

## THE END APPROACHING.

The following editorial paragraph is taken from the *Helena Montana Independent*:

"A correspondent asks for the date set by Lieutenant Totten for the end of the world. We do not know, though we believe the *Salt Lake Tribune* can furnish the information. It's warfare on the 'Mormons' will close about the same time."

Correct, providing its own end does not come first. Its occupation will soon be entirely gone and with that it will probably go too. But the "Mormons," though they fatten on its opposition, will learn to live without it and are already with very few exceptions indifferent as to its existence.

## COLOR, SEX AND NATIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

ACCORDING to bulletin 194 of the eleventh census the aggregate population of the United States in June, 1890, was 62,622,250. Of these the males numbered 32,067,880, and the females 30,554,370. The native born numbered 53,872,703, and the foreign born 9,249,547. The white population numbered 54,983,890, and the colored 7,638,360. These figures show that there were at the date of the census nearly 1,500,000 more males than females, that nearly one-sixth of the total population was foreign born, and nearly one-eighth colored.

Summing up the figures of the census in brief it is found that in 1890, 73.24 per cent. of the total population were native white and 14.56 per cent. foreign white. The colored, including Chinese, Japanese; and civilized Indians, as well as persons of African descent constitute 12.20 per cent. of the population. The native white of native parents in 1890 represented 54.87 per cent., and the native white of foreign parents 18.37 per cent. of the entire population.

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

HITHERTO Indiana has been for some time the great battlefield in national campaigns. This year the scene of strife moves further west. Illinois is now a great prize which both parties will strenuously contend for. It has the candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket. The successor of J. S. Clarkson as chairman of the National Republican Committee is an Illinois man also, Mr. William J. Campbell, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, and one of the ablest politicians in the State.

Mr. Campbell is not a new man in public life. He was in the State senate when General Logan was chosen United States senator, after one of the bitterest fights in the history of the legislature. It is conceded by both sides that the Republican party in Illinois has not a more active, competent, industrious manager in its ranks than Mr. Campbell. He has demonstrated this in several local battles.—What is still better, from a party sense, he is entirely outside of factions, and people of

opposite views willingly abide by Mr. Campbell's advice in party matters.

Campbell is only 41 years of age, and in the full vigor of manhood. He is the senior member of the law firm of Campbell and Custer, who are the legal advisers of the great meat-packing company of Armour & Co.

## JUNE WEATHER IN SALT LAKE.

MR. GEO. N. SALISBURY, director of the Utah weather bureau, has issued his report for June pertaining to the Salt Lake station. The mean temperature for the month was 65.8 degrees. The highest was on the 30th, when 98 degrees was reached, and the lowest on the 4th, when the glass marked 38, only 6 degrees above freezing. The greatest daily range, 35 degrees, occurred on the 28th, the least, 11 degrees, on the 3rd.

The mean temperature for the month of June, every year since 1874 inclusive, is also given. The highest, 71 degrees, is shown for 1889; the lowest, 62 degrees, is shown for 1891. According to these figures, June, 1889, would be the hottest in seventeen years, and June, 1891, the coldest. The mean average temperature for June during seventeen years is 68.1 degrees. This shows that on the whole the month of June in Salt Lake is equable, temperate and pleasant.

The total precipitation for the month was 1.21 inches. In 1885 it was 2.67 inches, the highest in seventeen years, and consequently the wettest. In 1880 and in 1889 the rainfall was only .01 of an inch, the lowest, and of course the driest in seventeen years. The average precipitation for June since 1874 was .75.

June, 1892, has seventeen cloudless days, seven partly cloudy and six cloudy. No frost is recorded, but thunderstorms occurred on the 10th, 14th and 15th.

## STANLEY, THE EXPLORER, IN LONDON

HENRY M. STANLEY and his wife Dorothy, begin to find out that electioneering in London is a much more difficult task than exploring in Africa. In attempting to address a meeting of the Lambeth electors one evening last week, he had to procure the aid of fifty policemen. He would not be heard, then his wife tried to speak. The dispatch to the New York papers which described the scene reads as follows:

"Mrs. Stanley then took the platform. She was received little better than her husband. Her references to his loyalty to Great Britain were received with laughter, and her attempts to discuss political issues were rendered futile by uproarious demands that her husband speak for himself and shouted inquiries as to what constituency she wished to represent. A fight was started near the platform and another in the rear of the hall.

"Mrs. Stanley became nervous and embarrassed, lost her line of thought, and in response to a gesture from Mr. Stanley turned to sit down. The instant she turned all restraint in the meeting vanished, and the crowd became a hooting and fighting mob. Stanley hastily started with Mrs. Stanley for the door, and his few supporters in the audience tried to hurry after him. They had to fight their

way through blows and abuse, most of them coming out with their hats smashed and their clothes torn.

"The mob broke from the doors of the hall with a rush and swept down on Stanley's carriage. He had barely got Mrs. Stanley inside when they were upon him. Somebody grabbed him by the arm to pull him back, but he tore loose, jumped in and slammed the door. The driver started up and the mob followed, pulling at the carriage doors and trying to stop the horses. They wrenched off one door, but before they could do more the driver got his horses into a gallop and was beyond their reach.

"Mrs. Stanley was badly frightened. She was almost in hysterics when she left the hall, and she screamed several times during the mob's attack upon the carriage."

## A POLITICAL CONUNDRUM.

THE *Travelers' Record* contains an article worthy the attention of every intelligent citizen, especially those who take an active interest in affairs of State. We do not expect the mere political self-seeker to be concerned about anything which does not relate to his own personal profit or advancement. Here is the article:

"Lord Salisbury, in a late speech which was a masterpiece of acute political analysis, set forth one of the most embarrassing problems which voters in any free country have to deal with. How can a national vote installing one of two great political parties in power convey any instruction as to just what parts of its policy the voters express approval of, or what parts of the other's policy they condemn? Each of them has done, misdone, or left undone a score of important things. Which of them are included in the judgment, and how far? Thus for example there maybe at one and the same time a tariff question, a currency question, a negro-vote question, a civil-service-reform question, a question as to privilege debate in Congress, and a question whether one of the candidates is corrupt and the other immoral. Each of them may decide, and very likely has decided, votes otherwise wavering; but the result gives the victorious party absolutely no clue to public feeling on any one of the points, and leaves it free to adopt any course it pleases on anything, on the ground that the victory was probably due to some other question. Nothing could prove this better than the violent disputes in the press after every election, as to what the people intended to approve or condemn; and the voter often finds, to his helpless disgust and rage, that his party goes to work carrying out the very policy he has voted against. He votes for a certain tariff policy, and his vote is counted as a verdict on a currency policy or a force bill; or he votes for a currency policy, and strengthens the party's hands for a tariff policy he regards as iniquitous and stupid; or he merely votes against a candidate he believes to be a buccaneering scoundrel, unfit for any office, and puts in a party which proceeds to do everything he regards as injurious to the welfare of the country. As Lord Salisbury said, it is as though a jury had before it at the same time a murder case, a libel case, and a patent-right case, and could only give one verdict, Yes or No, on all these at once. This would be identical with, and no more absurd than, what every voter has to do here at every Congressional and Presidential election. It shows that political methods are yet very rough and barbarously insufficient for civilization, and that reformers have a great work to do in this direction."