

## ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS.

The origin of the American Indians has furnished a theme for an immense amount of speculation. Ethnologists have indulged in all sorts of hypotheses, reasonable and unreasonable, upon subject, and the without accepting the inspired account of their origin, contained in the Book of Mormon, which, by the way, is generally discarded because it is claimed to be inspired, they are as far from a satisfactory conclusion as ever.

The last theory we have seen advanced upon this fruitful subject is by a Japanese contributor to the Chicago Times, with the not very euphonious title of Zenjuro Horikoshi.

This writer claims for the noble red man a Japanese origin, and his reasons for doing so are perhaps as consistent as those advanced by the generality of writers upon the subject. He says:

"There are two theories as to how my ancestors may have peopled the prairie land of the west. One is founded on the presumption that hundreds of years ago there was no break in the causeway of islands which stretch from the main group of Japan to the North American continent.

This is not mere theory, I think, because geologists are united in the belief that the formation of the groups of isles has been comparatively recent. Five hundred years, or even 1,000, is of very small account in the history of geological changes.

There is another method by which the ancient Japanese may have reached this country. I refer to the ocean current, which even stronger than your famous "gulf stream," washes the shores of the 3,500 islands which constitute the Dia Nippon (Great Japan) of to-day. This current is known to our sailors as the "kuro shiwo" (black current). Its force is tremendous and can be appreciated by the most inexperienced traveler. It is a veritable river in the Pacific Ocean, boiling along, summer and winter; preserving, perhaps, for Japan, not only its mild and equitable climate, but for its people that wealth of ocean food which makes them so grateful to "Yebisu," the god of the piscatorial domain, and which constitutes Japan the principal fish-producing country of the world.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the Japanese sailor in ancient times, while on his voyage from the main island to one of the outlying groups, may have encountered severe storms, and have been swept along by this mighty kuro-shiwo far from the familiar landmarks onward and northward, or in a northwesterly course, to the American coast. Even in our times this has happened again and again. In some instances Japanese crafts have laid their weary bones on the iron-bound shores of Washington Territory or icy Alaska, or even farther south in Oregon. In some cases only the corpses of these walls of the sea would be found on the staunch little ships, while in several instances, after months and months of a precarious struggle with the wind god (Futhin) the hardy sailors have survived to tell the strange story of their voyage from Asia to America. What is more natural than that 1,000 years ago Japanese vessels were thrown away on a part of the American shore, and that they peopled the prairie land and mountains with a race which afterwards became the American Indians? It is true that, physically considered, there is little or no resemblance between the Japanese of to-day and the Indian. One is a giant in stature as compared with the other. But it must not be forgotten that the body dwarfs as the mind enlarges, and thus the intellectual makes heavy drafts on the physical. In this connection, I refer especially to the southern Japanese, as those most generally known to your readers. In the northern parts of Japan, however, the race is considerably taller, approximating, perhaps, the shorter tribes of Indians. It may be that the superior height of the American Indians may be attributed to the fact that during the centuries when my ancestors settled down to learn the arts of civilization, his retained the nomadic proclivities.

Our readers will be interested in this theory—not because they believe the Indians originated with the Japanese, for they know that they did not—but because the hypothesis of this writer, in regard to the ocean current to which he alludes having carried the colonizers of this continent from Asia to our shores, agrees with our understanding as to the voyage of Jared and his companions, though without doubt they landed much further south than this writer imagines.

If scientific men who seek to know the origin and early history of the peoples who have inhabited this continent would only accept the Book of Mormon as a basis from which to commence, or upon which to build their investigations, they would more readily arrive at the truth which is to be learned from the relics of those early peoples which still exist. As it is, the facts which are being developed almost daily by scientists engaged in the study of this subject, but who repudiate the Book of Mormon, present a very strong array of collateral evidence in favor of that divine record; in fact, the statements contained in that book, which have been so much ridiculed in the past as unreasonable, are being borne by one established by scientific research

James Crawford, superintendent of Carson City mint, died at Oakland, Cal., yesterday.

## A UNIQUE COMMUNICATION,

WHICH PLACES A FEW THINGS IN A CLEAR LIGHT.

FRANKLIN, Idaho,  
February 22nd, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

While in Maine, on a mission, I obtained a copy of the enclosed letter from a relative of mine who has been teaching a law school at Washington. The professor who wrote it did not wish it published at the time it was written in case it might be detrimental to his political interests. You have the privilege of publishing it if you withhold his name.

Yours truly,  
JOSHUA HAWKES.  
EAST PARSONSFIELD, Me.,  
May 12th, 1884.

President Chester A. Arthur:

DEAR SIR:—I have been spending a few weeks in New England since I left Washington. I came here to my native town and went to Bangor as a Delegate to the State convention. I was anxious to secure the election of Mr. Drummond as a delegate at large to the National convention. The delegates will vote for Blaine, but they will not shed any tears if he is defeated.

There is a strong under current against him arising from two causes—the merchants look upon him as rash and unconsiderate in his foreign policy, and the Protestants dislike his intimacy with Catholicism.

I find an almost universal expression of approval and respect for your statesmanship and fidelity in conducting your administration.

The only fault or mistake I have heard mentioned is that you listened to the advice of Governor Murray, and recommended the repeal of the Organic Law establishing a government for Utah, depriving the people of their legislative power, "a power of inestimable value to them and formidable to tyrants only," and substituting a legislative body of your own appointment.

The people here do not blame you so much as they denounce the Bourbon element in the government—the Collurs the Cassidys and Murrays.

Hoar and Edmunds come in for a share of deep-felt indignation for attempting to have arrested without warrant or previous subpoena, women, dragging them into court and compelling them to testify against their own husbands. No crime less than high treason would justify such a law. This is cruel and unusual punishment without due process of law.

Polygamy is an evil everywhere among the 600,000,000 of the people of the globe who practice it. It is not *mala in se* but *mala prohibita*. We have prohibited it and made it a felony. All we now need is patience. It will soon die out. Persecution alone can keep it alive.

I heard a young clergyman relating a dream to his congregation. He said in his dream he was walking near the golden gate of heaven when he saw the 47th Congress come to the gate and ring the bell. He heard some one inside say, "I hear a lion in the lobby roar." "Shall we let him in?" St. Peter opened the gate and asked, "Who are there and what is wanted?"

"We are members of the 47th Congress of the U. S. A. of the planet called earth. We want to sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom of Heaven. We want to see the 12 sons of Jacob, the founders of the Twelve Tribes of Israel. We want to see the great legislator Moses, and the great poet and musician David, and the great king Solomon, the wisest of them all. We want to settle in their Territory and enjoy their happy society forever."

"Is this the Congress that expelled our friend Geo. Q. Cannon because he practised plural marriage," asked St. Peter.

"It is," was the reply.  
"All you have mentioned are polygamists," said St. Peter, "and they have felt grossly insulted by your actions, and there would be war in heaven in five minutes, if you were allowed to enter. You cannot settle in this Territory and you can forthwith return to Washington or go to hell, just which you prefer."

The clergyman's audience were highly amused at the dream. Allow me to express to you my hope and well founded belief that you will be nominated in June and elected in November.

Yours truly,  
W.

## FULLER PARTICULARS OF THE DOINGS OF THE IRISH REVOLUTIONISTS.

THE movements of the Irish revolutionists are creating great public interest just now. We published a meagre telegraphic account of the convention of the conspirators held in Paris on the 23rd of February. As the statement was minus many interesting details, we present the description that appeared in the New York Herald, received by that paper by cable dispatch:

PARIS, February 23, 1885.—The much talked of Irish Revolutionary Convention was held to-day at the residence of a well known sympathizer with Ireland, within a stone's throw of the Grand Hotel. Eleven delegates, three of whom represented the United States, two Great Britain, two the continent of Europe, and two Invincibles,

met in the afternoon in a large room with crimson wall paper. In the most conspicuous place was a long wall table covered with crimson cloth, in the centre of which was a cushion adorned with an embroidered shamrock.

The delegates, with one exception, were in evening dress with green rosettes backed by a tricolor ribbon in their buttonholes. One delegate wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, another wore a papal decoration. Fifteen members of the dynamite and general Fenian bodies were present as mere spectators. A Russian nihilist speaking English, and a torpedo manufacturer also appeared, but none save the delegates had the right of speaking or voting. Each of the delegates was armed with a revolver, and it was decided in case of an irruption of British detectives they should be shot down at any cost. If, however, French officers had entered the meeting would have dispersed without offering the least resistance.

By a unanimous decision of the delegates a mysterious individual with a determined mouth and a pale face and sparkling eyes, known to the initiated as "K. in L." and to other people as John Morrissey, of county Carlow, and who planned the recent explosions in London, took the chair amid a triple salvo of applause. A Michael Flannery was appointed secretary of the meeting.

Flannery opened the proceedings by reading letters of apology for non-attendance from a former Fenian Centre, from Professor N. Neill, late of Vernon, and from a group of ecclesiastical collegians in the Rue des Irlandais. These last, while impressing upon the delegates the necessity of clinging to the Roman Catholic faith, proclaimed themselves advocates of any and every means for the liberation of their country. Other letters breathed fierce hatred of England and encouraged the delegates to renew operations with tenfold ardor against "hypocritical and blood thirsty Albion." These letters were received with the utmost enthusiasm. No communication having come from James Stephens, Flannery denounced his silence in strong language.

The chairman called the meeting to order and then entered into a long dissertation on the past and present dynamite movement, finally calling upon his hearers to discuss the best measures to be adopted in the future for "the suppression of British misrule in Ireland." Cries of "Down with England," "Hell fire for the British!" "Long life to dynamite!" followed. Patrick Corcoran then moved a resolution as follows:—

"Whereas, England's unwarrantable interference in the internal affairs of the Irish nation continues in utter contradiction of the feelings and aspirations of the country;

"Whereas, An English Viceroy and an English Privy Council, chief representatives of the British garrison, have, by brute force and intolerable tyranny, made every constitutional effort at Ireland's regeneration a mockery and fiasco, and have compelled Irishmen to seek redress of grievances outside the pale of the law;

"Whereas, English tyranny is a shame and disgrace to modern civilization;

"Whereas, The recent warnings given in the Tower of London and at Westminster have been neglected—"

(And a half-a-dozen other redhot reasons with which your correspondent will not weary your readers).

"It is hereby resolved, That as the gauntlet has been thrown down, we accept the challenge and all risks and dangers involved in punishing England for her odious crimes, prosecuting our campaign on the same lines as hitherto, but on a more extended scale, by the adoption of more vigorous measures, by carrying out simultaneous explosions in London and other towns, cities and villages of England."

Eight delegates spoke on the resolution. An amendment regretting the alienation of the clergy and exhorting the convention not to link itself with foreign atheists was lost by one vote, amid cries of "We are not atheists!"

An amendment was proposed to the effect that as an indiscriminate blowing up of public buildings involves the loss of innocent lives, and the sympathies of humanity were thus alienated, it was advisable to change the dynamite programme for the future in order to prove to the world that the war was not with the English people, but with the English government, and that dynamite attacks should be exclusively directed against the British navy, barracks and arsenals. After a long debate a division was taken and the amendment was lost by 4 votes to 7. According to the rules of the society, that the minority be bound by the vote of the majority, all the delegates subsequently adopted the original motion when it was put from the Chair.

A motion admitting the invincibles into the dynamite organization was negatived, as the former were unwilling to merge their individuality or principles with those of the extremists. A cypher telegram from "No. One" (Patrick J. Tynan) was read, explaining the impossibility of a union, but advocating continued action both with dynamite and the dagger.

A proposition for an alliance with the section of Russian Nihilists made on behalf of the Nihilists present was also rejected on the ground that Russia, being England's enemy, was indirectly Ireland's friend. An active alliance, it was said, between Irishmen and the Czar's enemies was decidedly unpatriotic.

The question of Irish informers in Paris next occupied the attention of the meeting. James McDermott was sentenced to death. Two men were deputed to follow "Number One," with private instructions in regard to him, and have him executed as soon as possible. In reference to another supposed informer, Captain Stewart, whom Stephens alleged to have been in receipt of £30 a month from the English Home Office for watching Irish revolutionists in Paris, it was decided that nothing should be done against him, as he was considered an imbecile, unworthy of serious notice.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, who responded, the meeting adjourned.

Flannery invited the spectators to withdraw in order that the delegates might consult privately with the torpedo manufacturer. It is believed that the services of this man will be required later, as there is a general feeling among the delegates in favor of early hostilities against the navy in order to rally to the cause thousands of Irishmen who at present refuse to associate themselves with outrages upon public buildings. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to Earl Spencer, Mr. John O'Leary, Mr. Gladstone and O'Donovan Rossa.

Two delegates were appointed to communicate immediately with the French secret agent of El Mahdi at Cairo, whose address has been secured by "K. in L.," with the view of aiding the Soudanese in person. Both these delegates are scientific dynamiters. It is proposed to supply the Mahdi with dynamite guns. The business of the convention being accomplished, the delegates dispersed and will soon be on the way to the posts assigned them in New York, London, Dublin and Glasgow.

## DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sunday School Union was held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall, Monday evening March 2nd, 1885. Stake Supt. John C. Cutler presiding.

Assistant General Supt. George Goddard and many other prominent Sunday School workers were present, as well as a full representation from the schools of all the city wards, except the 9th, and from Farmers' and West Jordan wards.

The first exercise was an overture from the 16th Ward brass band.

After the usual opening exercises, and prayer by Supt. Peter Gillespie, of the 16th Ward school, Elder Geo. C. Lambert gave a narrative of his experience while upon his mission in England. His description of the circumstances, condition and mode of living of some of the people of Great Britain, was calculated to make the native born Usonian feel more than ever thankful for the blessed and happy surroundings among which he has been reared. It also had a tendency to make one think that it was not such a great sacrifice after all for many of the Saints to leave their native hills of old England, where it is now so difficult for most of its inhabitants to make a scant living, to come to Utah, where comparative luxury and comfort can be got by every industrious man and woman.

The speaker briefly reviewed his interesting visits to London, Ireland, Scotland, the Liverpool Docks, Scandinavia and other places of interest. The scenes of misery he met with were heartrending, and the amount of drunkenness to be met in various parts of Great Britain, was truly appalling. He paid a high compliment to the Scandinavian nations, for while visiting portions of Denmark and Sweden he did not remember meeting a drunkard.

He believed that the superiority of England over the neighboring nation of Europe was due to the mixture of various nationalities resulting from the numerous invasions to which she had been subjected; and he looked for a similar result from the intermarriage of the peoples of so many different nations who constitute the population of Utah. The progeny of the present inhabitants of Utah may naturally be expected to surpass, in energy, thrift, intelligence and all the other qualities that constitute greatness, the people of any single nation from which they are descended—and, indeed, all those nations combined.

A beautiful song was given by the West End Glee Club, "Rocking on the Billows of the Deep," which was very highly appreciated by all.

Supt. Cutler requested those who had not already sent in their school reports on punctuality and early attendance, to do so at once, so that the prizes offered a year ago could be awarded at as early a day as possible.

Asst. Gen. Supt. Goddard urgently requested that all Ward and Stake Sunday school reports be sent in as soon as possible, so that they could be made up and completed by March 15th. He urged the importance of Sunday school workers who were engaged in training the youth of Zion, setting a good and worthy example. The old Scriptures say, "As with the priest so with the people," and he thought he would be justified in saying, "As with the teacher so with the children." How pleasing it would be, and what a moral force would be felt if the announcement could be made, that there was one Sunday school wherein all the officers teachers and scholars, and all connected, were strict observers of the Word of Wisdom.

John Held, accompanied by Joseph

J. Daynes on the grand organ, rendered a very pleasing cornet solo.

Elder Wm. Willes made a short address, recounting some of the scenes he had passed through in his recent mission to India.

Supt. John C. Cutler announced that the next meeting will be a general meeting of the Union, and will be held in the Tabernacle, and this Stake meeting will be adjourned till the first Monday in May.

Singing by the choir.  
Benediction by Elder James W. Phipps.

The fine singing rendered on the occasion was from the 16th Ward Sunday School Choir, under the able direction of Bro. John Vincent. The music at the beginning and close of the meeting by the brass band was excellent, both in the character of the selections and the efficient manner in which they were rendered.

J. H. PARRY, Sec'y.

## SOMEWHAT HURRIED.

THE small band of anti-"Mormon" fire-eaters in this vicinity have sent up an exultant shout on account of the anti-polygamic expression uttered by President Cleveland. This was anticipated. But the exuberant display of delight does not appear to be well grounded. We do not see that the numerically insignificant and rabid faction have any potential reason for rejoicing. Neither have the "Mormon" people any reason to be cast down because of the President's position on a question of vital importance to them.

If there is good ground for believing that Mr. Cleveland was not induced to make the allusion to the subject mainly on account of popular pressure, and that he was really serious in his utterance, there is equal if not stronger reason for the belief that his expressions regarding the upholding of the rights of all the people before the law were also sincere. Suppose that the sincerity of Mr. Cleveland in the enunciations of his address is beyond question, what comfort can the "Mormon"-eaters consistently take from his utterances? If they are followed up and become the policy of the government vigorously enforced it will be a sorry day for the crusaders. Because the President is opposed to polygamy and desires its repression, is really no reason why any person should lay the "flattering unction to his soul" that he would favor the outrageous doings of the clique who have been running matters with a high hand in this region for several months. There is nothing in his statements that would encourage the belief that he would favor the overriding, ignoring or breaking of law in order to enforce law. This has been the policy pursued by the crusaders, as we have frequently and clearly shown. Granting that President Cleveland favors the enforcement of the laws against polygamy, he cannot be consistent without also insisting that all attempts at such enforcement shall be made in accordance with the forms of law, and that the law's ministers and executors shall not themselves be law-breakers. He should insist and, until he indicates otherwise by his conduct, we shall refuse to believe that he will not, that "Mormons"—equally with other citizens who may be accused of offences—shall have fair treatment and trial under the law, which no person can justly say has been accorded up to this stage of the crusade. Yet these are their rights under the Constitution, for which Mr. Cleveland professes a most profound regard, almost to the point of reverence.

This fairness and equality are necessarily absent under methods of prosecution which include juries packed for the conviction of "Mormons" by open venire, and an unbridled license to the District Attorney in the conduct of cases when "Mormons" are the subjects pursued. Neither is justice subsequently obtainable by "Mormons" who happen to be convicted by the extraordinary system, being refused bail—a privilege which the law plainly directs should be granted—and sent to prison for punishment before the final determination of their cases on appeal.

Were such practices engaged in toward people accused of offences who are not "Mormons," a howl of denunciation would be raised against those who so outrage the principles of law and justice that would cause the ears of the nation to tingle. Yet "Mormons" have equal rights under the law with citizens of every class, and those who practically deny them their rights are law-breakers themselves, and unworthy to be entrusted with any position of responsibility involving the safety of the lives and liberties of the people.

If Mr. Cleveland's views in regard to the equalization of rights under the Constitution were to be put in operation here—his anti-polygamic expression to the contrary notwithstanding—the proceeding would result in a vast improvement in the local situation, and in the wholesale removal of the officials engaged in the anti-"Mormon" raid. Because whatever course would be taken with reference to institutions of the Latter-day Saints, it would be conducted within the forms of law. Everybody knows that the reverse of this is the rule now.

The triumphant shout of the "Mormon"-eaters has a premature aspect.