# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give former as well as present address.

The News can be sold by the principal Hotels, News Stands and on all passenger trains leaving the city after 8 p.m. daily.

For the benefit of Utah patrons and friends and to meet the demands of news agents at Ogden, the News will be on sale at the principal Hotels and Book Stores at that city during the Race season.

Headquarters for the News in Walt S. Fox's Book and Periodical Store, 104 Main Street.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.


## LIGHT WANTED.

Western men assert that the depressed price of silver is the result of a combined attack and an organized unfriendliness on the part of its enemies; that there has been a grand conspiracy to "bear" it in the markets and exchanges of the world merely to discredit it and show how fallacious are the claims of its friends as to its intrinsic value and worth. Of course the Eastern folks who are opponents of silver coinage deny that there has been anything of this kind; they say silver has been simply forced to its proper position, that is, it has had to take its chances in the market like any other commodity. There is no need to argue the issue here, though it is only proper to say that both sides to the controversy cannot be right.

Now then taking for our side that of the silver West, we ask for an Eastern explanation of these seemingly contrary facts: (1) In the President's message of yesterday the white metal sustained the hardest and squarest blow it has ever received from official hands in all the history of the country; yet (2) silver today is quoted higher than it has been for six weeks.

What has caused this sudden rise in price? Is not the suspicion of the West reasonable, that the anti-silverites, having become satisfied that in Mr. Cleveland they have an unmompromising friend, see no further profit in their "bear" movement and are inclined gradually to abandon a struggle which there can be no further object in continuing? We ask merely for information; the two facts noted seem to the naked eye to be so utterly antagonistic.

## THE CITY'S WARRANTS.

At a session of the City Council held on the 7th of July last, a resolution was presented by the president of that body and referred to the committee on finance. It related to drawing warrants on the city treasury to meet bills payable, and provided that these should draw interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the time of their presentation until paid. The News at the time or shortly after called attention to the fact that the resolution if adopted would be in effect the rendering nugatory of a law of Congress and hoped for that reason if no other there would be nothing further done in that direction. A halt was ordered and for a month the proposed nullification plan has been sleeping but as it appears with one eye open, and last night it was awakened and brought into complete being. Whatever of good or bad it may entail is therefore upon us.

It is unquestionable that the city must have money to get along with, and its bonds are begging on the market but that all current funds are exhausted and all available income anticipated. A condition a long way beyond a theory therefore confronted the solons and they have resorted to the expedient named to get out of it. It is now in the position of a question whose only solution can come with time and through continued application. It since at good but the manner is bad and the example perilous. The News has done its whole duty in the premises and will have to be content with that for the present.

## THE NORWEGIAN REVOLUTION.

According to a recent dispatch, a Russian paper asserts that the government expects a revolution to take place in Norway, by which a Republican form of government will be established in that country. The same paper says it has information that the Norwegian radicals are secretly importing arms and preparing for an insurrection. Possibly this is more a hint of what the Russian government would like to see done in Norway than a statement of what is actually going on. Still, it is known that in Sweden a suspicion has existed for some time, that Russian influences are at work on the western side of the Scandinavian peninsula. And this suspicion was strengthened when Hjorlsson, the leading agitator, according to a report, declared that it would only be an act of a friendly neighbor on the part of Norway to give Russia the right of way to the Atlantic, if she desired an outlet in that direction. Now, that is exactly what the Czar needs and what he would claim, were Norway separated from Sweden and thrown on her own resources.

For four hundred years Norway was a province of Denmark. This country, having shown sympathy for Napoleon, was compelled by the European powers to give up this possession after the war of 1813. The idea was to give Norway to Sweden as a compensation for Finland. But the Norwegians resisted that plan and endeavored to establish an independent monarchy with a Danish prince as king. A constitution was adopted in 1814, much resembling the French constitution of 1791. The other powers, however, refused to recognize this arrangement and the crown prince of Sweden, one of Napoleon's generals, led an army into Norway, captured Fredrickstad and Fredrickshald and threatened Christiania. Under these circumstances the present union with Sweden was effected. Norway was to retain her institutions and enjoy full independence, having nothing in common with her stronger neighbor than one king and consular and diplomatic representation in foreign countries. To cut these slender ties of union is the aim of a strong political party which has adherents in both countries. For years the Norwegian parliament has assumed a very determined attitude, and it is due largely to the personal disposition of the present king that the flames of war have not long ago been kindled in Scandinavia. How far the agitation on both sides can be carried on without an appeal to force and what the consequences will be belong to the future, perhaps not far distant. The question is of a similar nature to that which precipitated our own country into a long struggle. For it is this, whether one state has a right to withdraw from a political union without the consent of the other. A perfectly impartial answer would seem to be that it has not, but that in this case, it would be to the advantage of Sweden to give her consent to the desired dissolution and let the events develop themselves accordingly.

## WHAT GOOD?

The New York World pronounces the recent gory final episode between France and Siam a "flurry," and after announcing that it is probably ended claims that the value of the gains may be estimated with reasonable accuracy. France, it declares, has acquired a certain "glamor of glory" which passes at home for the real article and the effect will be the sustaining of the government in the coming elections, as if the latter—as on a certain occasion some twenty-three years ago—were the first object of the outbreak.

Beyond this, it is asked, what has France gained? According to the most reliable reports, even from French sources, the country acquired is comparatively worthless. France has for years been in possession of Cambodia and the only navigable part of the Mekong river. Here are the rich delta and the rice fields which furnish the principal part of the commerce of the entire district. Above this region the river is blocked with obstructive falls. Lieut. Gaudes devoted two seasons to a futile effort to get a small steamer above them, and M. de Carne declared in 1869, after repeated surveys and trials, that "steamboats can never plough the Mekong, and Saigon can never be united by this waterway to the west provinces of China."

No matter whether the territory wrested from poor little Siam is productive or otherwise, whether the Mekong is navigable or not—France has got the territory and the river and it will do her the same amount and kind of good that the clumping of a few more coins into his coffer does a miser.

## WE WANT THE PRESIDENT.

It is a maxim in plantations 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 as much larger than they would be were their breeding and sojourning place more circumscribed. So it is with mankind. Man is broadminded or contracted in his views in accordance with the width of his training and the room allotted 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 dales and lakes and streams undisturbed by the vandal band of civilization, grows up to be wide spread 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 antagonistic, restricted and calculating. In this broad land, where one condition can easily be put in touch with the other, the extremes of either growth should and find favor; admission 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 case.

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 time 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 there 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 to 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 UTAH.

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 CHANCERY suit of Jarndyce vs Jarndyce, made famous by Dickens in Bleak House, is strikingly recalled by the story of two little girls, Beatrice and Ethel Hedger, who though waifs in chancery and heirs to $100,000 each, were recently arraigned as vagrants in a London police court. Their fortunes are so securely locked up in chancery that by no process of law can any of the money be obtained until the children are of age. They are at present practically destitute, and unable to procure decent surroundings, clothing or education.

EDISON has shut down his phonograph works in New Jersey because he has discovered that "the country has resolved itself into a national lunatic asylum." But just what the phonograph or its author are able to contribute to the national sanity it would puzzle a shrewd man than the author of Monte Carlo to know.

THE CHICAGO *Inquirer* makes the observation that while the recent silver convention in that city settled the silver financial controversy, some of the delegates neglected to settle their hotel bills.

It is a dire misfortune to the just cause of silver that too many of its alleged friends think only with their lungs.

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