

may be regarded as an earnest, conscientious effort on the part of the members to do the best they can for the interests of the people. There has been a little display of partisanship and more of sectionalism on several occasions, but after revolving matters over in their minds, the legislators generally have taken the higher ground and have sought first the general public good.

At this time it is gratifying to commend generally the work that has been accomplished and to feel there is good reason to hope that the future will be as satisfactory as the past. Of course there has been occasion for criticism, and perhaps there will be more even in the brief time remaining. The best of men have not advanced to near to perfection as not to do something occasionally that requires a note of warning from some point of view which they may not have taken advantage of; and it is not expected that legislators will advance beyond the general condition in this respect any more than any other. On these occasions of criticism, however, the Utah legislators now in session usually have shown a disposition to accept friendly suggestions and act upon them. There has been no prominent exhibition of topfiness or of arrogance; but on the contrary there has been evinced a disposition to heed good advice whenever offered. In the particular of considering the voice of the people and indicating a readiness to express their sentiments in the measures placed on the statute books, the first State Legislature has set an example that could be followed profitably by many older states. May the work of the closing days of the session be of such careful and conservative character as to improve rather than mar the fair record made thus far.

A WARNING ON COLONIZATION.

In another column will be found a letter from a gentleman of responsibility and accuracy in all his statements as to the colonies of the Latter-day Saints in Mexico. Special attention is directed to his remarks concerning the proper persons to consult with reference to colonization in that country. The News has learned that many of our people, contemplating the establishment of homes in the sister republic, have been misled and embarrassed by lending a too willing ear to the offers and inducements of speculators and professional colonizers. The information conveyed in the letter will therefore be of value to all who have a notion as to settlement in that land—it will be far safer for them to correspond with and obtain information from the persons named than to deal with others and later attempt to rectify the blunder. Elder Henry Eyring will be found prompt and willing to give all information asked for; and if other or earlier information is desired, it may be had from Elder George Tensdale, box B, this city.

We suppose the foregoing remarks will be at once seized upon by a certain class of publicists as an indication that the Mormon people are again thinking of a wholesale exodus to Mexico. Such an impression may as well be forestalled in advance, for nothing of the kind is either in prospect or in contemplation.

It is a fact, however, that the Mormon people in Utah and elsewhere are extending their borders, as citizens of the United States and of the plane which we inhabit; their young men, and their old men too, are in some cases finding themselves cramped for room. Valleys to the north and to the south are being looked into, explored, settled and redeemed. Idaho and Arizona, Wyoming and Colorado, Canada and Mexico, each number among its best inhabitants people who have gone from or who at least have many relatives and interests in Utah. The fact that many of them are Mormons does not in any way militate against the cordiality of their welcome or the value of their citizenship—on the contrary it makes them all the more acceptable. They are known to be thrifty and permanent in their operations, resolute in facing difficulties, brave in overcoming them, honest and industrious in their daily work and work. Naturally such settlers are sought after by speculators; and naturally we desire to warn them against the latter's wiles. Better for them to all cases to deal exclusively with those whom they know, or who can be authoritatively recommended to them, than with persons of whatsoever name or region who have selfish objects in view and who want to use them in accomplishing selfish ends. Time, means and temper will be saved in negotiating with men entitled to confidence, and in leaving severely alone those who hold out glittering promises to the eye and ear to break them to the heart.

THE APPOINTING POWER.

In this country there is but one manner of choosing public officials, the people directly or indirectly placing them in position. In the former case the choice is expressed by their immediate vote; in the second, by the appointment through agents duly constituted. In either case their wishes are presumed to be consulted and those of a majority of them at least gratified. It thus behooves the appointing power in whatever sphere of official life to be careful, judicious and as nearly as possible in harmonious accord with the duly ascertained wishes of his constituents and supporters in every case; otherwise the representative system which should be a shield to the public is lost sight of if not destroyed.

These remarks have no special reference to any particular case. They are designed for general application, beginning with the President of the United States—whose patronage list is so enormously large as to be a menace to our institutions when improperly dealt with—and ending with the least consequential officer in our midst to whom is delegated the authority to make appointments. It is true that in an overwhelming majority of cases the check of a confirming body is placed upon the appointing power, and wisely was it so ordained; otherwise a powerful branch of the public service would doubtless be an autocratic engine utterly subversive of republicanism and justice itself. But those who appoint do not always stand in dread of this restraint upon their action nor fear the consequences of deliberate opposition to the popular will as they should; relying upon the

concurrence of a certain quantity of subservient henchmen acting in concert with a few others who will sacrifice some considerations of propriety and right for the sake of harmony, appointments are made that are wholly objectionable, if not altogether unfit. It is then that the voice of the people is heard, first in a murmur, then as a protest, and finally in an outburst of general indignation, all of which might as well be avoided, by according to them that indirect representation to which they are entitled.

We would like to see our executive officers and all who have the appointing power so control this branch of the public service that confirmations would be the merest matter of form and the confirmatory body well nigh a figurehead, not in such manner that the people continually have occasion to be thankful that such body exists.

SENATOR CANNON'S VOTE.

In this morning's issue of the Salt Lake Tribune Senator Frank J. Cannon has "an open letter to the Republicans of Utah," in which he tersely gives his reasons for his recent vote against giving precedence to the tariff over bimetallicism. The News apprehends that the majority of the Republican party in Utah have already in their own minds approved that vote, as the Democratic party certainly has; for the silver question in this State is deemed all-important and overtops all others—among Republicans and Democrats alike. The letter referred to is, therefore, of interest to all the people of the State; but being addressed only to Republicans, and offering suggestions as to future action of that party, the News from its non-partisan standpoint can hardly feel justified in yielding to the wishes of local Republican friends who desire its republication in these columns.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

A German periodical, *Deutsche Rundschau*, in a recent number, gives space to an interesting article on the subject of the social position of woman and the movement for her emancipation. At the so-called evangelical-social congress held at Erfurt last year, it was noted that the subject was most exhaustively treated by a woman, who had made it a special study, and the writer follows closely the lines marked out at that congress.

He notes that in the humbler classes of society a relatively larger number of women enter into matrimonial relations than among the higher ones. The fact is that among the working classes, women aid in the maintenance of the family and are often overworked with work. The workingman relies on the assistance of his wife and finds it easier to face the hardships of his life by her side. In the higher classes the husband alone is supposed to supply the support of the family, whose needs are often so varied and large that a man hesitates to undertake the responsibility, unless he is really wealthy. The result is that a great number of well educated women have to remain single and unable to find suitable employment. The condition is certainly one that demands consideration.

The cause of it is sought in the revolution.