

DESCENDANTS OF THE NEPHITES.

A MR. WILLIAMSON, of Boston, has been spending some months among the Mcqui Indians in an out of the way part of New Mexico. He tells an interesting story of a family of the tribe, which is perfectly white. He saw the Indians and asserts that there is no doubt as to their color. He also says they are, without doubt, pure Indians, but yet have none of the characteristics of Albinos, as seen in other places. The family is known far and wide among the Indians themselves, but as their place of residence is far from the usual places traveled by white men, they are rarely seen by others than the race they belong to. The Indians look upon them as being something better than the rest of the tribe, and hence do not talk about them to outsiders. Mr. Williamson states that the head man of the family says that there is a tradition among them that they originally came from the north and settled among the Mcqui people, but that they have been here so long that they have lost all the characteristics of the northern tribe.

We are of the opinion that the Book of Mormon furnishes the basis for an explanation. It gives the history of two distinct peoples who sprang from a common origin, the one white and the other dark. In the war-like struggles between them the whites were practically annihilated, the remnants remaining being absorbed by their dark-skinned brethren. The finding of white Indians in various parts of this continent can, we believe, be accounted for on the theory that in them the Nephite blood has been preserved, through the generations, since the great and final battle fought about A. D. 400, on ground now within the boundaries of the State of New York.

RACE ANTIPATHIES.

COLORED people throughout the country are holding meetings and demanding emancipation from oppression and social ostracism to which they are subjected. A gathering of this character was recently held at St. Paul, Minnesota, and was largely attended. The speeches were strong and pointed, and brimming with the ardor of the abolitionist movement of ante-bellum days. The meeting demanded the enforcement of the spirit as well as the letter of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and general equality of whites and colored people. This demand is not likely to be complied with. The race line is becoming broader, and the feeling of resentment from the colored side will increase, and the result must be, in course of time, a conflict. The late General Sherman, in an article written by him for one of the leading magazines, asserted that when the struggle should be fairly inaugurated, it would throw the war of the Rebellion into the shade of forgetfulness.

It appears now-a-days that when a negro commits, or is charged with committing, an outrageous crime, there is not much disposition to await the operation of the law, but to dispatch him to the other world by a summary and popular process.

This is an evil that could be cured, but the social feature of the race question is beyond the reach of legal remedy, as it must of necessity be left to the operation of public sentiment, the expression of which will always be in accord with its character.

The curse of slavery is consequential remaining long after the legal abolition of its cause. Many of its evils are yet afflicting the country.

UTAH WEATHER REPORT FOR MAY

THE report of Mr. Salisbury, director of the Utah Weather Bureau, for the month of May has just been received. It shows a mean barometer for the month of 29.957. The highest, 30.326, occurred on the 17th, and the lowest, 29.684, on the 4th. Mean temperature for the month 35.4 deg., highest .85, on the 23rd, lowest, 36, on the 8th. The range varied from 35 on the 22nd to 2 deg. on the 4th.

The mean temperature for May during 17 years was 59.3. In 1875, 1886 and 1890 it went over 61 degrees. These were the highest in 17 years. The lowest mean, 53 degrees, for May, in 17 years occurred in 1880. The next lowest is May of the current year, 54.4 degrees.

The prevailing direction of the wind for May was northwest, and its maximum velocity 34 miles in a southwest direction on the 4th.

The total precipitation for May was 1.65 inches. The highest for 17 years was in 1876 when it measured 4.30 inches and the lowest in 1879 when it measured .10 of an inch, and in 1886 .06 of an inch.

There were for the month 12 cloudless, 9 partly cloudy, and 10 cloudy days. There was first on the 8th, 9th and 31st. There were thunderstorms on the 7th, 26th and 29th.

THE MECCA OF POLITICANS.

MINNEAPOLIS is now the grandest centre to which all eyes, Republican and Democratic, are looking. From every quarter of the Republic train loads of party men are on the way to their temporary party metropolis. Many train loads have already arrived. The Utah contingent, headed by Messrs. Cannon and Salisbury, the delegates of the regular Republican party here, arrived safely on the 3rd inst. They have entered on their work with energy and vigor, and have taken steps to place before the National Convention the real situation in Utah.

Men, prominent in the affairs of nation, are in Minneapolis at work in the interests of their candidates. John C. New and General Michener, both of Indiana, are on the ground heading the Harrison forces. Both are men of ability, and in the 1888 campaign showed what they could do. Mr. New is a newspaper man but was abroad on a foreign mission for some time, and returned specially to take part in the present struggle. Chauncey Depew is also on the spot. Report has it that he will nominate President Harrison. Senator Hiscock of New York and General Lew Wallace of Indiana are

there also and working for Harrison.

On the other hand the Blaine forces are active, aggressive and enthusiastic. They are headed by James Sullivan Clarkson, probably one of the best known political workers in the United States. He is chairman of the National Republican committee, having succeeded Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania in that position. Though representing Iowa in the national committee, he is a native of Indiana, where he was born May 17, 1842. He began life as a printer, and in time became editor and proprietor of the *Register*, one of Indiana's most lively papers. In the campaign of 1888 he played a prominent part, and it was expected that he would be called to a place in Harrison's Cabinet. He was not, but got the position of first assistant postmaster-general. He held this office for a short time, but being abused by Democratic newspapers and not being very cheerfully supported by the Administration, he retired from the place. In Iowa State politics Mr. Clarkson has been prominent since war times, but it was at the convention of 1880 that he became nationally known. He figured at that time as a Blaine leader, and was instrumental in defeating or preventing the renomination of General Grant, and bringing about that of James A. Garfield.

Mr. Clarkson's lieutenant at Minneapolis is Jacob Sloat Fassett of New York. He is secretary of the National Republican committee. Though a young man he is a war-horse in party politics. He is a lawyer by profession. He distinguished himself also in the 1888 campaign. He was appointed collector of the port of New York early in 1891, but resigned the place shortly after, having received the nomination of his party for the governor of New York. He made a good fight but was beaten. His wife is one of the California Crocker family, daughter of the late Judge Crocker of Sacramento. One notable incident of his life was his admission to the bar on motion of Senator David B. Hill, the idol of a section of New York Democrats.

The Republican forces are at present divided and there is nothing definite as to the probable results. The Harrison delegates are as yet in the majority and are very confident, but the Blaine forces are enthusiastic and equally certain of victory. People impatient for certainties will have to worry along for a few days; about the middle of next week they will be set at rest.

BLAINE'S RESIGNATION.

ALL doubts as to Mr. Blaine's willingness to enter the race for the Presidency appear to be now removed. Bulletins received shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, state unequivocally that he has resigned his position as Secretary of State, and that his resignation has been accepted. This signifies that he will accept the Republican nomination if tendered him. This being his determination he could not longer remain in the Cabinet of his competitor—President Harrison.

EIGHT European governments will participate in the monetary Conference.