

WE WANT THE PRESIDENT.

It is a maxim in placiculture which everyday facts bear out the correctness of, that fish grow large in proportion to their surroundings of water; a great one is never found naturally in a pond or a small stream, and the small species which throng the oceans and great rivers are just so much larger than they would be were their breeding and maturing place more circumscribed. So it is with mankind. Man is broad-minded or contracted in his views in accordance with the width of his training and the room afforded him within which to develop. It thus follows that a denizen of the prairies whose life has been spent in communion with but slightly broken expanses, with mountains and defiles and lakes and streams untouched by the vandal hand of civilization, grows up to be widespread in his views, his habits and his ideas; while the habitue of the crowded city or town who knows but little of life except what is found in shops, or studies, or other places where contact with his fellows is constant is more artificial, restrained and calculating. In this broad land, where one condition can easily be put in touch with the other, the extremes of either growth should not find favor; abrasion one with the other should be encouraged in order that the rougher corners may be removed from one and too delicate a polish prevented in the other class.

It would be one of the most salutary things that could be devised if a law were enacted and enforced requiring the President and at least one of his executive force to visit every part of the country outside of his own state as early as possible after inauguration, without interfering with routine business at headquarters; a part could be visited the first year, another part the second and so on until the ground had been tolerably well covered, and then in the event of re-election the visiting could be made complete, those points of interest that were inevitably omitted the first time could be visited on the second trip, and by such means the administration would be made and kept reasonably familiar with all of the grand domain over which it exercises jurisdiction.

The far West has been visited by four Presidents only and these came when their terms were nearing a close—Grant (who only came as far as Denver we believe until the second time, when out of office), Hayes, Arthur and Harrison. Each and all expressed themselves delighted with what they saw and heard, and delighted men are those who are learning something. It went to show that what they had gleaned from cyclopedias, maps and newspapers, while complete enough perhaps in its way, was not sufficiently practical for a country like this; and it was the acquisition of this necessary information, this expansion of the view we may say, that brought pleasure to the visitors and we have no doubt resulted favorably in ways we have no official account of to the visited.

The News offers the suggestion that the people of the region west of the Rocky Mountains extend to President Cleveland,

Vice President Stevenson and the cabinet an invitation to pay us a good long visit, one that would be restful, exhilarating and comprehensive throughout. Most of them only know of Western hospitality by hearsay, and we want them to realize it, to have it impressed upon them through the medium of their faculties, to know of us, in a word, by being with us. We are not altogether unselfish in this, for we have a right to expect things at the hands of the administration and from the present trend of events are likely to be disappointed in some respects at least. We recognize in the President an honest, upright and patriotic man; but his understanding and practice of some of the economic questions which affect us are the outgrowth of study confined to a section only. We would have him study all parts and then decide. It may not be denied that the Wall street savants are adepts in the art of finance, but their system has reference to dollars and cents only, not to the means by which these are brought into existence or the men through whose hardihood, enterprise and toil they are primarily wrested from the vise-like grasp of the flinty crevices and given cohesion and form in the fierce breath of the fiery furnaces. It is but natural that the student should practice the system of education in which he graduates; but they all find when the practice begins that the alma mater was but the foundation of their structure, that the remainder of it had to be built by facing, struggling with and overcoming obstacles which at school they had only read and heard of. Let the President come West!

EDITOR ROSEWATER ON UTH.

In the Omaha Bee of August 7 appears a letter from the editor of that paper bearing date of July 31 and written from this city. Mr. Rosewater's style is altogether different from that of many of the writers from a distance who have essayed the subject of Utah and the Mormons, in that he speaks of things as he finds them and does not permit the coloring of prejudice to mar his work. He has made a few slips, of course, such as the ridiculous multiplication of President Young's wives; but his statements are generally correct and his comments just. He is not for us of course, but is not against us for the purposes of his article, and the result is a really satisfactory representation of men and things hereabout. Readers of the News are given an opportunity to see what one of the ablest and most experienced journalists in the Western country has to say of them, their methods and achievements, as we have reproduced the letter in full in another column. It will be found excellent and entertaining reading.

THE CITY DISGRACED.

If the esteemed City Council want to do a little satirical investigating, and at the same time give warning that they are on the stern lookout for immorality in official places, they ought to set an inquiry on foot as to

the various transfers of and endorsements upon that particular \$50.00 city warrant which was yesterday accepted in the police court in payment of the fine imposed upon the keeper of a house of ill-fame. A pretty state of things must exist when such a record of the redemption of the city's obligations has to be made. The woman referred to may have discounted the warrant when she received it, and if so, her paying of it out at par value was a neat stroke of finance. She was certainly entitled to the interest, and probably received it, at the rate of 8 per cent, which had accrued since the date when payment was demanded of the city treasury and the date when it was honored by the police court. A fine spectacle, truly, of trafficking with and dragging in the mire the city's credit!

The incident is a disgraceful beginning of many similar occurrences that may be expected. It ought to bring a blush to the cheek of every official who has any sense of decency. It is a foul blot upon the name of the city and an insult to every inhabitant of repute, of any age, either sex, or any condition.

HE WANTS TO KNOW.

JOHNSON, Kane county, Utah,
August 1st, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

If it would not be asking too much, I would be pleased if you would give through the News the law of 1873 on silver; also the Bland and Sherman laws and the amount of silver mined annually in the United States. If you do not have this information at hand your correspondent at Washington could obtain it, and it would be of great interest to all the readers of the News, and especially myself, as I wish to know what I am talking about when I talk.

JOHN W. GLAZIER.

It is a rather widespread request, sure enough, and while we could comply with it in full, we do not deem it proper to do so, as the laws requested would alone occupy so much space that other and regular matter would have to be omitted. But when a subscriber or other person is candid enough to say he wants to know "what he is talking about when he talks," we are disposed to assist him as far as we may, and will therefore compromise matters by giving the substance of the information desired.

The law of 1873, commonly known as the demonetization law, was the beginning of the silver question as it stands today and has stood ever since, because it deprived the white metal of its proper and all-along place in the financial economy of the country. This was accomplished by a provision which made 25.8 grains of gold the constituency of the dollar of the Republic, it to be the standard and the other metal subsidiary. This was a complete revolution, for previous to that the silver dollar was the unit of values. Being thus toppled from its high pedestal, silver naturally fell, as its enemies hoped and intended, to rise no more. From being money it had descended to the plane of merchandise at one fell swoop, and fixing its legal tender function at sums of \$5 or less did not help the matter of