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## WOMAN.

A queen in her beautiful garments,  
She stands on the ramparts today  
To herald the dawn, and the cements  
Of her past are folded away.

She stands with the prophets and sages;  
She speaks, and her tongue is a flame  
Leaping forth from fires which for ages  
Have smoldered in silence and shame.

Her feet have come up from the valleys,  
They are climbing the mountains of light.  
At her call the world 'rouses and rallies,  
Bearing arms in the battle of right.

She treads on the serpent that stung her,  
And grinds out its life 'neath her heel;  
She grapples with sorrows that wrang her,  
Converting her woe into weal.

Made strong through her slaughtered affection  
She comes, with her sons by her side,  
An angel of power and protection,  
Their beacon-light, leader and guide.

No longer a timorous being,  
To cringe, and to cry 'neath the rod.  
But quick to divine and far-seeing,  
She hastens the purpose of God.

ROSE HARTWICK THORPE.

## WARS OF THE NEPHITES AND LAMANITES.

The colony of Lehi landed in Chile, on the west coast of South America, about 600 years before Christ. There is no name recorded of the locality of the first settlement, but it is thus described by the great leader, Nephi:

"There were beasts in the forests of every kind, both the cow and the ox, and the ass and the horse, and the goat and the wild goat, and all manner of wild animals, which were for the use of men. And we did find all manner of ore, both of gold and of silver and of copper." (1 Nephi, 18: 25.)

The colonists lived together for about thirty years, when serious quarrels broke out among them and the members divided into two factions, and thus became the nucleus of two rival nations. It has been observed that the hottest hate is that exhibited when blood relations quarrel and fight. The founders of these nations were

brothers, and while at first the Lamanites were the aggressors, and acted the part of Cain towards their kindred, in due time both nations were arrayed against each other by mutual hatred, and their perpetual feuds and sanguinary conflicts which have left the land they have inhabited strewn with monuments of military skill and gashly relics of devastating war.

Laman and Lemuel, the oldest sons of Lehi, were wayward and violent in temper in their early life, but under the weary and trying experiences of their nomadic life in the wilderness, and the still more tedious and afflictive sea voyage, they became gloomy and ill-natured, and their moroseness frequently broke out in fierce rebellion against legitimate restraint. The others members of the family were mild and temperate, and manifested a religious disposition; they rendered ready and cheerful obedience to the wise sway of their great leader, Nephi. But notwithstanding quarrels and insubordination the colony kept together during the life time of Lehi; but shortly after the death of that illustrious Patriarch domestic tumults broke out afresh and resulted in the complete rupture of the young colony. The immediate cause of the trouble was jealousy. Their worst passions were aroused against their younger brother because of his popularity and the influence he was capable of wielding in the community. They wanted to rule, but lacked the power to command the respect and obedience of the people. They finally became so embittered against Nephi that they determined to murder him. Seeing the impossibility of living in peace with the malcontents, and also being warned of his danger by the Lord, Nephi took those who adhered to him and departed from the country to seek a new home.

In this separation of the Lehiite colony into two sections the foundation was laid for that dual state of social life—that mixture of barbarism and refine-

ment—everywhere observable among the aborigines of the American Continent.

The elements of the Nephite nation are given by their founder as follows:

"Wherefore it came to pass that I, Nephi, did take my family, and also Zoram and his family, and Sam, my elder brother, and his family, and Jacob and Joseph, my younger brethren, and also my sisters, and all those who would go with me. And all those who would go with me were those who believed in the warnings and revelations of God; wherefore they did hearken unto my words. And we did take our tents and whatsoever things were possible for us, and did journey in the wilderness for the space of many days." (11 Nephi v., 6, 7.)

A further distinction was also made by Jacob:

"Now the people who were not Lamanites were Nephites; nevertheless, they were called Nephites, Jacobites, Josephites, Zoramites, Lamanites, Lemuelites and Ishmaelites. But I, Jacob, shall not hereafter distinguish them by those names, but I shall call them Lamanites that seek to destroy the people of Nephi, and those who are friendly to Nephi I shall call Nephites, or the people of Nephi, according to the reigns of the kings." (Book of Jacob, 1: 13, 14.)

The Nephites were fortunate or judicious in their choice of a new locality. After they "had journeyed for the space of many days" they pitched their tents. They left the Lamanites in possession of their deserted homes and journeyed northward, taking with them their flocks of sheep and other animals, and such household goods as their convenience would permit. They addressed themselves without delay to the developing of the resources of the country around them, which was then, as now, very rich in vegetable products and minerals.

Nephi says:

"And I did teach my people to build buildings; and to work in all manner of wood, and of iron, and of copper, and o