the settling in Mexico of the Toltec nation, which kingly dynasty began in Mexico during the sixth century of the Christian era. The pyramid of Gizeh, covers an area of 13 acres. The pyramid found near Teotihuacan, circumscribes an area of 11 acres. Captain Dupaix in his work on Mexican antiquities, examined two pyramids near Antiquera, penetrated by galleries lined with hewn stone, one of them decorated with beautiful sculptured ornamentations and designs.

Humboldt carefully examined and describes, the highly finished and beautiful pyramid at Papantla, in the state of Vera Cruz. The only material employed in its construction, are immense blocks of hewn stone laid in mortar. These blocks are admirably cut and polished. The measurement at the base of this pyramid is 328 feet, and over 60 feet high. This beautiful polished monument has been greatly admired and commented upon; its sides are covered with hieroglyphic and symbols, sculptured serpents and crocodiles, and it stands a proud memento of its builders, proving them to have been schooled in a system of architectural proficiency, not surpassed by any nation whose ruins and monuments mark their epochs on the earth. The impossibility to decipher the hieroglyphics and signs on this monument leads us to suppose that it was erected by the Nephites. No living person claims the ability to decipher them; its characters are hidden, fulfilling the language of the book of Mormon, "For behold out of the books which have been written and which shall be written, shall this people be judged, for by them (the books written) shall their works be known unto men." Book of Mormon, page 487, v. 1, also page 515, v. 8, "which are called among us the reformed Egyptian, being handed down and altered by us according to our manner of speech," and also "that none other people knoweth our language, therefore God hath prepared means for the interpretation thereof." And page 102, v. 17, "And they shall be the words of them that have slumbered."

That astronomy was incorporated among the studies of these ancient builders has come to light, and the Book of Mormon confirms the evidence. The discovery of a very ancient monument in Mexico is described by Captain Dupaix (see Baldwin's Ancient America, page 122). He informs us that this monument is devoted entirely to the subject of astronomy. On the south side of this rocky monument are sculptured hieroglyphical figures relating to the science of astronomy. The most striking figure in the group is that of a man in profile, standing erect and directing his view to the rising stars in the sky; he holds to his eye a tube or optical instrument, below his feet is a treize, divided into six compartments, with as many celestial signs carved upon its surface. Astronomical tubes in perfect preservation have been found in many of the mounds of North and South America. In one of the ancient tombs of Peru has been found a silver figure in the act of using one of these tubes made for telescopic purposes. (Baldwin's Ancient America, page 254.) In the Book of Mormon, pages 293, v. 7, the Prophet Alma reasons upon the earth and her motions, also the planets which move in their regular form; see page 421, v. 8.

We will now leave the history of the pyramids for the present to further investigation by the reader, who is referred to the works of Stephen and Catherwood, "Squires' Nicaragua," "Baldwin's Ancient America," "Stephen's Central America and Yucatan," also "Nouveau's Rambles in Yucatan," and "Native Races." Although these works treat upon America and her ancient inhabitants inform us of mighty ruins and great discoveries, deal in traditions, fables and dreams, myths and theories, yet they lack the truth and the facts which are found recorded in the Book of Mormon, the sacred key that unlocks the long silent tongue of the ruins of America.

We will now enter into the ruined city of Chichen. This city, in its quiet way, substantiates the divinity of the Book of Mormon; it is one of the most celebrated ruined cities of Yucatan. It gives us some of the finest specimens of aboriginal art that have ever been found in

that the American continent has produced, consisting of paintings, sculptured designs, bas reliefs in stucco, ornamental mountings on the front of her palaces, carved and highly polished door posts and lintels. The many beautiful buildings, which in their order of construction demonstrate that they were devoted to the observance of religious worship, and the many remarkable other differences which are noted in these ruins has led all who have stood in these ancestral halls, and walked through the streets paved by those ancient people, to remark that when all was well with the inhabitants that then dwelt there, their city evidently was a great capital and centre of religious worship, and that her devotees were highly civilized, and ranked as superior in many respects to those of their neighbors around. The Book of Mormon, in the dispensation beginning with the personal advent of the Savior at the close of the 34th year of the Christian era, enlightens us upon this point, and when we reflect that in every age of the world civilization has increased in proportion to the peace and union of a people, we cannot but admit that a higher order of civilization would be attained under the personal guidance and leadership of the Almighty. (Book of Mormon, p. 455 to 496.)

From the beginning of the 35th year, A. D., to the close of the 2nd century, the inhabitants who dwelt in this ruined city, which now bears the name of Chichen, were, no doubt, a few of the many who dwelt in the land, and who, as a nation of people, enjoyed the benign influences of the personal direction of the Savior, rose to the highest degree of civilization and power. The Book of Mormon informs us that the people under this peaceful reign spread over both North and South America. No dissensions among them, no high or low, no distinction of coat, color of birth, that they lived as one great, common family, (page 492) enjoying the great blessings which were showered down upon them by the beneficent hand of the Creator—both temporal and spiritual—that the world before or since has never been made the recipient of, (excepting Enoch and his people) and that during this heavenly state of affairs, cities were built, old ones repaired, and improvements upon a gigantic scale entered into throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. They were an exceeding fair and delightful people, there being no lying, stealings or any manner of iniquity among them.

We will now look at the ruins of many of these ancient cities in Central America—Chiapas and Yucatan, and from the pages of the Book of Mormon adduce testimony respecting the many hundreds of idols found in almost every temple and palace that American antiquity has developed.

That they are idols, the massive sculptured altars erected before them demonstrates, that the people turned from the worship of the true God to idolatry, the Book of Mormon historically portrays (page 506, v. 6); that in turning from the true worship of God to idolatry, and incorporating religious emblems belonging to the Christian dispensation, is proven by the many authentic drawings of the sculptured altars and finely executed tablets, occupying places in their temples, where the cross forms a prominent part, and has been a fruitful theme for antiquarian theory and wild speculation.

To all people who do not believe in the divine origin of the Book of Mormon, primitive aboriginal America is wrapped in dark mystery and that which has a semblance of truth in history, outside of the Book of Mormon, fades gradually away, and every age brings its ever deepening shadow.

In closing this chapter I wish to give to the "Native Races," (compiled and written by Hubert H. Bancroft), credit for incorporating in Vol. 5, under the head of "Origin of the Americans," page 98 to 102, a well written account from the Book of Mormon, being an epitome of that work from the time Lehi left Jerusalem until General Moroni deposited the plates of the Book of Mormon in the hill Cumorah.

(To be continued.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The monthly meeting of the

Monday evening, in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, Gen'l Supt. George Q. Cannon presiding. After the usual opening exercises, business relating to the grand musical entertainment to be held in the Tabernacle on the Twenty-Fourth of July, was attended to, as far as possible by Supt. George Goddard, who stated that the Fourth having been passed over in silence in this city, it had been decided to have this entertainment on the Twenty-Fourth, and to have excursion trains from all parts, north and south, to draw as many of our County Sunday Schools and brethren and sisters to this city as possible on that day, that we might have a good time together and one long to be remembered. He stated that one of the most attractive pieces of the entertainment would be the singing of three songs by the Sunday School children, massed on each side of the organ on elevated platforms, and he asked all the superintendents to hold themselves in readiness to assist, if called upon, in helping to make it a huge success.

Superintendent George Q. Cannon, just returned from the East, made some interesting remarks on the attitude of this nation towards us as a religious body, and called attention to our true position as the Church of Christ in relation to the world. He said that we as followers of the Savior, if faithful, must expect opposition and persecution, but that all things will be overruled by the Eternal Father to lead the world to inquire about us, that thus the knowledge of His work among the nations may be extended, and those who love him and keep his commandments may be proven and made perfect.

During the evening the Nineteenth Ward choir, under their able conductor, Professor Beezley, furnished some excellent vocal and instrumental music.

The meeting closed with benediction by Elder H. P. Richards.

PAROWAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Parowan Stake of Zion met in the Parowan meeting house Saturday and Sunday, June 28th and 29th.

Present on the stand: Of the Twelve Apostles, Erastus Snow; of the Presidency of the St. George Stake, John D. T. McAllister; the Presidency of this Stake, the Bishops, and Wm. and Culbert King of Kingston, besides other brethren.

We had a most profitable and instructive conference, the teachings being mostly upon the necessity of our producing all that we consume, and not throwing our money away to build up those that are not of us.

Saturday evening there was a board of trade organized for this stake.

At a meeting held at Paragonah Sunday evening, Brother Erastus W. McIntyre, of St. George, was set apart as Bishop of that ward.

Conference adjourned to meet in Parowan the last Saturday and Sunday in September.

JOHN E. DALLEY, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

ON Silver Creek, Summit County, the improvements on a good location, with a fine spring of clear water, by the door. Plenty of wood and coal easy of access. Apply to JOHN BRANNAN, at 43 & w21 2w on the Premises.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Co-op. Stock Company of Millard County will be dissolved to take effect on the first Monday in November, 1880. The stockholders will be paid off as fast as can conveniently be done, and the business settled up. Address all communications to EDWARD PATRICK, Secretary, Millard County Co-operative Stock-raising Company w 4-w

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NO. 8.

LAND OFFICE, Salt Lake City, U. T. June 12th 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the exchequer on of thirty days from the date of this notice viz:

Heber Goff, of Salt Lake Co., U. T., for the E 1/4, S 1/4 Sec. 1, and N 1/4, NE 1/4 Sec. 12, T. 38 N. 1, W. 1, and names the following as his witnesses viz: Hyrum Lancaster, of Salt Lake Co., U. T. and James C. Brown, of Salt Lake Co., U. T.

JNO. B. NEIL, Register.

CHAS. W. STAYNER.

OLD, TRIED, AND TRUE.

People are getting acquainted—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment.

FOR MAN AND BEAST

This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.

To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable. A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.

It cures foot-rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub, screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.

It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swinny, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring-bone, etc., etc.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby Given to the land holders and all parties interested in the Koshareem Canal situated in Piute County, Utah, that there will be a mass meeting held at Koshareem School-house, on Saturday, June 28, 1879, for the purpose of forming an Irrigation Company, and for the election of Trustees and Secretary.

J. W. YOUNG, County Clerk. Marysville, Piute County Utah. w18 3 June 7th, 1879.

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 Dip, viz:

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

Tobacco Dip\$2.75 Non Poisonous Dip..... 2.25

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