

the kind above described were to occur in Utah, our pious friends who affect such holy horror at our family relations would proclaim it to the world as an offshoot of the "Mormon" system, a natural result of polygamy life. Reasoning on the rules of such logic, does it not follow that the condition of society in the lowest grades of New York and Philadelphia life is the natural result of the vaunted social system of Christendom? This is not our process of argument, be it understood. It is merely using toward Christendom the reasoning which Christendom puts forth against "Mormonism." If an occasional case of wrong-doing in Utah proves "Mormonism" evil, how much more evil is proven against boasting, perverted modern Christianity, by the revelations constantly being made, of which what we have cited are but small and modified examples?

We do not say that these things are growths from that so-called "Christian" tree. But we do say that what is falsely called Christianity is powerless to prevent or suppress them. These great and spreading evils exist most where that system has its strongholds, where it has the biggest piles of money, the largest salaried preachers, the costliest churches, the most efficient secular as well as ecclesiastical agencies at work in its favor and interest. Where it rears its proud head the highest, where it is the most daintily clothed, scented, satined, kid-gloved, gold adorned, powdered, printed, padded and pandered to, and where it is fortified with stacks of gilt-edged Bibles, prayer-books and devotional works, and armed with its best appointed weapons for a warfare against vice, there do those awful social sins which lead to speedy physical and spiritual death most abound, as if in mockery at the powerlessness of that boasted system which cries aloud at imaginary evils in Utah afar off, while it neither sees nor smells the filth filth around its own feet and tainting its very sanctuaries.

And men and women will come here from the midst of the horrors which prevail in the cities of Great Babylon, and pretend to be scandalized because some men here have plural households, and because some children, cared for, housed, fed, clothed and schooled, are the offspring of several mothers and but one father, after the manner of patriarchal families, described in the Bible which those pietists verbally declare to be the "word of God!" These professedly "Christian" people, too, assert that there is something in the very air of this place which affects them strangely, for it is an atmosphere where polygamy reigns. Poor sensitive souls! They can gulp down the air of Philadelphia, and inhale the breezes of New York without a snuffle. The degradation, filth, crime, juvenile depravity, nameless vices, and well known and winked at bestialities of such "Christian" cities, are to them laden with the perfumes of Araby the blest, while Utah, with her unpolluted moral and mountain atmosphere, is burdensome to their perverted sensibilities! It is really astonishing that they stay here and sacrifice their tender feelings at the shrine of Mammon. Why not shake the dust of Salt Lake off their tender feet and flee back to the purity of those "Christian" centres where women by thousands sell their bodies for bread, and make their babies beg in the streets, and hound their daughters to a life of shame, and where crimes akin to the awful orgies of the heaven-burned cities of the plains, are daily and nightly smoking up to incite the vengeance of an offended God.

Utah is good enough for us, and for the people who have come out of modern Babylon, that "they may not be partakers of her sins and that they may not receive of her plagues." And while we shudder at the social horrors of the great cities of the "Gentiles," we will thank God for the peace and purity of our mountain home, and rejoice that the social evils of the wicked world are comparatively unknown among the calumniated "Mormons."

CENTRAL AMERICAN RUINS.

THE celebrated explorer, Desire Charnay, has commenced to give to the public accounts of his recent work in Mexico. Our readers will remember the announcement some time ago of his departure for Mexico and Central America, under the patronage of Mr. Lorillard, of New York, for the purpose of scientific-

ly investigating the antiquities of those regions. We confidently expect the developments there will add many testimonies to the already copious volume in support of the Book of Mormon—the only authentic history of the ancient races of America.

The first part of M. Charnay's writings on this subject appears in the *North American Review* for September, and is very interesting as an opening chapter, containing some account of the Mexican sun stone, sacrificial stone, gladiatorial stone and other remarkable antiquities. The subject will be continued under the title of "The Ruins of Central America." James Dwyer is agent for the *Review*, which contains a number of excellent papers by well known authors.

PLENTY TO SPARE.

WHY in the world are people making so much fuss over the removal of two or three lawyers from this city? Business men are coming and going, all over the country. Does it follow because some active men choose to change their location, that there must be something extraordinary in the state of affairs where they have lived awhile, to cause their departure? If so, what was the matter with the places which they left when they came to Utah? There are men who cannot settle long in one town. They love change, or think opportunities are better in some other State or Territory, and so, like Dickens' Joe, they are continually "moving on."

Salt Lake is perfectly able to spare a few lawyers, as well as members of other professions, and be not at all the worse for it. Many callings here are overdone, and when the avenues on which men jostle each other in the struggle of life become overcrowded, some have to get out of the way and seek in other roads the path to fame and fortune.

Lawyers like doctors seem to increase their own business. The more lawyers in a town the more litigation; and the more doctors and drugs, it certainly looks as if there were the more maladies. Let any one take the trouble to walk around the central part of this city and count the shingles of the law firms, and he will come to the conclusion that either the people here must have frequent recourse to the expensive aid of the law in the settlement of disputes, or that many attorneys must make occasional fat fees go a long way. If a few more should seek new fields in which to practice, Utah would be not a whit the worse off, and perhaps some other city would be glad to receive the "brilliant, talented," etc., etc., and contribute to their support until a change is again desirable.

If any more wish to move, let them go in peace, if they pay their honest debts, but for the sake of common sense don't make a fuss about it, as though Utah was losing something or there was anything more than ordinary causes for such people to change their place of residence.

A GIANT RACE.

THE accompanying account of the remains of a giant race found in Muskingum County, Ohio, is sent to us by a friend for publication, as additional evidence in favor of the Book of Mormon, proofs of the truth of which are cropping up on every side. The extract is from correspondence to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and will be of interest to all who pay attention to archaeological discoveries on this continent, which has a history as ancient as that of any part of what is usually called the Old World. For the key to unlock the mysteries of dead past of America, antiquarians and ethnologists need only to search with unprejudiced mind the pages of the Book of Mormon:

"The mound in which these remarkable discoveries were made was about 64 feet long and 35 feet wide, top measurement, and gently sloped down to the hill where it was situated. A number of stumps of trees were found on the slope, standing in two rows, and on the top of the mound were an oak and a hickory stump, all of which bore marks of great age. All the skeletons were found on a level with the hill, and about eight feet from the top of the mound. Now to a more particular

description of these antiquated remains:

In one grave there were two skeletons—one male and one female. The female face was looking downward, the male being immediately on top, with the face looking upward. The male skeleton measured nine feet in length, and the female eight feet.

In another grave were also found two skeletons—male and female—with the female face looking upward and the male face looking downward. The male frame in this case was nine feet four inches in length, and the female eight feet.

In another grave was found a female skeleton which was incased in a clay coffin, holding in her arms the skeleton of a child three feet and a half long, by the side of which was an image, which, upon being exposed to the atmosphere, crumbled rapidly.

The remaining seven were found in single graves, and were lying on their sides. The smallest of the seven was nine feet in length, and the largest ten. One strange circumstance connected with this discovery was that not a single tooth was found in either mouth except in the one encased in the clay coffin.

On the south end of the mound was erected a stone altar, four feet and a half wide and 20 feet long, built on an earthen foundation nearly four feet high, having in the middle two large flagstones, upon which sacrifices were undoubtedly made, for upon them were found charred bones, cinders and ashes. This was covered by about three feet of earth. This excavation was made under the direction of the Muskingum County Historical Society, and the things alluded to in this letter, or dispatch, can be verified by a number of witnesses who were present and watched the work as it progressed. It was pursued with interest and diligence, there being the strongest incentive to prosecute the investigation, for such remarkable developments in mound-opening are very rare, and are therefore fascinating in the extreme. Their future labors were also rewarded with additional developments, which, if they do not throw additional light upon this giant race of people that once inhabited this country, will at least stimulate research.

What is now a profound mystery the result of the excavation may in time become the key to unlock still further mysteries that centuries ago were commonplace affairs. I refer to a stone that was found resting against the head of the clay coffin above described. It is an irregular-shaped sandstone, weighing about eighteen pounds, being strongly impregnated with oxide of iron, and bearing upon one side two lines of hieroglyphics."

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