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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

9 to 12

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

Golden head so lately beaming,
Little feet so white and true;
Dewy eyes, half shut, half opened,
Lingering not for evening prayer.

Will she answer when she is asleep—
"Now I lay me down to sleep"—
"To God that she is praying;
Prayers to him her soul is bent.

Hush! sobs, and murmuring lightly—
"If I should die before I wake"—
They fingers clasped so meekly—
"I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Go, the rapture, sweet, entranced,
Of the soul who wrote this prayer;
Children's prayers soon find a refuge
Up in Heaven, never is there.

If of all that has been written
I could choose what ought to stay,
It would be that child's petition
Rising to the throne Divine.

—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

ANCIENT FORTIFICATIONS.

A Testimony to the Truth of the Book of Mormon.

Gen. Harrison, sometime President of the United States, is reported in the Historical Society of Ohio, Vol. 1, p. 312, as saying that: "These fortifications were not erected for a defense from a sudden invasion, for the height of the wall and the solidity of their construction show that the danger they were to guard against was ever present. The three mounds I have visited have a military character stamped upon them which cannot be mistaken."

To the thoughtful explorer and archæologist these silent witnesses of ancient feuds and conflicts between races that have long since passed away, present a succession of puzzling enigmas. But these would be solved if people would accept the reliable testimony and proofs that exist, and not reject them simply because they are unpopular.

Since the records concerning the aboriginal races of America, their derivation, manners, religion and social condition, contained in the Book of Mormon, has been given to the world, numerous witnesses of a most astounding character have appeared in testimony of the genuineness of the history. They have come, too, like the record, from the ground, "whispering out of the dust." While some class of learned men—the religious class—have been denying the truth and respectability of the Book of Mormon annals, another class have been seriously laboring to bring to light the most powerful and palpable proofs of the reliability of the statements of the ancient record.

The explorers came to the conclusion that "war was evidently an important subject of thought with the ancient builders."

Why war was a subject of thought with these ancient nations? The utility was evidently of a civil and an unsentimental character. They were useful in indicating invasions of foreign hordes, or of armies of different races. There are no sentimental characteristics in the remains pertaining to the combatants were of different nationalities. Mr. Morton, Philadelphia, 1839, published a work on Crania Americana, or a comparative view of the skulls of various aboriginal nations of North America, in which he remarks that a unity of physical type exists among all the inhabitants of both Americas, with the sole exception of the Esquimaux.

Another weighty fact in support of the theory that a single race peopled all the Atlantic coast of America is found in the analogies between the languages of the ancient inhabitants of those regions. Dr. Cuvaux, an industrious laborer in the scientific field, and whose life was sacrificed in the cause—we learn that he was murdered by the Tuscs—noted a marked similarity between the languages of the natives of Guiana, the Upper Amazon, the Antilles, and that of the ancient inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro. (Hall, Soc. Anth., 1881, p. 304.)

While many important diversities in color, stature and other physical features, as well as agrees in moral, social and artificial status existed, and although they were broken up into numerous tribes, yet all the moral reliable writers agree that they had one common origin.

The Book of Mormon relates that under the direct command and guidance of the Almighty a small colony of the ancient inhabitants of eastern Asia emigrated to America about the time of the building of the Tower of Babel. After peopling a vast area of the American continent, extending through a period of seventeen hundred years, the people became exceedingly low and depraved, lost every characteristic of human affection and cultured civilization. They engaged in the most dreadful wars and savage conflicts which included the entire population—even women and children—and resulted in the total destruction of the race. These exterminating wars carried off not less than fifteen million souls.

These early inhabitants of America were named Jaredites, after the name of the founder of the colony. They lived principally in North America. The nations contemporary with them were the Babylonians, Chaldeans, and Egyptians. And whatever remains at the present day of the Jaredites must bear the marks of their primitive origin. But the relics of the Jaredites would not be likely to reveal to any great extent of fortifications and walled cities, since their founders left the plains of Nimrod before the inhabitants of the early world had divided into regular and rival nations. In the days of the departure of the Jaredite pilgrims, war and military engineering had not become the proud boast of great nations. Jared had seen, probably, some examples of ancient masonry, temples, pyramids and palaces, monolithic structures built to centuries through the earth's temporal existence. Jared had perhaps not only seen, but had actually assisted in building the great historical towers, but it is not likely that he had ever seen a fortification tower, a defensive fort, or field earth-work. What is the result of division and rival interests and purposes? The characteristic of Jared's numerous progeny were reunion and centralization of purpose and effort.

After the settlement of the country by the Jaredites the people lived in peace and their leaders were righteous men for many generations; but in the following generations they divided into two rival nations, and then commenced the calamities which worked their ultimate destruction.

The character of their warfare was rather of the guerilla order than that of fixed battle-grounds and permanent defenses. We read of the armies marching rapidly from place to place, and pitching their tents in various places in their marches. But it does not appear from the brief record we have of those sanguinary struggles that either side was opposed by high walls and permanent strongholds. If such places had existed to any considerable extent the historian would have mentioned them in describing the final battles.

The following extracts from the short annals will give a general idea of the character of the mode of warfare of the Jaredites:

"Now there began to be war upon all the face of the land—every man with his band. And it came to pass that Coriantumr was exceedingly angry with Gilgah, and he went against him with his armies to battle; and they did meet in great anger, and they did meet him in the valley of Gilgah; and the battle became exceeding sore. And it came to pass that Shared fought hard for his life in the space of three days. And it came to pass that Coriantumr hewed him down and all his armies; and he came to the plains of Hiahlom. And it came to pass that Shared gave unto Coriantumr battle upon the plains; and behold he did hew Coriantumr, and drove him back again to the valley of Gilgah.

"And Coriantumr gave Shared battle again in the valley of Gilgah, in which he hewed Shared and his armies; and they fled before Coriantumr to Hiathmah, that he did not go to battle again for the space of two years, in which time all the people upon all the face of the land were wedding blood, and there was none to restrain them." (Ether xiii. 20-31.)

"Every man kept the hilt of his sword therefore in his right hand in the defense of his property, and of his wives and children. * *

The army of Coriantumr did press forward upon Lib, that he fled to the borders upon the sea shore. And it came to pass that Coriantumr pursued Lib; and Lib gave battle unto him upon the sea shore. And it came to pass that he did smite the army of Coriantumr, that they fled again to the wilderness of Akish. And it came to pass that Lib did pursue him until he came to the plains of Agosh. And Coriantumr had his all the people with him, so he fel behind Lib in the quarter of the land whither he fled. Now the name of the hunter of Lib was called Shiz. And it came to pass that Shiz pursued after Coriantumr, and he did slay thirty men of his armies, and also forty women and children, and he did burn the slain thereof. And there came a fear upon Coriantumr, and all the people, a very mean fear throughout all the land. When on stood before the army of Shiz." Behold, he stumbled and fell before him. And it came to pass that the people began to flock together in armies throughout all the face of the land, and they were divided, and a part of them fled to the army of Coriantumr. And so great and lasting had been the bloodshed and carnage, that when men saw the light was seized with the bodies of the dead and as with and speedy was the war, that there was none left to bury the dead, but they did march forth from the shedding of blood to the shedding of blood, leaving the bodies of both men, women and children strewed upon the face of the land, to become a prey to the worms of the flesh." (Ether xiv. 2—3.)

JOHN H. KELSON.

(To be continued.)

The Dorsa Holographs.

An interesting 32lb. volume of what is known as the "Glenfield Collection" has just been picked up at a sale by a private collector. It contains three photograph poems by Horne. Two of them—a "lacrim" on a Nitadale gem, and a satire on the sun Duke of Queensbury—have never been published. The lacrim of the former is to be decidedly "broad," and it is accompanied by a carton believed to be the work of Riddel, who had received the manuscript from Horne, and the poet's friend, Green.

Captain Riddel, of Glenfield, was a great friend of the poet. His residence was within a mile of the farm of Ellielaid, and for several years he extended toward the poet much attention. But their amicable relations were afterward disturbed through some indiscretion on Horne's part, and though he expressed much regret, Captain Riddel never had an opportunity of indicating his forgiveness. Nevertheless, Horne did not overlook his friend's kindness, and honored his memory with an elegy.

It was at Riddel's that Orme, the antiquary, became acquainted with Horne. Orme was a native of Edinburgh, and had gone north for material for a work on the antiquities of Scotland. Horne had frequent meetings with him, and offered with enthusiasm into his plans. It was at Orme's that the poet addressed the lines about "the chief enemy you talm notes," and it was to gratify his English friend that the greater part of the lacrim ("Tears of Slender" was written.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Captain Maguire's Devotion to Duty.

Captain Maguire, for years keeper of the Marquette light, is one of the oldest and most popular light keepers on the Great lakes. His record is such that in his old age the lighthouse inspectors have wished to an arrangement by which Mr. Maguire has been his assistant, and behind his old home, Corbaumie, and drove him back again to the valley of Gilgah.

"And Coriantumr gave Shared battle again in the valley of Gilgah, in which he hewed Shared and his armies. And Shared pursued Coriantumr in his flight, that he did not go to battle again for the space of two years, in which time all the people upon all the face of the land were wedding blood, and there was none to restrain them." (Ether xiii. 27-31.)

"Every man kept the hilt of his sword therefore in his right hand in the defense of his property, and of his wives and children. * *

The army of Coriantumr did press forward upon Lib, that he fled to the borders upon the sea shore. And it came to pass that Coriantumr pursued Lib; and Lib gave battle unto him upon the sea shore. And it came to pass that he did smite the army of Coriantumr, that they fled again to the wilderness of Akish. And it came to pass that Lib did pursue him until he came to the plains of Agosh. And Coriantumr had his all the people with him, so he fel behind Lib in the quarter of the land whither he fled. Now the name of the hunter of Lib was called Shiz. And it came to pass that Shiz pursued after Coriantumr, and he did slay thirty men of his armies, and also forty women and children, and he did burn the slain thereof. And there came a fear upon Coriantumr, and all the people, a very mean fear throughout all the land. When on stood before the army of Shiz." Behold, he stumbled and fell before him. And it came to pass that the people began to flock together in armies throughout all the face of the land, and they were divided, and a part of them fled to the army of Shiz