

Judge King's sentence was properly severe, the prosecution stood not upon the order of business, the grand jury made short work of their part of the case, and the police displayed the pluck and zeal which the public like to see. All did their work with celerity and fairness, and among them they have given, as stated in the beginning, a better argument against a community's taking the law into its own hands than a dozen columns of humbles and advice. Where, in the guardians of the peace and the representatives of the law, there is so much promptitude and thoroughness, no recourse to public violence will ever be necessary to satisfy outraged justice. Criminals ought to be safe from mobs, but not from the penalties their deeds merit. If Salt Lake City keeps up the record made in the case just narrated, her name will cause a shudder to evil doers, and they will go many miles out their way to keep far from her borders.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDERS.

A popularly accepted theory is that the natives of the Sandwich, Society, and other island groups in the Pacific belong to the eastern Asiatic races. This view is not based upon ethnological grounds to any material extent, since those most skilled in the science which treats of the division of man into races have been unable to locate definitely the true position of many of these islanders; the Asiatic origin idea springs chiefly from the supposition that the islands were peopled gradually by the advance of venture-seeking mariners along the chains of islands extending eastward from Asia. This logic has proved very unsatisfactory, however, to close inquirers, who have found in the rules of etymology an insurmountable barrier to its confirmation. Yet, for want of conclusive information during a long period of years, the Asiatic origin theory has been permitted to stand, awaiting the time when an increase of knowledge shall relegate it to its place with other fallacies.

Among the Latter-day Saints, however, there is a better understanding of where these islanders came from than commonly exists. This arises from the possession of indisputable evidence that, while many of the inhabitants of the Pacific islands groups belong, under Blumenbach's classification, to the Mongolian or to the Malay races, there are also many of them, including the Hawaiians, Samoans, Maories and others, which have a common origin with the American Indians, thus affording a basis for Huxley's classification of them into what he calls the Mongoloid type. The Latter-day Saints have come to realize that the American Indian is of common stock with the Israelites who dwelt in Palestine twenty-five centuries ago; and the manner in which the natives of many of the Pacific isles receive the Gospel affords conclusive proof that they are of the same family as the American Indian. Hence many leading men in the Church, understanding the working of the Gospel message in the present dispensation and seeing it among the Pacific islanders, have unhesitatingly

declared them to be largely of the blood of Israel.

How this race came to people these island groups is clearly accounted for in that invaluable record of ancient America, the Book of Mormon, which furnishes the key to the situation. In that record it is told how that, before the dawn of the Christian era, when this hemisphere was peopled on both sides of the equator with a highly civilized race, there were companies of emigrants that sailed for a more northerly location. Some of these companies were driven from their course by winds and currents, and never reached the mainland of North America. From present knowledge of the winds and currents which prevail on the Pacific, it is quite easy to understand how these shiploads of emigrants might be carried to the Society and other groups; and in the markings of trade winds and currents given on modern maps, their path can be traced from the point of embarkation in the vicinity of the Peruvian coast to the very islands which the traditions of the present inhabitants of the Pacific groups point to as their former place of abode.

If discussion and information on this matter were allowed to rest here, it might be claimed that there was a failure in the characteristic parallel which attends the Book of Mormon in other respects. It is a notable fact in regard to that book that since its publication there has been a continual development of evidence confirmatory of its statements; and that, too, coming through the agency of unbelievers in the record's divine authenticity, and oftentimes of those who scoff at its relation of facts. Following this suggestion, therefore, there may be anticipated from extrinsic sources, at some time, corroboration of the view that the Pacific isles were settled from America, in part at least. Already the features of this corroboration are coming into prominence among those interested in the subject; and an illustration of their character may be given by reference to the statement of Captain H. G. Morse, who is announced to lecture on this topic in Golden Gate hall, San Francisco, next Friday, the 22nd instant.

Captain Morse has had fifty years' experience at sea, most of it on the Pacific, and promises to give at his lecture his conclusions, gained by close practical observation, of how the Pacific isles became peopled. He boldly disputes the theory that the inhabitants of the Society and Sandwich islands, and of other groups in the tropics, came from the Asiatic coast; and he declares himself satisfied that their forefathers migrated from America, backing his convictions of this by intelligent and forceful argument. Discussing this subject, Captain Morse says:

In the first place, we have every reason to believe that the natives of the Sandwich islands came originally from the Society islands. They have a tradition to that effect. Now, in my estimation, it would have been impossible for the natives of the Society islands to have made their way eastward from the coast of Asia, with such vessels as they must have had, when the winds and currents are all against them. I do not believe that the important question of winds and currents was considered by the historians who at-

tempted to settle this matter. The trade winds in the tropics blow from the east and strike the equator at an angle of forty-five degrees. To be more specific, the trade winds north of the equator blow from the northeast. Below the equator they blow from the southeast. The currents in the tropics follow the direction of the trade winds—that is, from east to west. Now, all the islands referred to are in the tropics, and it stands to reason that the slight canoes in which these ancient navigators traveled must have gone with the winds and currents.

It is readily conceded that the inhabitants of the islands off the east coast of Asia came from that continent. But this is not the case with the more distant islands, where a different race of people exists. On this point Captain Morse cites that on the Marshall and Solomon islands he found the natives as black as jet, and with short curly hair; but further east, as on the Society and Sandwich islands, they are of lighter complexion, with long, straight hair. He states further:

These are not the only facts in support of the theory that the people in question are the descendants of the native Americans. There is a lot of old stonework in the Hawaiian islands which bears a striking resemblance to similar work found in Mexico. In the big Mexican museum are many relics of the Aztecs which have a striking resemblance to relics of past generations of Hawaiians. It seems to me very plausible that at some remote time, ages ago, the islands I have referred to were a part of the American continent, for I cannot conceive how any canoe, built of the largest trees then growing, could survive the storms and rough weather such as are encountered on the Pacific. However, in whatever way the natives of the Pacific islands might have reached those isolated places, I am satisfied they came from the coast of America and not from the coast of Asia.

Here the captain shows no dubiety as to his conclusion respecting the progenitors of the present Pacific islands natives. His only doubt is as to the manner in which they got there, and this is cleared away in the Book of Mormon, where it is recorded that large ships were built—not canoes from a single tree—with which the navigation of the ocean was perfectly feasible. Captain Morse is on the right track in his ideas regarding the islanders, and it may not be a great while before the facts as to their origin will be so generally and readily comprehended that people will wonder how any other view could have been taken consistently.

"HOLD-UP" JOURNALISM.

Impecunious scribes with small newspapers under their control are finding times a little harder than before the campaign closed, but some of them are not yet heretofore of hope and impudence by any manner of means. We had occasion some weeks ago to refer to a few of their devious ways of securing subsistence, and particularly to their amazing impertinence in levying contributions upon candidates for office. Of course the gentlemen thus approached knew that they were being imposed upon; that it was a pure game of "hold-up;" that anybody who was willing to pay the price could have his