

likely that anything more than a gentle reminder will be needed to awaken the entire community to its duty in the premises. No citizen ought to feel himself too poor or too insignificant to take a part in making our Territory's display creditable and thus spreading her fair fame throughout the world. Whatever of success shall be attained will be due not to the ponderous efforts of the few, but to the whole-souled, united endeavors of the many. Leading men and progressive citizens in every county and hamlet within our borders ought to enroll themselves at once as active workers in the good cause, and by precept and example induce others to join them. There is no section which cannot contribute in some interesting and instructive manner to the completeness and value of the whole display. A Territory so varied as ours in its resources requires that many hands and hearts yield willing service in bringing them properly before the attention; and it would be not only unpatriotic but in a measure ungrateful for us to be content with a meager, imperfect, unsatisfactory exhibit where we ought to have the finest and best in the land.

The NEWS hopes its readers everywhere will begin right away to take an interest in this matter of legitimately winning renown for Our Mountain Home. They have the opportunity of a lifetime to refute many slanders and slurs against the community. If the exhibit should prove discreditable, all would suffer under the stigma; by making it a grand success all would be partakers of the glory. The occasion is one where Utah can do a great deal of effective missionary work in her own behalf, and this ought to be an inducement to all classes to join hands for once in making the testimony as strong and convincing as is possible for it to be.

A COMPLAINT FROM JAPAN.

It is to be expected that the manner in which many of our American girls "get themselves up," together with their arts and artifices, will now and then receive attention at the hands of the taskmaster and social critic; and sometimes, too, these attentions are timely and instructive, in which case they are eminently proper. But here comes far-away Japan with a denunciation on that subject, aimed at western civilization, the effect of the importation of which is declared to be the ruination of the manners of the Japanese women. A newspaper of Japan, commenting on this subject, says that "on the plea of tediousness and artificiality, the usages of female life and deportment have been dispensed with, and the modern girl, in her attempts to imitate foreign manners, has almost transformed herself into a man. The climax was reached in the case of the girls trained in Tokio female schools. Practices hitherto unknown in Japan have become fashionable among them. Some girls of good families are living alone in lodging-houses; others walk unattended in the streets after dark; and groups of five or six school pupils are to be seen drinking sake or playing cards together at tea-houses." The paper properly enough asks what kind of mothers

such girls are likely to make and concludes with the statement that "in the matter of female deportment westerners [ourselves] have nothing to teach and many things to learn, from Japanese ladies." True enough. Those of Japan, or some of them, are, it appears, addicted to playing cards and drinking in public houses, and unquestionably we haven't "caught up" in that respect; furthermore, we are quite willing to remain in the rear and respectfully decline the insinuation that the custom came to them from our side of the great pond.

A WORD AS TO THE CABINET.

It has been the custom hitherto, to which there have been but few exceptions, for the new President to appoint to the head of the cabinet the man who received the largest support next to himself in the convention by which he was nominated. If President Cleveland adheres to this plan he will make Senator Hill Secretary of State, or he might pass on to Governor Boies of Iowa or ex-Governor Gray of Indiana. Whether he does this or not, it is a reasonable conclusion that one or both of these last named gentlemen will be called to positions in the President's official household. It should not be forgotten, however, that ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney is in a position similar to that occupied by Hon. Elihu Washburn when General Grant was elected the first time—that is, he can have whatever he asks for. A good many who claim to be posted say he would rather represent the United States at the court of St. James than have anything else, and if he does so the field will be open for whatever distribution of cabinet honors otherwise Mr. Cleveland may see fit to make. No one can control him in this matter, and we presume no one wants to.

THE DEACON CASE.

Mrs. Deacon is having a hard time of it in France, but if half that is told of her is true, it is no harder than she deserves. The spectacle of a woman appealing to a court of law where men sit in judgment for the custody of her children, is one that ordinarily addresses itself in an irresistible manner to all that is manly, honorable and upright in the sterner sex; indeed, it must be an awfully vile and opprobrious case where the woman sues in vain. Yet such would seem to be that of Mrs. Deacon. The trial court denied her suit and she removed the case to the French court of appeals, where it was heard and submitted yesterday.

Mrs. Deacon is said to be a strikingly beautiful American woman, and is the wife of Edward Parker Deacon. The suit is nominally for a divorce from him, but really it is as stated, the court having awarded the children to the husband and the divorce being practically accomplished. Her amours with her lover, Abellie, became so open and shameless that the injured husband could no longer refuse to notice them, and he shot the wronger dead; for this he was tried recently and acquitted.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

General James B. Weaver, the candidate of the People's party for President in the late campaign, has just issued a lengthy address to the voters of that party. It is not in the terms or the tone of the documents usually issued by defeated candidates showing "how it was done" and blaming somebody with all the scolding severity of which the author is capable; but is rather generally considered in the line of a bugle call for the scattered hosts to rally and reform their lines. He presents the cheerful fact that his party ran but little behind the party at present in power as to the number of states carried, thinks it will have the balance of power in the United States Senate and rejoices that it has doubled its representation in Congress, while a number of state governments have been secured. After declaring the Republican party almost annihilated, he proceeds to curtail (as he seems to think) to a great degree the feeling of jubilation which the Democracy feel over their triumph, showing that it was the result of a violent reaction and not of the deliberate judgment of the American people. In this he is manifestly and radically wrong, as any one not infatuated with partisanship can see; for there was no "violence" whatever in the uprising, and everything before and during the election betokened the greatest deliberation, the exercise of a calm and collected judgment as ever characterized any election in the country.

General Weaver proceeds to criticize what the Democrats have done, are doing and are going to do, leaving the Republicans out of consideration altogether, perhaps for the reason that he laid them out so early and effectually in the beginning. He declares that the leaders of the Democratic party are without any well defined policy except contemptuous disregard for every principle of reform. This is simply an extravagant and pointless use of words which amount to nothing as an argument and reach nothing as a conclusion. He ought to remember that the principal plank in the Democratic platform is also the principal one in that of his own organization—tariff reform—and that there is not a Democratic leader, scarcely a Democratic layman in all the land, but what is altogether committed to that principle. The general says, in a tone savoring more of prophecy than of logic, that the new administration will ignore the three great contentions of modern times, relating to land, money and transportation. He cannot know that this is the case, even if he really believes it; because, to be just, the record of President Cleveland's first term gives an emphatic negative to such a statement. The land question was one that he paid more attention to than any other, holding as he did that the public domain was held in trust by the government for *bona fide* settlers, not for huge corporations and private speculators, and in carrying out this policy he has incurred the ire of more people in the West, who looked upon the land as theirs to any extent and for any purpose, than has yet been set down in anybody's vocabulary. We don't say