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AS YOU GO THROUGH LIFE.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life;
And even when you find them,
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind
And look for the virtue behind them,
For the cloudiest night has a hint of light
Somewhere in its shadows hiding;
It is better by far to hunt for a star,
Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away
To the bosom of God's great ocean;
Don't set your force 'gainst the river's course
And think to alter its motion.
Don't waste a curse on the universe—
Remember, it lived before you.
Don't butt at the storm with your puny form—
But bend and let it go o'er you.

The world will never adjust it self
To suit your whims to the letter.
Some things must go wrong your whole life
long.

And the sooner you know it the better:
It is folly to fight with the infinite,
And go under at last in the wrestle.
The wisest man shapes into God's plan
As the water shapes into a vessel.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

WARS OF THE NEPHITES AND LAMANITES.

From a work entitled, "American Antiquities," by Josiah Priest, Albany, 1835, the following is a summary: In Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., were discovered in an old grave an iron hatchet, edged with steel. The eye, or place for the helve, was round and projected out. On lot No. 17, in the same town, was another aboriginal burying ground, and in an excavation were dug up the remains of a blacksmith's forge; also some crucibles, such as mineralogists use in refining metals. The axe corresponded in character with others found on the Gasconade river, as mentioned in Professor Beck's *Gazetteer*. Mr. Priest speaks further of two ancient forts, with remains of a very extensive and formidable character found in the town of Pompey. Inside of the earthworks were found pieces of cast iron, broken from some large vessel. He speaks on page 261 of a Mr. Hallett, the owner of a farm in

Scipio, on Salmon Creek, having plowed up on a certain extent of his farm seven or eight hundred pounds of brass, which has been formed into implements of war, helmets, etc. On Black river, running from the northern part of the State of New York, into Lake Ontario, a man was digging a well, when he came to a quantity of china and delph ware. A Mr. Thomas Lee discovered, not long since, on his farm in Tompkins county, New York, the entire iron works of a wagon reduced to rust. This spot was covered with timber of great age, growing among rotten trunks of gigantic trees which had preceded them. This one wagon suggests the existence of others, and wagons suggest other vehicles and roads, towns, markets, agricultural life, and social intercourse which could exist only in an advanced state of civilization.

This writer, Priest, who was himself an explorer and an eye-witness of many of the objects he describes, says on page 263 of his work: "Anvils of iron have been found in Pompey." It would appear that this modern town occupies the site of one of the numerous manufacturing centers of Nephite antiquity.

In other localities, Mr. Priest says: Articles made of copper and sometimes plated with silver have been met with. Circular pieces of copper, as medals, or breast-plates, have been found, bearing evidence of great age; also knives and swords, in forms and outlines of rust, have been found.

A Mr. Atwater, cited by Mr. Priest, says, page 265: "There have been found very well manufactured swords and knives of iron, and, possibly, steel."

Those who may be disposed to cavil at the idea of the Nephites working in iron, steel, brass and other metals should be reminded that the Israelites in the wilderness must have engaged in similar occupations, and, it seems,

made greater disadvantages. Dr. Clark says: "From the manufacture of certain articles in the wilderness by the Israelites, iron, and even steel, must have been known."

Brass proper is an alloy of copper and zinc. There is another compound of copper and tin also termed hard brass, though the latter is a variety of bronze. Brass, or a metal known by that name, was in very extensive use among the ancients in the manufacture of musical instruments, vessels, gates, armor and numerous other articles.

In the neighborhood of Fort Harmer, on the Muskingum, opposite Marietta on the Ohio, were discovered by Mr. Ash, an English traveler, in the year 1826, a parcel of brass rings cut out of a solid piece of metal, and in such a manner that the rings were suspended from each other, without the aid of solder or any other visible agency whatever. Each ring was three inches in diameter, and the bar of the ring half an inch thick, and were square; a variety of characters, resembling Chinese, were deeply engraved on the sides. How came this curious article there? The people who made them must have had a knowledge of making brass. But it is said by Morse that in Chile, in the hills of Hualquilemu, are found mines of native brass, of a fine yellow color, and equally malleable with the best artificial brass; but this is no common product of mineralogy, and would seem to be an exception. In commenting upon this subject Mr. Priest says:

"It is an extraordinary production, and in a measure induces the belief that it is not brass proper, but a metal similar only in complexion, while perhaps its chemical properties are entirely different, or it may have been produced by the fusion of copper and zinc, by the fire of some volcano."

Tubal Cain was a worker in iron and brass—was, in fact, a blacksmith, and made instruments of war and agricul-