

Whether or not William II received any hints during the experience that may be useful to him on the throne, it is clear that he believes he suffered no harm, otherwise he would scarcely require that his successor pass through it. There have been few proofs indeed that he has abandoned any of the pretensions and prerogatives of royalty, or that he esteems the masses as entitled to greater consideration than formerly at his hands. But the democratic heaven works slowly in dispositions moulded in royal clay, and more than one generation will probably be necessary to give it a fair chance for development. Meanwhile the new school-boy and his practical-minded sire are to be congratulated on the impetus their recent action is likely to give to one of the public schools of uninteresting and non-progressive Kiel.

### THAT PROPOSED TRIP.

The gentlemen who make and unmake the rules and regulations by which we are controlled in a municipal way have decided upon an expenditure of \$1000 to send a committee to San Francisco. That is not a great deal of money for a city as large and prosperous as this to spend when the object is the accomplishment of a useful purpose, and an enormous amount when nothing more is to be done than give a few men a pleasure trip with such incidental business as could as well be attended to without extra expense.

On the one hand, let it be considered what is to be gained by the proposed philandering and see whether or not we had better spend anything at all on it. The city's accounts current are unprecedentedly severe on the taxpayers, and times, while not nearly prostrate nor as hard as many try to make out, are far from brisk, and money is in a sense active. We must have improvements, of course, and then more improvements; this is a municipal condition which grows by what it feeds on, and being inevitable we must bear it. But this only makes it the more needful to consider well before acting in a matter involving considerable expenditure otherwise. In a word, let us put the results expected alongside the money required to attain them and see if one comes anywhere near equalling the other.

It is proposed, if we are correctly informed, to inspect underground wiring, the more improved systems of paving and to look into the newest and best plans of fireproofing. These on their face are certainly desiderata. Before any more wires are contributed to the general disfigurement of the city, let us determine whether or not this is altogether necessary; let no more paving be put down until it is established beyond a doubt that it is the best and most permanent that can be had under the circumstances, so that later on, and perhaps within a short time, we will not have to undergo the expense and annoyance of doing it again; and the joint public building should have every safeguard against fire or other destructive agency that science has devised or a reasonable expenditure can procure—so should every other building, public or private, in the city for that matter.

But the question arises: Is it altogether necessary that personal inspection of these things must be had in order to determine their utility and desirability? This is an age of swift, accurate and comprehensive communication, by means of which intelligence is acquired almost as readily at a distance as at home; we can know all about improved systems, improved machinery, advanced methods and new scientific developments without an actual inspection and can transact business at a distance as accurately and almost as readily as on the ground.

In answer to this, it is held by the Council that \$40,000 can be saved the city in the one item relating to the joint building, this coming from authority of the most unquestionable character; and that it would otherwise be a measure of economy to make the trip, as a personal inspection by councilmen would be more satisfying to them and their associates and thus to the people generally, because cutting off much "experting," reporting, dickerings, procrastination, and doing what ought to be done expeditiously and with no other expense to the public than that named.

There are arguments for and against the proposition, and probably no one who already has an opinion on the subject will be changed by any of them. Meantime, a quietus for the nonce was put up on the proposed trip by Mayor Baskin last evening, he having sent in a veto. He announces himself opposed to junkets at public expense, although, as he sententiously expressed it, no doubt they will go anyhow. We shall see.

### FOR A SILVER CAMPAIGN.

A leading mine-owner of this Territory, whose property during the past ten years had added millions to the wealth of the nation, said to the writer yesterday: "What the people of the West have yet to learn is that in all this silver agitation whoever is not for us is against us. Having learned this, we need be in no quandary as to who are our friends, and they are the ones we ought to stand by and support. I offer no suggestion as to how we ought to treat our enemies; if we choose to love them, let it be with the understanding that that love is distinctly given them as enemies. I believe in the policy of heaping coals of fire on their heads, and in making a merit of it. But we must not expect any great return of favors. They are determined to down us and our great mining industry. There is no charity, no benevolence, no justice in them when it comes to silver. Why, if a message comes over the wires that a fire or a flood has devastated a town or a section, everybody with proper impulses hastens to join in contributions for those whom affliction has rendered destitute. Yet here is a whole empire in extent, wealth and population that is being just as surely, though of course more slowly, ruined as any region ever was by flood or fire. Our condition becomes day by day worse, for the more and the harder we work, the deeper we go and the poorer

we become. The process is gradual, but it is all the more deadly by reason of its insidiousness. The first thing we know the whole country will be bankrupt, and there will be such a crash as was never before known in history. All this, mark you, is not because our eastern fellow-citizens withhold from us their gifts and their generosity, but because they deliberately and without cause accomplished the depreciation of our chief mineral product, and made an unholy alliance to prevent its restoration. From the standpoint of sound finance their stupidity has been colossal; from that of simple justice their league is but a sneer compact with crime. I think it is time, therefore, that we begin to realize our condition and our own power to remedy it. Wall Street and Boston do not want silver remonetized, and these money centers have controlled matters up to date. But are the West and South content to go on forever in this blind worship of, or at least obedience to, the golden calf?"

We have softened our friend's expressions somewhat, but have endeavored to preserve his meaning. For this occasion, his views may be permitted to go without comment. The News may say, however, that it firmly believes silver will henceforth be the leading political issue before the nation, and that in its settlement greater and more remarkable political changes will be made than any of us are at present looking for.

### AN INTERESTING BOOK.

"Outlines of Ecclesiastical History" is the title of an exceedingly interesting work written by Elder B. H. Roberts and just published by George Q. Cannon & Sons, this city.

Church history is considered among the most important subjects with which the theological student can occupy his thoughts. In it he finds a help to the correct understanding of doctrines taught in revealed religion; he is enabled to trace the rise and progress, among men, of errors, which without the light of history thrown on them appear inexplicable, but which, when once seen in their true relationship, are easily avoided; he perceives the wonderful connection between the early and the subsequent ages—between prophecy and its fulfillment—thereby obtaining a foundation for his faith which ever remains firm; and by it his mind is to a certain extent opened to a view of the future, inasmuch as the dealing of the Supreme Ruler with His children in the past is a key to His conduct of their government forever. In view of the great importance of the subject treated on by the author of the Outlines of Ecclesiastical History, it is a matter of unmingled pleasure to announce the addition of this volume to the literature of Utah.

As the title announces, the book is only an outline of the history of the Church, but it contains, nevertheless, a vast amount of information on the subject with which it deals. Its style is concise, forcible and clear. It is a book to be studied as well as read, and those who master it will find the labor spent on it most profitable.