presence of his Author, and enjoyed the beautification of his Father's house with the social freedom of a son at home. Who can conceive of any deficiency in his natural capabilities, endownients and resources? This was man's primordial state upon the earth. If he is found at a subsequent period in a condition of abject degradation, we have the very best reasons for attributing the lapse to his personal dereliction or hereditary defilement, and consequent degeneracy. History, experience, and the laws of his nature proclaim with a thousand tongues that man is a responsible being. Every law he breaks invokes the scourge; every immoral pollution deepens the gathering shade over his waning glory; every crime of disobedience and cruelty accelerates his downward steps into the valley of misery and wretchedness. A large division of the antiquarian school insists upon a fabulous antiquity for the original American races. These were led by Louis Agassiz and Sir Charles Lyell. In the opinion of the latter, "The Mississippi has flowed along her present bed for upwards of a hundred thousand years." (Second Visit to the United States, Vol. II, p. 188.)

There is another class division, whose members are more conservative and cautious in construing the language and object lessons of archeology. Among these are the Marquis de Nadaillac. He observes: Multitudes of races and nations have arisen upon the American concontinent and have disappeared, leaving no trace but ruins, mounds, wrought stones, and fragments of pottery. Then who and what were the first inhabitants of America? Whence did they come? To what Immigration was their arrival due? By what routes did they reach these unknown lands? By what disasters were they destroyed? Vast and formidable are the problems involved in these questions; for they affect at once the past and future of the human race." (Pre-historic America, page 15.) The manifest candor and earnestness which incite the above interrogations should be met with corresponding desire and sincerity in those who have favorable evidence at their command to solve them.

To this end some powerful evidences can be adduced from that strange and wonderful production, the Book of Mormon, the most startling and unique archeological discovery of the age. We are aware doctors and midwives of Chicago.

that murky vapors of prejudice environ it; that the phantoms of superstition and the fiends of hate guard it and jealously oppose its coming out into the light. But the interesting thing is gradually winning its way and emerging from unfavorable obscurity. And surely when such objects as fragments of bones, rusty knives, gruesome skulls, and heave of animal and human manure (see F. W. Putman's Report to the Peabody Museum, vol. 1, page 484) claim the ardent attention of the scientist, and are objects of microscopic examination, a book of such momentous pretensions as the Book of Mormonwhich has been a foremost agent during the last half-century in proselyting hundreds of thousands, and populating an immense territory -is entitled to a share of respectful consideration.

The following pointed remarks are quoted from vol. 1, page 197-8 and Chambers' Encyclopædia: "Different colonies, voluntary or involuntary, nust have reached the New Continent at different times. Whence came the successive shoals of invaders? To this question no direct answer can be given. We can only scan the various routes by which the old world was most likely to people the American Continent." After considering the suppositions that colonies might have emigrated from Behring's Strait, the Aleutian Isles, and the Polynesian Archipelagos, the writer says: "We can hardly conceive anything but barbarism having been conducted to America hy any one of them; and instead of being presumed to be so many baits for Asiatic Columbuses and Magellans, must rather be viewed as each a mother country to a new colony, as each a point of departure for a fresh swarm."

> J. H. KELSON. [To be continued.]

## OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1888. Editor Deservet News:

Divorce, dynamite and drunkenness are not the only industries which flourish in Chicago. There is one other which promises to eclipse the three great adjuncts of law, license and liquor. This is abortion. The Chicago Times has been investigating the extent to which the vile industry is carried. A corps of reporters, male and female, explored the city thoroughly and visited a great majority of the that the venerable relic is unpopular; The result of the investigations thus hard to estimate.

prosecuted is horrifying. The Times has found that there are about three hundred doctors and about an equal number of midwives engaged in this terrible destruction of infantile life. There can be no question as to the veracity of the Times' statements. It publishes the names and addresses of the doctors and midwlves who have volunteered for pay to relieve "young ladies in trouble." The charges are very moderate, ranging all the way from \$5 to \$200 per case. This is cheaper than cremation, and nearly as cheap as pig-sticking or ox-butchering.

So flourishing has this business become that an institution on a large scale is specially devoted to abortion. The institution is called a hospital, but it ought more properly to be called "a packing house" or "a slaughter pen" or some such title suggestive of the stockyards. One of the doctors vouches for the institution and for the ability and discretion of its conductors. Here is what he says:

"In yesterday's *Times* the girl-reporter gave the particulars of her visit to Dr. Hale of 69 East Twentysecond street. It will be remember-ed he said to her after agreeing to commit the abortion: 'You see it is this way: When you go to this hospital you are expected to remain the full time. Should anything occur soon it would be indispensable to be able to state that you had taken medicines previous to going there, but had given them up because they had no effect. That would explain the event. It's a mere technicality you see, but this is an institution in which preachers and physicians both are interested and is run on very careful, conservative principles. Now, I will give you some pill to begin taking this very night; take two before going to bed and two in the morning; they will probably do no more than act as a purgative; it fills the bill, however, of having taken medicine to bring about the taken medicine to bring about the event you desire before going to the I will give you a note to intendent. He is a very hospital. the superintendent. He is a very considerate man and his wife is an excellent woman. They both know how to keep silent. Take this note and go there tomorrow. He will take you and I will call tomorrow or Monday.''

This is a subject that cannot be very well touched on without violating much that is considered decent and delicate. The Times, however, has gone into the matter minutely, and has published the details of the dreadful trade in a manner comprehensible to the dullest intellect. There are six hundred practitioners, male and female, engaged in this trade of abortion. That is, this number is actually known. How many others there are under cover it is Allowing one