

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in New York is no doubt performing a good and charitable work. But the necessity for its existence is of itself a strong comment on the Christianity of the great metropolis and is suggestive of a far better receptacle for the donations of the benevolent than the collection plate of the anti-Mormon lecturer, or any other pious fraud who falsely prates about the absence of "the Christian home" in Utah.

#### A NEW FIELD OPENED.

Not long ago the promulgation of Christianity in the Empire of Japan was forbidden under penalty of death. Now the bars are let down and the religions of the west may be freely proclaimed throughout the dominions of the Mikado.

The change has been wrought very suddenly. It is astonishing how quickly the Japanese advance in the line of modern civilization. They are a very practical people and are bright enough to perceive the inconsistencies and incongruities of modern so-called Christianity. So, while there is now no legal impediment in the way of the sectarian missionary, there are intellectual obstacles which may prove insurmountable in the majority of instances.

The Japanese appear to be more anxious to establish Christian civilization than to imbibe Christian theology. They want European institutions but care little for European religion. The ideas of Herbert Spencer and similar thinkers and writers seem to suit the Japanese mind. A cultured skepticism is more likely to prevail among this singular people than a devotional faith. Yet it is possible that genuine Christianity, with all the powers and influences that belong to it, may, when it shall be introduced among them, break down the glaciers of agnosticism and make way for the brightness and beauty of the glorious Gospel of peace.

The latest movement in the development of this oriental nation is the establishment of a constitutional form of government. A new constitution has been promulgated from the throne, creating a House of Peers and a House of Commons. The latter is an elective body, the former partly elective, partly hereditary and partly nominated by the crown. The voting power is given to all males of the age of twenty-five years and upwards who pay as much as \$25 in taxes annually. The

rights of free speech, of public meetings and of religious liberty are proclaimed and bestowed.

This is one of the signs of the times. It is suggestive of a new field for missionary enterprise. The Gospel is to go to every nation, kindred, tongue and people. To Zion are to come persons out of every nation under the sun. It will not be long, in our opinion, before the Elders of Israel will find openings among the forty millions of the Japanese Empire, and the gathering will include converts from that far-off region, who will swell the chorus of the songs of Zion in the congregations of Israel in the tops of the mountains.

#### FATUOUS FRENCHMEN.

THE French government is bent upon the accomplishment of two important measures without delay—the suppression of the Patriotic League and the overthrow of Boulanger. Either is considered a menace, and unitedly they are looked upon as an immediate danger. A heated debate occurred in the Chamber of Deputies recently, when the proposition of the majority, representing the government of course, to take decisive measures in the direction indicated was being debated. Things waxed warm and became so serious that at one point Cassagnac, editor of *Le Pays* (*The Country*) and a noted duellist, defied the Chamber to prosecute Boulanger; while the latter himself, with his arms quietly folded, looked defiantly upon the majority. As a result of the scene, several duels were announced, but this is a small matter in France, a passage-at-arms being more of a formality for the purpose of satisfying alleged "honor" than anything else, and seldom resulting in serious mischief.

The government carried its point by a vote of 334 to 227, and the deputies accused of participating in the so-called nefarious schemes of the League will be prosecuted. This includes Boulanger. It seems very singular that the powers that be in France will persist in keeping that man in the forefront of popularity by exhibiting enmity strongly tinged with spite toward him on every available occasion. They seem incapable of profiting by the past or judging intelligently of the present. If the General is as inconsequential, incapable and unpatriotic a man as they would have us believe, they need only leave him

to his own resources to accomplish his downfall in a short time.

#### THE UTAH SCULPTOR.

UTAH is represented in the artistic world of Paris by the young sculptor who is so rapidly advancing in his studies at Boston, whither he was sent some years ago from Springville, Utah County. The following notice of his European progress appears in the columns of the *Boston Post*:

"I hear that Mr. C. E. Dallin, the young sculptor whose model for the statue of Paul Revere and whose figures of Indian braves have attracted a good deal of attention here in Boston, is making good progress in his art in Paris. He is studying in the atelier of Julian, and the fresh way he has of looking at subjects for his chisel has been favorably commented upon by his fellow-students and others interested in sculpture. I am told that he has already received some important commissions, and his friends are confident of his success in any attempt which he may make to be represented in the Salon.

Mr. Dallin is still a young man, and he has the advantage of not being hampered by conventional ideas which often overmaster men who have been dominated by academic schools and ways of expression. It was fortunate for him that he was able to study in Paris before he had lost the freshness of his interest in art, and while his talents are, as it were, plastic to beneficial influences."

#### GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

THE appointment of Col. Lewis Woolfsey as governor of Arizona does not seem to give great satisfaction to a number of Republicans in that Territory, who made choice of Thomas J. Butler. They feel that they have been the victims of "snap judgment," and that the Administration ought to have taken more time and given the people of Arizona a chance to express their wishes. However, they propose to make a virtue of necessity and sustain the appointment.

We regret that the official career of Governor Zulick has thus been cut short. The new President has put in his work of changing the political influence in the Territories in a hurry. We may look for "firing" all along the line, and, where it is practicable, the appointment of resident citizens to the territorial offices. Governor Zulick has made a vigorous, honest and fair-minded public officer. He has been a foe to jobbery, injustice, class legislation and official intrigue. The Territory has advanced rapidly under his administration, and though he