

An eastern paper of general fairness and which particularly is not tainted with groundless prejudice against the celestials, asks how long the Six Companies propose to wait for the decisions, and says the immediate question is not whether the registration law is right, but whether it is law. That it makes a discrimination against the Chinese is obvious; but that has been true of all the other laws relating to their immigration for the last ten years. The present statute, it says, is primarily intended not to get them out of the country, but to prevent others from coming in. It is a means of executing previous laws which have hitherto often been evaded. In order to prevent a further violation of the laws, a special record is to be made of the Chinese laborers who are here; and to all who are here a certificate of lawful residence will be given. Therefore, the advice of the Six Companies to "wait until May 5 before you do anything" is not good. The Six Companies may themselves have waited the better part of eleven months before doing anything decisive, but that is no reason for limiting these thousands of Chinamen to one day for doing something that may be of great importance. The Six Companies should find out at once whatever they propose to find out. The better part of the days remaining ought to be available for notifying the Chinese scattered all through the country to hasten to the collectors of revenue for registration, unless it is promptly and surely ascertained that registration is not necessary, and that the penalties threatened will not be enforced. In plain terms, the Chinese on American soil would do fully as well to drop the Chinese method of doing things and conform to what is required of them until some other method is prescribed. They will gain nothing by any other policy and may lose much.

OUR FOUR HUNDRED.

There is a Four Hundred and a Four Hundred. One is well-nigh useless to this world, the other promises to be very useful to this part of it. One is located in New York city, the other in Salt Lake City. The former is a fashionable set whose instincts, habits and associations are mainly superficial, inclining altogether to vanity, display and as little of activity in real life as possible. It drives and dances well, affects foreign customs, reads light literature, attends grand opera in gorgeous array, seldom walks further than across a room, eats dainty and unwholesome food, drinks imported wines and would rather be shot at by a vulgar westerner than be seen with a necktie, a glove or other adjunct of attire that does not in all respects strictly match said attire in color, cut and texture. All things worn, all things said and all things done must be "correct form." In a word they are as a class, viewed from the rude recesses of the Rockies, so many humanized butterflies. There are doubtless exceptions, but the grand object of the grand master of the set is to see that such are not numerous and to weed them out wherever and whenever he thinks it best.

Our Four Hundred is different. It is

antipodal. There is not a name on the list that is not that of a *worker*, and so far from being ashamed of or offering any excuse for it, is ignorant and uncultivated enough to be proud of it! He not only works for himself and those who depend upon him, but is so reckless and vulgar as to throw in an occasional effort for the whole community. This he also does without the slightest compunction. He is, however, an advocate and upholder of good form—not the kind the other people practice, but the kind that irons out the wrinkles in the social fabric and brings men together for their prosperity and advancement; the kind that recognizes beneficence in the thunder of ponderous machinery and the lightning of great batteries applied to means of transportation and communication; that hears in the diapason of steam whistles and the pulsations of mighty mechanism a misere whose chant is for the departed hard times; and that sees in the numerous and diversified enterprises in possession and projected a means of diffusing prosperity throughout the land. That is the kind of people our Four Hundred are!

Just now the "select set" last spoken of are engaged in a cause worthy of them and their best efforts. They have undertaken to give a practical beginning to a line of railway to extend into and beyond the desert. Our New York friends will doubtless enjoy this piece of Western recklessness and improvidence in their way, which is not objected to at all so long as we can enjoy it in our way. To them we would say: Wait and see what follows. He laughs best who laughs last. We know you don't like silver only as tableware and the like and have come to look upon the idea of its unlimited use as money as a species of sacrilege; but no matter as to that. We whose concern it is to look out for the metal have hopes ahead and when Congress can be induced—as we think it can right quickly—to make it a legal tender in payment of debts, it will require all that Deep Creek, Fish Springs and every other district in the country can produce, aided by rapid transportation, to supply the demand. Even as merchandise, with a railroad to that country, millions would be added to the wealth of the Territory and Salt Lake City would get the big share of it, as it ought to if it builds or shall be the cause of building said road. We are going to grow, out here; perhaps we may never be able to have a Ward McAllister to lead our "choice people," but will try to worry along through the misfortune some way. I may be that our people some day will all be choice, that their products will pay their bills and effect such exchanges as they require; and then New York with its Wall street, its "culture" and its corruption can turn its disdain upon some other section.

THE JUDD CASE.

The News recently made mention of the case of Max Judd, who was appointed by President Cleveland as consul general to Vienna, and the probability of his receiving an exequatur from the Austrian government. The fate of a previous appointee as minister to that nation, who was re-

fused recognition because his wife was a Jewess, was considered in connection with the subject, which was for a time if it is not yet quite an interesting one.

In order, it appears, that there might be no doubt as to his being received, Mr. Judd has published a denial of his alleged Judaism, declaring that, as he is not a believer in Judaism, but is a free thinker, the Austrian objection to him is groundless. His language on the subject is explicit; and he said he attended the synagogue merely to hear the lectures of a favorite rabbi. In this denial he is sustained by the *Jewish Voice* of St. Louis, which says: "Mr. Judd is no Jew; he himself has so declared, and for all eventual purposes we wish to record this fact."

This leads the New York *Sun* to remark that Mr. Judd was nominated to office without any regard whatever to his religion; and it is humiliating to our government that he attempts to placate the Austrian enemies of Judaism by alleging that he is not a believer in the Jewish religion, or to obviate the Austrian objection to his recognition by giving any account whatever of his religious views. As well might the excellent Irish-American Catholic gentleman of Boston who has been appointed as consul-general to London undertake to do away with any Protestant prejudice that may exist against him in England on account of his religion. Mr. Judd, the *Sun* thinks, ought to have stood up like an American against the anti-Semites of Vienna. He is an official of the American government. He holds his place under the authority of the American flag. No foreign power has any right to object to any functionary that we may accredit to it on the ground that he is Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, infidel or pagan. We cannot listen to any such objection.

As previously stated, we believe Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Judd because of the latter's fitness for the place, not necessarily to affront a foreign power with which we are on good terms, but still unwilling to subscribe to its prejudices. It is time those monarchies which are such in most cases without the consent of the governed and which make proscription a part of their policy, should take some lessons on nineteenth century life from the young republic of the western world. We hardly think Austria would a second time have refused recognition to our agent because of his religion, and Mr. Judd had a fine opportunity for making himself a name as the one through whose agency the first lesson was imparted. But he has thrown his opportunity away, withdrawn from the faith in which he was born and reared, affronted his friends and brought no credit to the government from which he was appointed—all because of the desire to hold office and receive the emoluments thereof. Perhaps Mr. Judd may be able to reconcile his course with his conscience, but not with most other people's judgment. It is a rather sorry piece of business.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON violated the law of Maryland by shooting a hare out of season, and Gov. Altgeld of Illinois recently went duck-hunting on Sunday.