

we did not summarize a few of its leading characteristics. "We find," to use the language of Dr. J. A. Seiss, of Philadelphia, "a perfect geometric figure, so framed that the four sides of its base bear the same proportion to its vertical height as the circumference of a circle to its radius, that each of its base lines measures the even ten-millionth part of the semi-axis of the earth, just as many times as there are days in the year, that its height multiplied by the ninth power of ten gives the mean distance between the earth and its great centre of light, that its unit of length is the even five hundredth millionth part of the polar diameter of the globe we inhabit, that its two diagonals of base measure in inches the precise number of years in the great precessional cycle, that its bulk of masonry is an even proportion of the weight of the earth itself, and that its setting and shaping are squared and oriented with microscopic accuracy." Regarding the Coffin in the king's chamber, he continues: We perceive in it a most accurately-shaped standard of measures and proportions, its sides and bottom cubically identical with its internal space, the length of its two sides to its height as a circle to its diameter, its exterior volume just twice the dimensions of its bottom, and its whole measure just the fifth part of the chamber in which it was put when the edifice was built for it could not have been gotten into the chamber after the building was finished by reason of the size and angles of the entrance passages. Now, then, let us add to these facts a statement by the same author, and we think our position regarding the veracity of the portion of the Book of Abraham we have lastly been commenting upon is amply vindicated. "Everywhere do we encounter the traditions of Abraham's skill in the knowledge of the heavens, how he argued from his observation of the heavenly orbs, and how he occupied himself in Egypt teaching the priests of Heliopolis in the lore of the skies. Doubtless this was not the naked science of astronomy as the schools conceive of it, but as respected the theological and Messianic truths symbolized in these celestial hieroglyphics, in which, as in the more literal promises, he rejoiced to see Christ's day, and saw it and was glad. (John viii. 56.)" Which testimony of the Savior's is in direct accord with the statements of the Book of Abraham; nor need we be surprised thereat, when revelation, ancient and modern, states that Enoch, and indeed other antediluvian patriarchs saw not only "Christ's day," but the world's history, even to the winding up scene.

Admitting that the shape of the pyramid, in connection with its other references, has a prophetic import, it becomes a remarkable fact that this stupendous four-sided monument, in this particular phase of its construction, typifies the number of days according to the reckoning of the Lord and of Kolob, between the fall of man and the incarnation of our Savior, (4,000 years) and the time between the date of its own construction and the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ in the last days, (also 4,000 years). Two of the most important events then in the future of the world's history, and known in the economy of God, the first as the ushering in of "the dispensation of the fullness of time," the second as the ushering in of "the dispensation of the fullness of times."

We have more than once made mention of the wonderful system of astronomy shown forth in the Book of Abraham, but have never drawn attention to its details. Before leaving this portion of our inquiries, it may probably be well to do so.

The Book of Abraham teaches us:

1st.—That Kolob is the greatest of all the stars that were seen by that patriarch.

That it is so because it is nearest to the celestial, or residence of God.

That it governs all the planets which belong to the same order as this earth.

That it is after the reckoning of the Lord's time.

That it is high unto the throne of God.

That it is after the manner of the Lord according to its times and seasons in the revolutions thereof.

That one revolution is a day unto the Lord.

That one day, in Kolob, is equal

to a thousand years, according to the measurement of this earth.

That Kolob signifies first creation.

That it is the first in government and last pertaining to the measurement of time. The measurement according to celestial time; which celestial time signifies one day to a cubit.

2nd.—That Olbilsh stands next to Kolob.

That it is the next grand governing creation.

That it is equal to Kolob in its revolution and in its measurement of time.

That it holds the key of power also pertaining to other planets.

3d.—That Enish-ga-on-dosh is also a governing planet, which was said by the ancient Egyptians to be the sun, and to borrow (receive) its light from Kolob through the medium of Kae-e-vanrash.

4th.—That Kae-e-vanrash is the grand key, or governing power, which governs fifteen other fixed planets or stars, as also the moon (Floese), the earth and the sun in their annual revolutions. That Kae-e-vanrash receives its power through Kli-flos-is-es or Hah-ko-kau-beam.

5th.—Kli-flos-is-es and

6th.—Hah-ko-kau-beam receive their light from the revolutions of Kolob. To summarize: That this solar system is governed by Kae-e-vanrash, which is governed by Kli-flos-is-es or Hah-ko-kau-beam, which are governed by Kolob, whether Olbilsh belongs to the same order of systems as this earth, or simply holds the keys of power pertaining to other planets is not so apparent. All of which is far in advance of what is known by astronomers at the present time, who have not yet recognized the several "orders" alluded to in the Book of Abraham.

With regard to the system of astronomy taught to Abraham, in addition to the evidence already advanced in former chapters, Elder Jos. L. Barfoot draws attention to the following additional ideas:

"The earth rotates on its axis, and moves in its orbit by the power imparted to its mass by the rotatory forces; the deflective force from the line of the sun's motion, produced by the sun's rotation on its axis, and its progression round the centre of momentum of the system to which it belongs. And, since neither the earth, nor any other body of matter, has power without motion, so, in the sun's great power, we have evidence of its great progressive motion. The rotation of the sun of more than 6,500 ft. per second would demand a velocity of progression of over 26,000 feet per second. Herschel, by observation, was led to conclude that 'the sun somehow moved towards Hercules with the velocity of the earth, or 100,000 feet per second,' and to infer that the sun actually describes 'a great orbit round some undiscovered centre.' Sir R. Phillips analogically estimated the size of this orbit, and announced that with equal centripetal and centrifugal force, it would require an orbit of 162,865 millions of miles, performed in exactly 25,868 years, the period of the precession of Equinoxes.

And as the earth, and the other planets of this system rotate by reason of the central solar motion and turn on their axis by being deflected from a right line in their respective orbits; Phillips has shewn that the sun and all other planets rotate, as a result of the operation of the same law of motion, and the fact that its satellites move in elliptical (egg-shaped to be exact) orbits shews that the solar centre is advancing.

"That this earth is part of a system that suffers no permanent change is seen in the unvarying order of the eclipses, which return in periods of 18 years and 11 days, if there are four leap years, and in 18 years and 10 days, if there are five leap years in the period. And although astronomy does not yet recognize the different orders of planets alluded to in the Book of Abraham, the teachings of science are all tending to shew that there are great governing, central forces, and periodic cycles."

* Miracle in Stone.

† Oriented—situated with respect to the four cardinal points.

To be continued.

[Written for the DESERET NEWS.]

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING.

In conning over the published Congressional reports, with the

view of eliciting some encouraging patriotic enunciations, or statesman-like legislation for the benefit and welfare of the country, and for the opening up the way for a higher and more extended scope of civilization; the judicious observer must be deeply disappointed and chagrined, to behold instead the almost entire reverse. The lover of his country cannot but view with mortification, dismay and sorrow, mingled with contempt, the lack of dignity and loss of self-respect manifested by the disgraceful exhibitions now of so frequent occurrence which are enacted in the halls of congress. Instance the shameful affair at the past session, when the venerable Alexander Stephens was gagged down by his own side because he contended for what he considered was just and right, in opposition to the mandates of a caucus clique. Even his age and long service in the interests of his country were not entitled to any consideration or respect, but the outcry was, "Make the old man sit down, make the old codger shut up." No wonder that men of refined and sensitive natures shrink from public positions at the seat of government, when they are liable to come into contact with ruffianism, and to be dragged into the mire by defamers and adventurers. Truly has it been said that congress is the purgatory of statesmen and the paradise of demagogues.

The writer of this article would not wish to be thought desirous of imitating a Jeremiad, but when reflecting upon the present status and reviewing the past history of our beloved country, when our patriotic sires stood up shoulder to shoulder and solemnly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in defense of the cause of civil liberty and religious freedom, devising plans and legislating for the public weal of the nation, in contrast with the present wrangling, from the paltry motive of what is expedient for party faction, and the scrambling for office, and the emoluments accruing therefrom, the venality exposed by some of the electoral returning boards at the last election for the Chief Magistracy of the republic, the fear is, if such a deplorable state of things continues, and increases that "Ichabod" will ultimately be the portentous hand writing seen on the wall.

Our only consolation, under existing circumstances is, that "He who doeth all things well," will, in his providence, overrule events for the welfare and benefit of the upright, so that the hopes of humanity may not be blasted, but that eventually those "Augean Stables" shall be cleansed, when men of nobler stamp and purer impulses, whose high sense of honor of what is due to the dignity of their positions, and the duty they owe to the country's welfare, whose voice cannot now be heard above the din and uproar of strife and war of words, shall come to the front, and rescue the palladium of our liberty from the profane hands of its desecrators, as when a Daniel Webster, of doubtless spirit, fired by a noble patriotism, stood up in the Senate, the avowed champion for constitutional liberty and the federal Union, whose look

"Drew audience, still as night,
Or summer's noontide air."

Therefore, whatsoever there may appear of darkness or peril in the present, let us take courage and proceed in the broad, luminous path of duty, trusting in the Divine wisdom, till danger's troubled night be passed, and the welcome dawn of peace returns.

NILMAH.

OGDEN ELECTION.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
Feb. 10th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

As per legal notice, the election for city officers of this municipality was held to-day, and with happy results for the friends of law and order. Sunday, all day the storm clouds hung thick, heavy and ominously over the city, and at night they burst, and continued to discharge themselves until daylight. This morning our streets were filled with pools of water, mud, &c; but at an early hour teams and many vehicles were called into requisition, and before the hour appointed, registered electors began to flock to the polling place anxious to

deposit their votes for the People's Ticket.

At eight o'clock the ballot box was ready when deposits commenced in good earnest. A large stream of voters continued to arrive, cast in their ballot and depart again until noon, when the business lulled for about an hour. It then became lively once more, and continued so till a little past five o'clock. At this time it became pretty evident that nearly all who intended to do so had cast in their votes, that the battle was fought, and that victory perched once more on the people's banner. Although there was a great deal of enthusiasm, there was but little excitement. The highest vote cast for mayor was 692, for Hon. L. J. Herrick; the highest vote of all, 695, was cast for R. S. Watson, Esq., for councilor. Many more votes would have been polled on this occasion, but quite a number of electors were absent, and many others were prevented by sickness.

A little before noon considerable hilarity was created by a person named Freeman, who is said by some persons here, to have been for some time under the influence of "fair Luna," and that he is not responsible for his actions. This person came rushing into the City Hall, and presented what he called "The Straight Freeman Ticket," and vehemently urged "loyal people" to vote it—straight! After it had been examined it was pronounced "too thin"—a solid, respectable ticket was preferred.

The "majority and the minority" were fully and fairly represented, and peace, order and good humor prevailed; no accident occurred, and I do not remember to have seen one drunken person throughout the day. Altogether it was one of the most peaceable municipal election I have witnessed in Ogden City.

To-night we have an additional heavy rainfall, which will materially increase our mush and duck puddles. SEMPER.

A Young Girl's Obtuseness.

A young man and his favorite companion sat near the front at Burdette's lecture, the other evening. When the Hawkeye man had just finished convulsing his hearers with an account of a youth's first shaving encounter with a barber, the young man leaned over and whispered: "That's true to life, I can tell you."

"How can you tell me?" inquired his girl.

"How?" he replied in a whisper, "why, that's just the way I felt when I first got shaved."

"When was that?" she asked.

"Oh, before I raised my moustache," he returned.

"What moustache?" she queried, a little surprised.

"What moustache do you suppose?" he retorted, turning red.

"Why, Charley," whispered the girl, "I never saw any moustache. Do you mean—"

"Never mind what I mean," hissed the young man between his clenched teeth. And he stared very hard at the lecturer all the rest of the evening, but somehow couldn't see any thing to laugh at. Sunday evening he went to see a new girl. — (Rockland (Me.) Courier.

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

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NEVER-FAILING RELIEF

AFFORDED BY

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

IT is a fact that can be substantiated by the most respectable testimonials ever offered in favor of any proprietary medicine, that the RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH does in every case afford instant and permanent relief. No matter how long standing or how severe the catarrh, the first dose gives such evidence of its value in the treatment of Catarrhal affections that confidence is at once felt in its ability to do all that is claimed for it. The testimony of physicians, druggists, and patients is unanimous on this point, and the accumulating evidence is in point of respectability superior to any ever before obtained in favor of a popular remedy. The proprietors, therefore, may justly feel proud of the position this remedy has attained, and believe it worthy of its reputation.

10 YEARS A SUFFERER.

From Hon. Theo. P. Bogert, Bristol, R. I.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen,—Feeling thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, I am induced to drop you a line to say that although I have been suffering from the most distressing Catarrh of the bladder for more than ten years, and not until recently could I be induced to persevere with any until I received the letter of Mr. Henry Wells, and can truthfully say that after using five or six bottles I am thoroughly convinced of its curative properties. Hoping that others similarly afflicted like myself will be induced to make the trial, I am, gentlemen, very truly, etc. THEO. P. BOGERT. Bristol, R. I., July 24, 1877.

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS,

Such as Sore, Weak, Inflamed, Red, and Watery Eyes; Ulceration and Inflammation of the Ear; Ringing Noises in the Head; Sore Throat; Elongation of the Uvula and Swelled Tonsils; Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Clouded Memory, Loss of Nervous Force, Depression of Spirits, are all carefully and scientifically treated with this remedy according to directions which accompany each bottle, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of stamp.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Injuring Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price \$1.00. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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MY Agent having just returned from an extended business trip East, and having made arrangements with one of the oldest and most reliable houses in the New England States, I am now prepared to buy in quantities, from one pound and upwards THIS SPRING'S CLIP OF

WOOL!

For which I will pay the

Highest Market Price, in CASH!

I am also Shipping Wool on Commission, and would respectfully ask the Wool Growers of this Territory, and all others interested, to give me a call before disposing of their Wool, as I am prepared with unequal facilities to do as well by them as any House in the

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