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THE DISCOVERY OF ATLANTIS.

IT is not very long since nearly everybody laughed at the foolishness of Plato and similar hair-brained and credulous people who once believed in a distribution of the land and water upon the earth's surface somewhat different to that to which we are accustomed. Madame Blavatsky, quite as ridiculous a person in this particular as Plato or Solon, revived the subject twenty years ago and ever since then in respect to Atlantis we have been getting warmer and warmer as in the children's game, till at present the question is burning, and altogether too hot for theological comfort. Ignatius Donnelly's volume made the subject popular, but the theological world is not to be moved by a mere Donnelly. The "Challenger" expedition secured enough evidence to confirm the growing belief in scientific circles in the existence of older lands than our present continents, and still more recent archeological researches have established the existence of a highly developed humanity in these early periods, a point which even the scientists are loath to yield. In the *Westminster Review* during the summer there appeared an able *resume* of the evidence gathered up to date, and since then some additional facts have been reported, which leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who are more anxious for the truth than anything else. In the English *Review of Reviews* for September (Dr. Albert Shaw of the American edition is a *very* superior person), M. le Plongeon is afforded an opportunity through his friend Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan of presenting some details of his twelve years' explorations in Yucatan with a view to arousing sufficient interest to enable him to publish the full result of his work. M. le Plongeon has made some

apparently unwarrantable deductions from his facts which are not likely to gain him any support, but the facts themselves are the main consideration. His photographs, his casts and mouldings, his inscriptions, and all the other evidence he has accumulated, entirely support the old traditions relative to the existence of a great continent where the Atlantic ocean now exists. In a convulsion of nature, the Yucatan inscriptions declare, 11,500 years ago, thus confirming Plato's narrative on the other side of the world, the great land of Mu with sixty-four millions of a population, about equal to that of the United States, was submerged beneath the ocean. Yucatan, like Egypt, bore the relation of a colony to the mother land of Atlantis, and just as Canada might present a feeble survival of the magnificence of England should Britannia happen to go below in the next few years, so the art and glory of the Atlantean civilization was partially perpetuated in Egypt and Yucatan. Efforts were evidently made at once to preserve the invaluable lore, sacred and secular, which these early races possessed, but the symbols soon lost their value and now possess nothing but a dead-letter interest for the profane eye of the modern sciolist. However, the identity of sacred symbols in all lands and times makes it easy to learn of the common bond of Truth that unites all the dwellers on earth who have listened to the Word. When we read of the Red Hand of Ulster, the "fiery aura of the Hand of Lhagpa" or Mercury, the "Hand of God" of the Old Testament, as being "commonly met with on the walls of the temples in Yucatan," we can only think of those "having eyes that see not." The sacred Name and formula are also