

of the Jews, which were engraved on plates of brass, and which contained a true account of the creation, and history of the world, down to the reign of Zedekiah; this command was obeyed, and from the treasury of Laban these important records were obtained and delivered to Lehi in the Wilderness of Arabia. By the commands of the Lord, another journey to the land of Jerusalem was made, this time for the purpose of bringing down the family of Ishmael; this also was successful. Now the object of this last journey was to fulfil the promises and blessing that Father Jacob or Israel, had placed upon the heads of the sons of Joseph, Manassah and Ephraim, which was that they should grow together, a multitude of nations in the earth. Lehi was of the house of Manassah, and Ishmael of the house of Ephraim. These two families intermarried, and as has been stated, were brought to America by the direct commands of the Lord, and landed on the coast of Chili. Upon examination Lehi found that the brass plates containing the history of the Jews and a genealogy of his fathers contained also the original five books of Moses, which gave an account of the creation, Adam and Eve, and the prophecies from the beginning of time to the reign of Zedekiah, and which included also many of the predictions of the prophet Jeremiah, (B. of M., page 8, v. 46, 47 and 48, page 12, v. 3.) These records continued with the Nephites from the time of their landing until they were deposited in the hill Cumorah by their last prophet, Mormon, in the 384th year of the Christian era, being about 972 years from Lehi. From time to time much of this record was copied into the histories and writings of the prophets, and the Book of Mormon informs us that an immense number of records were kept by many of the sayings and doings of the people. The greatest and most complete record however, and history of the people, was kept upon the plates of Nephi, of which the Book of Mormon is an abridgment.

From the time of their landing until the Nephite branch which kept the records was overthrown, there was a continued alliance going on by factions of Nephites receding over to the ranks of the Lamanites, and intermarrying with the Lamanitish people. This continued until the personal visit of the Lord Jesus Christ, when the people universally commingled together and both Nephites and Lamanites became conversant, not only with all their ancient records and histories, but with the teachings of the Savior in prison and the Apostles, which continued until the Church was entirely broken up, and the people divided into many factions, sects and denominations. The universal knowledge of these great and important events from the creation down to the time of the setting up of the Lamanitish kingdoms in Mexico and Peru, became disseminated among the inhabitants, in many cases by written records, sacred writings in hieroglyphics, paintings and signs, and by tradition from father to son, from chief to chief, family to family, and nation to nation. It is no wonder then that the Peruvians, Mexicans, Toltecs, Chilians, Guatemaltes, Thecalians, Omahas, Quiches, Patagonians, Oregonians, the Five Nations and Californians, entertain to this day Bible events, and have produced chronological cycles, and tables of time; in some instances more correct than the productions of the enlightened and civilized nations of this the 19th century of the Christian era. At one time in the early establishing of the Mexican worship and high priesthood, thirteen gods were revered, one being greater than them all; agreeing with Christ and his twelve Apostles, which were chosen in the land of Bountiful, at the time of his appearance, descending in glory from the heavens; this also agrees with the appearance of the Cholulites' God Quetzalcoatl, and the peaceful reign which his coming brought about. The Mexicans around Cholul were in possession of a special legend concerning the deluge, and the escape of a few. Some time afterwards a great tower was built which reached to the skies, is an event held traditional, and by written history, by several of the more important kingdoms of Lamanites, or Indians. The Peruvians were acquainted with the deluge and believed that the rainbow was the

sign that the earth would not again be destroyed. The Toltic history informs us that at the time of the deluge the most lofty mountains were submerged, to the depth of fifteen cubits—which is the same depth as described upon the plates of the five books of Moses and which the Bible agrees with, it being in part the Jewish copy of those plates previous to their being brought to America. In the traditions of the Chiapas, one Votan, a grandson of Noah, came from across the sea, from the great tower, and became the founder of the great Maya civilization. He established the kingdom of Xibalba and built a great city, the ruins of which are those called Palinque, mentioned in a former chapter, and agreeing with the city built by the Jaredites mentioned in the Book of Mormon. This Votan also agrees with the brother of Jared who came from the tower to America, and established in the land where the ruins of Palinque are found, a great and mighty people. This legend was handed down and incorporated in Chiapas' history, its origin having been obtained through the history found recorded upon the 24 plates found by the people of Limhi, and introduced into and upon the plates of Nephi, during the Nephite reign. And thus is the Book of Mormon confirmed, and thus it is shown how the aboriginal races of America became acquainted with the Bible events, and a knowledge of the book or history of the Jaredites, found in the Book of Ether, in the Book of Mormon.

A remarkable fulfillment of a prophecy in connection with these Bible events, is recorded in the Book of Mormon (page 24, v. 39, 40, 41 and 42), in relation to the Bible, that it should come forth from the Gentiles to the Lamanites or Indians, long before the Book of Mormon should be revealed to them. The first Bible printed on the American continent was in Indian (native language.) The New Testament was first translated in native Indian, in 1661, and the Old Testament translated in native Indian, in 1693. They were published at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by the Rev. John Eliot, and again are the words of the great book, the Book of Mormon, fulfilled. The next remarkable event in direct fulfillment of the predictions of the Book of Mormon, page 77, v. 2, relating to the establishment of a king, or monarchical government, was in the overthrow and death of Maximilian, which the French emperor, Napoleon III., placed upon the throne established in the City of Mexico, and also the overthrow of the French empire, dethronement of the Emperor Napoleon, and the establishment of a republican government. For the Lord decreed that when the Gentiles were set up upon this land (page 77, v. 2,) they should be a free people, and not subject to kingly rule presided over by man. "But, behold, this land, saith God, shall be a land of thine inheritance, and the Gentiles shall be blessed upon the land. And this land shall be a land of liberty unto the Gentiles, and there shall be no kings upon the land, who shall raise up unto the Gentiles; and I will fortify this land against all other nations, and he that fighteth against Zion shall perish, saith God; for he that raiseth up a king against me shall perish, for I the Lord, the king of heaven, will be their king; wherefore he that fighteth against Zion, both Jew and Gentile, both bond and free, both male and female, shall perish." And thus is and will be the Divine and prophetic revelation contained within the sacred pages of the Book of Mormon fulfilled, its history confirmed, and its mission to all people in this the dispensation of all time revealed, and divine origin established beyond a doubt.

The most remarkable history of sacred compilation of Biblical events is found in the Teo-amoxtle or Toltic record of national existence. This work was compiled by a learned astronomer and historian, Huematgin or Hueman. The word Teo-amoxtle, according to its interpretation from the Toltic table of signs—signifies "Divine Book of Moses." Teo divine, amoxtle—paper or book, and moxtle, Moses. (See Antiquities of Mexico, vol. 6, page 204.) The Toltics certainly must have had considerable of the history of the original five books of Moses, which Lehi brought from Jerusalem, and whose history was known among the ancient Nephites and Lamanites, and continued among them for a period of near ten cen-

turies. This work, containing as it does so much of Bible history, it is no wonder the word Teo-amoxtle was selected as its name. Native Races, vol. 5, page 251, gives it as the "book of God." By what authority Bancroft translates the word Teo-amoxtle—"the book of God," I have been unable to find, as all historians who have referred to this Toltic history accept the translation as giving the "divine book of Moses," and some have believed it to have been a copy of the "lost" Pentateuch, which is the record on plates of brass that was lost in the first year of the reign of Zedekiah, and which are the same delivered to Lehi and brought to America about 589 years B. C. The chronological dates and events recorded in the Teo-amoxtle are remarkably correct. It records in the year Ce Calli, which is the same as the 33rd year of the Christian era, the fearful earthquake and darkness and the rending asunder of the rocks. This is recorded, as taken from the Toltic calendar, and when compared to the dates of the Jewish reckoning and the Book of Mormon, are singularly coincidental. (Native Races, vol. 5, pages 210, 211, 243, 251. Antiquities of Mexico, vol. 6, page 204. Book of Mormon, pages 434, 435, 450.)

To be continued.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.] A Chinese Revivalist.

A Celestial guest registered at the Tremont House yesterday, being one somewhat extensively known to the public as Wong Ching Foo, the Chinese missionary to America, who is ambitious to bring the Christian people of this country out of darkness, and convert them to Confucianism. The pagan philosopher had just thrown his velvet coat and valise over the counter, when he was approached by a reporter of the Inter-Ocean, who produced his card and asked for an interview. In very fluent English the missionary told the reporter to drive ahead.

"Well," queried the reporter, "What are you going to do in Chicago?"

"Listen, and I will tell you," said Professor Wong. "I arrived from Cincinnati to-day. I have been attending the convention of liberal thinkers there. Some one told me Chicago was the wickedest city in America, and I am come here to begin revivals. I am going to present the science and philosophy of the teachings of Confucius to your people and try and convert them to my belief."

"Are you really going to attempt to make converts to Confucianism in America?"

"I certainly am. I want the American people to have a better idea of our civilization, religion, laws and customs. I tell you your people do not know anything about China. You have been imposed upon by travelers who tell Munchausen tales, and such men as the traveling mountebank Bailey, who lectures on China and the Chinese, and wears a red button and peacock's feathers, which he claims were bestowed upon him by the Chinese Emperor. This is an insult of rank next to the Emperor himself, and it is never given to a foreigner. You know less about our religion than anything else. The Chinese do not worship gods. They bend the knee and do reverence to figures representing Loatze, Buddha, Yzwan, Moangtze, and Confucius, our philosophers, just as you would stand off and gaze with respect upon a bust of Washington or Lincoln. Our religion is one of philosophy and reason, not of superstition and ignorance. We take the precepts of our philosophers to guide us in our lives."

"Then you think the philosophy of Confucius of mere benefit to the world than Christianity?"

"Yes sir; it is better than your religion. It is without dogmas or formalities of worship, and contains none of the destructive elements of superstition. Confucius taught the same precepts as Christ 550 years before the Nazarene appeared on earth. Seven to nine hundred years before Confucius, Budda preached moral doctrines similar to those of the later philosophers. Millions of years before Budda was Brama, the creator, whose laws are as grand as those of the Old Testament. Budda taught the Thepata-ke, or doctrine of the "Three Baskets," containing moral, religious and social learning, such as the world has never since seen. Confucius dealt with his own time, and in-

augurated by his teachings reforms that have been the moral salvation of millions more of people than have ever embraced Christianity. There is nothing supernatural about Confucianism. It is a simple philosophy, more pure, more beautiful, and more reasonable than Christianity. Because it is so I have great hopes that the intellectual people in this country will the more readily appreciate and accept of it. It has done more for the Chinese than Christianity has done for the western nations. Let Christianity prevail in China and the people of that country with their predilection to ease and sensuality, will fall lower than the lowest civilization the world has ever seen. It is the enterprise and activity of Europeans and Americans that make the Christian religion what it is. It is not the religion that has given you your advancement. For the same reason I think Confucianism will bring the civilized nations to a higher state of perfection. We have the same right to come here as missionaries as you have to go to China. I am here to preach the philosophy of Confucius, and will be followed by others."

"Will you begin your revivals in Chicago?" asked the reporter.

"I shall make my headquarters here while in this country, and shall certainly preach and lecture as soon as I can get a church or a hall in which to appear."

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