

in which there are many similar passages.

The author of the article then enters upon a description, so far as obtainable from the relics they have left behind, of the Mound Builders, whose civilization was inferior to that of the people first referred to. They occupied the more northern part of the continent. This portion of the article is also in harmony with the Book of Mormon, which tells that the people were divided into two distinct classes, being known as Nephites and Lamanites, the latter being greatly inferior to the former. The Lamanites are described as a semi-barbarous people, given to warlike pursuits. But two divisions had, as is also asserted by the learned professor, a common origin. However, there was another numerous race, whose founders colonized this continent shortly after the building of the Tower of Babel, but in consequence of their wars, contentions and corruptions, they became extinct. The presence of this still more ancient people is attested by relics of a distinct and peculiar civilization ante-dating that of other peoples who occupied this land.

The closing division of the article by Prof. Newberry is devoted to a class of ancients he designates Palace Builders. We quote again:

"From the frontier of Chili to Salt Lake there exists an almost uninterrupted series of monuments of a civilization which, though locally peculiar was generically the same and unquestionably the product of divergent streams flowing from a single source. The typical and characteristic remains of this civilization consist of great works of masonry and engineering (fortifications, temples, palaces, communal houses), which in their magnitude and perfection of workmanship rival the masterpieces of ancient architecture. Bridges, aqueducts, and thousands of miles of paved and graded roads attest the engineering skill of the people by whom they were constructed.

"Honduras, Yucatan and Columbia would seem to have been the centre of this civilization. It is true that the monuments of Peru are equally extensive and imposing as those already discovered in Central America, but they are far better known; and we have reason to believe that, buried in the almost impenetrable forests of Honduras and the Isthmus, there still remain more extensive and interesting ruins than any yet brought to light. There is little doubt that here we have the richest field for future explorations, and a source from which we may hope for more light upon the history of the peoples whose works we are considering.

"There can be no doubt, however, that in both North and South America there were found civilized and wealthy nations, far advanced in all the arts then known in Europe, except the working of iron, and with a perfection of political, social and religious organization that can not fail to excite our wonder and admiration.

"As proof of the reality of the advancement in the arts and the solid achievements of the Peruvians, Mr. Squire tells me that the great Incaial road, which reaches from Quito to Chili, is a work of far greater magnitude than our Union Pacific Railroad; that some of the public buildings of the Peruvians were constructed of masonry that in its perfection is not surpassed by the finest monuments of ancient or modern architecture; also that a single fortress guarding one of the passes through which the wild hordes of the

upper Amazon sometimes entered Peru, was a mightier mass of masonry than would be formed by heaping together all the forts upon our coasts from Maine to Mexico."

The article presents evidence of the people who were located on various portions of the coast having commercial intercourse with each other by means of shipping, all of the statements in this regard agreeing perfectly with those of the record which the Latter-day Saints accept as an authentic history of ancient American civilizations. It is a striking truth that all the facts that have been and are being brought to light on this subject by research and discovery are corroborative of the Book of Mormon, or at least, never conflict with that remarkable volume.

A BOGUS "SPECIAL DISPATCH."

It will be remembered that a short time ago a sensational dispatch from Denver was published in this city by the anti-"Mormon" organ, with misleading headlines, representing that a suit was about to be entered by the government to collect a tax on the scrip said to have been issued by Z. C. M. I. This was mixed up with Church affairs in a muddled way and the whole affair was represented as greatly damaging to the "Mormon" Church and the institution named.

We showed the folly of the attempted connection, and explained the status of such store orders as are now in use in this city. We also gave particulars of the contest over the issuance of this kind of scrip by co-operative institutions in the time of Internal Revenue Collector Hollister, and its failure when it reached the Supreme Court of the United States. The orders were decided to be exempt from the tax, and the money mulcted from the co-operative institutions had to be refunded from the United States treasury.

It now appears that the sensational dispatch referred to and the equally sensational comments upon it, were based upon a foundation of mere conjecture. The paper obtained by a gentleman connected with the Internal Revenue department was not Z. C. M. I. orders, he did not express any intention of taking action in reference to them, nor had he any intention to vex or annoy anybody connected with them nor to cast any reflections upon the "Mormon" Church.

Inquiries have been made which prove that the dispatch from Denver was false in spirit, and that the paper which published it misunderstood its tenor, and that the whole thing was what is vulgarly denominated in newspaper circles, "a fake."

The scrip referred to is not in the nature of currency, it is not liable to a tax, it is perfectly legal and legitimate, and there has been no intention on the part of any United States official to disturb it or interfere with its use. So much for one more sensational "special dispatch."

All the children—eight in number—in a school in Osterund, Sweden, died of diphtheria in less than two weeks.

WHERE ARE THE HEADS?

Has anybody in these regions heard of the discovery "In the mountains south of Salt Lake City," wherever that may be, of "a little stone house in a canyon" where "seventeen headless bodies" were hidden? Some veracious (?) person in this neighborhood has sent a special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, describing this headless find by a miner named Harvey Thomas, and volunteered the information that "the bodies are the remains of the people who were killed in one of the many early Mormon wars which took place when the country was being settled." He adds that "what has been done with the heads is a mystery which no one has attempted to solve."

The Philadelphia Press has been sold and the public have been deceived once more by a silly story which would attract no attention but for its alleged connection with the "Mormons." We would like the Press to explain to us when these "many Mormon wars," either "early" or late, took place, and would respectfully suggest that its manager exercise a little care in taking anything more for granted that is sent by the same correspondent.

Romance is one thing, news another. A respectable paper should arrange them in separate columns. Meanwhile the dispatcher ought to get up something to show what became of those seventeen heads.

AN IMPRESSIVE PAINTING.

THE Cooper painting—"The Morning of the Crucifixion"—now on exhibition in this city, is a most impressive picture. Each face and figure of the group is powerfully individualized, the Roman as well as the Jewish characteristics being forcibly portrayed. The figure of Christ is, of course, the centre of attraction. Mr. Cooper's ideal is distinct and consistent. The face is decidedly masculine, and thus differs from most other artistic conceptions of the features of the Savior. The countenance exhibits the appropriate emotions, which are blended with remarkable skill. It is not alone the face which speaks, but the whole bearing and attitude are eloquent. The position of the hands and arms seem to say, "My hour has come," so clearly are resignation and intense resolve depicted. The fine specimen of the painter's art must be seen to be appreciated. This religious spectator feels an exalted sentiment while regarding it. It is a sermon in itself.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE subject of color photography has been agitated now and then for many years, notwithstanding the fact of the photographers that its attainment is "an impossibility." In these days of marvels in art the word impossible has almost become obsolete. The thing that "cannot be done" is that which is done, and the "unattainable" comes forward as a reality accomplished; the "unknowable" is made manifest, and the impenetrable stands revealed.