

THE ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The address of the mining and business men of this Territory to President Cleveland has the right ring to it. As it will be found in full in its proper place in today's News, it only needs to be referred to here.

If ever a people were justified in calling upon the head of the nation for such relief as he can secure if he will, those of the interior west are so justified. The President has not been advised as to all phases of the silver question; and such ideas as he has formed or imbibed have been those of the people who do not produce but are foremost in the handling of the white metal. There is a large profit to be realized out of unequal conditions, whereas if equality prevailed there would be wider distribution and consequently smaller profits for the few. He is an honest man and insists upon every dollar that is issued with the government's stamp upon it containing a hundred cents' worth of value; for this there is and can be no censure, only praise; but we respectfully ask that it be determined by an impartial tribunal, and not by a select few committed to the continued demonetization of one of our circulating metals, what "value" under such circumstances means.

Anything that will effect exchanges and settle balances of account has value to that extent, but everything that will do this is not of necessity money. To be money it must have certain intrinsic qualities, such as gravity, density, incorruptibility, durability and so on, which together with the risk and expense attached to procuring it, invest such metals with what civilized man recognizes as an intrinsic value—a great deal of worth in a very small compass. Having such metal, it is only necessary that, when there is another one, recognized as fit for the purpose, their worth with respect to each other be determined and then issued as authorized by law to make them the medium spoken of. Our Constitution recognizes two such metals and prohibits money being made from anything else—thereby saying without the use of so many words that one shall not be preferred to the exclusion or prejudice of the other. As Mr. Cleveland is devoted to the Constitution, let us hope he will give this branch of the subject some attention when making up his mind as to what constitutes an honest dollar. Let him consider that our forefathers and our people up to the time of the congressional act of 1873 found no dishonesty in silver and no dishonesty in the full use of it, as our institutions still then provided.

Let it that we have become so much more honest and so much wiser that we have been compelled to put one of our former favored metals out of use? It has not changed an iota; it beams upon us with the same smiling, reassuring glow that has characterized it through all the ages; it is as incorruptible now as it ever was; it is as malleable, as ductile, as impervious to rust or corrosion, almost as scarce as all things considered and nearly if not quite as hard

to get as at any time since man first discovered its proper use; and yet it is no longer honest! How the human family must have progressed from the standpoint of the money changer! How much purer, and more scrupulous, and more exact, and more honest has the biped dignified with the name of man become than one of the other products of nature which never knew guile nor dissimulation nor the art of imparting deception!

The fact of the matter is, the outrage upon the great West and through it upon every debt-payer in the country has been borne in meekness and without complaint of any effective nature so long that those who originally conceived and compassed the sin of demonetization have apparently come to look upon themselves as being in the right after all. When Richard III was reviewing in a soliloquy a portion of his more recent and more bloody career, he signaled out several clever hypocrites which had been successfully worked and the victims of which looked up to him with wonder and admiration, as though he were a patron and a benefactor instead of a tyrant and a monster. The thought of his success was uppermost and so elated was he that he finally exclaimed—"My word for it, I have mistaken myself all this time and am a marvelously proper man!" So with the superlatively zealous people who are most frequently met in Wall street and Lombard street, and who are so fearful of the whole world becoming corrupted through the use of silver as money. There is not much gold in circulation, comparatively speaking, and the most of it is controlled by the gentry spoken of. So long as they can make Congress do their bidding they can buy silver as they would pig iron and sell it in the same way, realizing a profit with each transaction, and they have perhaps come to look upon such a constricting condition of things as perfectly legitimate and themselves as wise and upright custodians, of the people's welfare!

One reason why this is an auspicious time in which to commence the agitation at headquarters is because the Forty-fourth Congress contains a majority of members in both branches who are fully committed to the just and patriotic action of restoring silver to its proper estate. The President alone stands in the way, but we do not believe he would do so if it could be made plain to him that no trickery, inflation or dishonesty are intended. He is an excellent listener and a man not so "puffed up" over his exalted station that he will not listen to relevant and timely suggestions or requests from any one. The address of our silver men is not so verbose as to be wearisome nor so terse as to cramp its meaning, and we hope that Mr. Cleveland will read it with interest, and give it full attention.

HUNT HIM DOWN.

The Grand Junction Star of a recent date relates a circumstance which, if not exaggerated in narration, has been permitted to pass by altogether too quietly. It is stated that some two

months ago, when the San Juan fever was at its height, there came from South Dakota a young attorney named James Brennan, in quest of a fortune of course, as were all the others who went that way. One very cold night, while on his way to the mythical "dig-gins," a desperado named "Wild Bill" Johnson entered camp, compelled Brennan to dance, and then drove him out of camp. It has since been learned that Brennan was compelled to walk twenty-three miles to reach shelter, and in doing so froze his feet and contracted pneumonia. He has been wild with delirium most of the time since that awful night, until death relieved his sufferings. Three weeks ago the doctors amputated the toes of both feet, and subsequently were compelled to amputate the left leg near the knee, gangrene being the cause of both operations. After driving Brennan out of camp Johnson shot and killed Bud Terwillager, thus making two lives he is directly accountable for, the victims in both cases being guilty only of the crime of being called "tenderfeet," and yet, that paper complains, the authorities of Utah have thus far made no effort to bring the murderer to justice.

The sooner that particular scoundrel is hunted down and brought to justice, the better. If the sheriff or sheriffs in that part of the Territory are unable to apprehend him, they certainly know what course to pursue; and let us hope for the sake of the Territory at large and the people of that part of it in particular, there will be no further delay in taking Johnson and making him pay the full penalty of his crimes.

THE "NEWS" PAPER MILL BONUS.

EDITOR NEWS—I take pleasure in adding my subscription of \$25 to the bonus proposed by the News to aid the re-building of the paper mill, and hereby pledge myself to use all the products I possibly can or said mill. Live industries that furnish constant employment to citizens should not languish for the proper aid.
C. R. SAVAGE.

The ball is rolling and gathering volumes as it goes. There should now be but one sentiment regarding the matter—let it roll till it gets big enough to answer the purpose for which it is designed. If it is proper to aid new and useful enterprises in the manner suggested—and it is at times—it cannot be improper to so aid an old one and as useful as any we can have. Who comes next?

THE VALUE OF METALS.

There is an idea more or less prevalent that gold is the most precious of metals. In a certain practical sense this is not far wrong, but as a matter of fact it is greatly out of the way. There are several other metals which, by reason of certain peculiar and unusual qualities, are rated beyond gold in the markets of the world, as is shown by a recent list published in New York. Platinum, supposed by some few to be one of the metals outranking gold, is rated at about half as much, with the following rates per troy pound for metals worth more than gold: Barium, \$1,492;