

about other people. The expose seems like a providential application of the law laid down by the Savior: "Whosoever measure ye mete unto others shall be measured unto you again, heaped up and running over." In this case it looks as if it would be necessary to procure an extra tub to hold the surplus.

THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY.

In view of the fact that the Utah Commission will on the 16th inst. take up the question of Territorial re-apportionment, it will not be improper to remark that so eminent an authority as President Harrison has declared: "The careful guardianship that shall always make the expression of the will of the people fair, pure and true, is the essential thing in American life;" and furthermore, that "The characteristic of our American institution, the compact of our government, is that the will of the majority, expressed by constitutional and legal methods, be the supreme law of our community."

We take it that the President when he uttered these truths not only had in mind that the genius of American government rested upon a free ballot and a fair count, but also that any manipulation of the vote by which its full value might be neutralized and its legitimate intent evaded was a crime against the spirit of the Constitution and the laws. In other words, we assume that he frowned upon gerrymandering and the formation of "shoe-string" districts, as illegal and unwarrantable encroachments upon the voters' rights. The lust of power frequently induces men to resort to these devices to defeat the popular will; and sometimes the plots work successfully. Nevertheless they are to be resisted by every honest citizen and with every honest means. Respect to the popular will is the sheet anchor of our national security.

BEWARE THE "GREEN GOODS" MAN

A CORRESPONDENT from the southern part of the Territory forwards us a circular, accompanied by newspaper clippings, a letter of instructions, etc., which he recently received, the purpose of which was to induce him to send a certain sum of good money to a specified address in exchange for a much larger amount of "finely executed" counterfeit money; and he suggests that we expose the matter in the News by giving the document publicity.

We cannot feel that the public interests would be subserved by doing so. It surely cannot be necessary to warn the community that any scheme

which proposes to give something for nothing is on its face a fraud; that he who accepts, little less than he who offers, the inducement is dishonest, and that both parties to the transaction are engaged in a crime which, if detected, as it is hoped it always may be, will land them in the penitentiary. In the case of our correspondent, the counterfeiters' offer was made to the right kind of a man; and happily the great majority of our readers are of the same kind. But if we published a full expose, addresses and all, it might unfortunately meet the eyes of one who would be thankful for the information and would proceed to act upon it. If the postal authorities or the detectives can find any clues upon which to work in the matter now in our possession, they are welcome to it. But we must decline to reproduce the bait held out to the unwary or to advertise a business that would both plunder and lucriminate its participants.

THE MIKADO'S LAND.

THE recent rejection by the Chinese government of ex-Senator Blair as United States minister to that country, renders probable his appointment to the much more desirable Japanese mission. Of all Asiatic races, the Japs are indisputably the most advanced in civilization and material prosperity. Their government has expended vast sums in making itself acquainted with the progressive thought and development of its more civilized cotemporaries; and the result of this acquaintance is shown in the astounding advancement the country has made during recent years. The Japanese are apt scholars—quick to adapt and skillful to execute; and there is no reason why, under suitable direction, commercial relations between them and the United States might not be established that would be in the highest degree advantageous to both countries. A reliable Tokio newspaper of recent date tells in succinct figures the story of national progress. In 1864 Japan's exports and imports were valued respectively at \$15,550,000 and \$10,690,000. In 1889 the corresponding figures were \$70,060,000 and \$60,100,000. Between 1872 and 1887 foreign trade rose from \$1.30 to \$3.44 per capita. In 1889 the country had 2038 trading companies, with a total capital of \$67,855,468, and in 1890 1061 banks, with a total capital of \$92,446,063. All these companies and banks have come into existence in the last twenty years. Of the companies, fifty-four are active in mining, twenty-two in spinning, 108 in weav-

ing, and 650 in silk manufacture. The amount of agricultural products was increased from 125,000,000 bushels in 1878 to 190,000,000 in 1888. In 1871 Japan had only forty-six ships of European construction; now she has 1420. The number of pieces handled by the Japanese mail service swelled from 61,000,000 in 1869 to 150,000,000 in 1888. There are now 27,923 educational institutions, with 69,032 teachers and 3,050,538 students, against 12,597 institutions, 27,000 teachers, and 1,800,000 students in 1873. The latter statistics suggest that in view of Mr. Blair's well-known hobby, he ought to rejoice that China rejected him; it has rendered possible his appointment to a nation whose interest in education will doubtless invite the impress of his especial ideas. It will be remembered that his famous educational bill enjoys the unique distinction of having been talked to death by its own author.

FURTHER REVIEW OF THE ACT OF CONFISCATION.

THE United States Supreme Court in its decision of June, 1890, on the confiscation of "Mormon" Church property, said that our institutions were derived from England. This assertion the *American Sentinel* vigorously controverts, and holds that our institutions are as far as possible the opposite of those of England and were intended to be so when they were established. "The Supreme Court itself," says the *Sentinel*, "is an institution which so far from having been derived from any of the institutions of England or any other European nation, was a new creation entirely. The very form of government, that is, the distribution of its power into legislative, executive and judicial, was also a new creation."

Bancroft says:

"The tripartite division of government into legislative, executive and judicial, enforced in theory by the illustrious Montesquieu, and practiced in the home government of every one of the American States, became a part of the Constitution of the United States, which derived their mode of instituting it from their own happy experience. It was established by the Federal convention with a rigid consistency that went beyond the example of Britain where one branch of the Legislature still remains a court of appeal. Each one of the three departments proceeded from the people."

The Supreme Court said:

"The manner in which the due administration and application of charitable estates is secured, depends upon the judicial institution and machinery of the particular government to which they are subject."

Whereupon the *Sentinel* asks:

"Why then should the court find it necessary to go to the judicial institutions and machinery of the governments of Europe, and even to that of Rome which has been dead more than 1200 years?"