

preserved in purity and sanctified by conformity to Gospel laws, passed from the tired casket, leaving the latter to be given over to the keeping of Mother Earth until the morning of the first resurrection, then to come forth at the sound of the trump of God, to be reunited with the spirit in the eternal triumph over death wrought out by Christ Jesus, whose disciple had finished his work in this life. His weeping family and intimate friends were gathered around, realizing that the change they had been looking for and hoping against for the past few hours, and which a few weeks ago seemed among those things most unlikely to occur, had come; and in their hearts they trusted in God for that consolation which comes only from His divine presence. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the bereaved, and all the people mourn the death of a brother and a friend.

Words cannot add to the noble character and estimable life of the deceased. The fact that he was beloved by all who associated with him, directly or indirectly, and had the complete confidence of all, tells of his glorious record made in less than two score years of existence in mortality. There are none that had words of criticism even when he was alive, and there are none that have words too good to say of him now. He has fought the good fight, he has finished the faith, and there is laid up for him a crown in the mansion of his Father.

The time of the funeral has been fixed for 12 o'clock on Sunday, July 26th, at the Tabernacle in this city. It had been the request of the deceased that his body be preserved a week after death, and this will be complied with. The time will be necessary also to allow relatives to reach here for the occasion, some of them being in the southern part of the State, and others east and west. Three brothers are on missions, two in Europe and one in the southern states; one is at college in Philadelphia, one in New York, and one in the West. The Council of the Apostles have charge of the funeral arrangements.

#### PARTY DISINTEGRATION.

The newspapers of the East are discussing the subject of party disintegration in the United States, and many of them take the view that the process is now in such an advanced state of operation that another four years will see a most remarkable change in the nation. In its comments on the subject the New York Evening Post remarks:

The old party fences have been swept down past repair by a new issue, and in this campaign support of one ticket or the other will not depend upon whether a man has been in the past a Republican or a Democrat. The process of party disintegration is now going on upon a clearer and larger scale than has been seen in this country since the slavery issue broke up the old political associations, back in the '50s.

Whether or not the disintegration process is as advanced as many seem to regard it, there is a certainty in the present situation that tickets will not

be supported in November next merely because they are Democratic or Republican, but in many respects because they express the convictions of the voters on certain issues. For this reason, thousands will vote one ticket or the other this fall in a way they never cast their ballots before. The people are in a position where they propose to exercise their individual judgment, especially on the financial issue, in a more direct and emphatic manner than ever before. If such an expression of the actual views and feelings of the voters means disintegration for any of the political parties, the next election will give it a marked effect.

#### THE "NEWS" AND THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

The attitude of neutrality in politics which the NEWS maintains, relieves it from the necessity of assailing or defending the position assumed by any party or candidate with reference to any merely political issue. But it is not relieved of the duty of taking part in the discussion of any question which seriously involves any feature or principle of the American Constitution. On the contrary, the mission of the NEWS, as a champion of human liberty and equal rights, makes imperative the obligation to utter a solemn protest against every attempt that may be made to infringe upon or violate the charter of our country's freedom.

This is said by way of preface to a general reply the NEWS has to make to a number of inquiries recently propounded as to its attitude on the great financial controversy now convulsing the nation. Persons who have been regular readers of the NEWS for any considerable period do not require to be told what its position upon that question is, because its editorial columns have often contained statements defining its views as explicitly as circumstances required.

Once and for all, the DESERET NEWS is in favor of the money contemplated by the Constitution. It is in favor of money to consist of gold, silver and paper, to be coined and issued in the manner provided by that instrument. It is unalterably opposed to the establishment of the single gold standard, until such time as the American people, tiring of their organic law in its present form, shall, in a due, lawful and orderly manner, by the free vote of the people, and by the requisite majority, amend it so as to provide for gold monometallism.

The NEWS regards the attempt to establish a single gold standard as an assault upon a vital part of the American Constitution, and a movement subversive of the rights and liberties of the masses of the people, and it has no word of comfort for the individuals or combinations engaged therein. Its sympathies are with the men who seek to maintain the letter and the spirit of our national charter.

Section eight of article one of the Constitution confers upon Congress power:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures.

Section ten of article one reads:

No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

The above quotations embrace the only words contained in the Constitution which relate to the coinage question, and while they do not, in express terms, make it obligatory upon Congress to maintain bimetallicism, they do recognize and endorse silver as money as much as they do gold. Silver was money when Congress was authorized by the Constitution to "coin money," and silver was legal tender equally with gold when the Constitution forbade the states to "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

It must be remembered that silver had been recognized as money equally with gold, in all ages and civilized nations; that the Constitution was drawn in the light of, and in confirmation of, that recognition; and that it had not entered into the heart of civilized man to demonetize either metal. Every rule of construction known to jurists, drawn from the language to be construed, or from history, or from existing conditions at the time the law under consideration became such, leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the framers of the Constitution intended that silver as well as gold should be used as money, and that Congress should never demonetize either.

The NEWS is aware that the brightest minds of the age have discussed the constitutional as well as the other phases of this great question, but it holds that no amount of intellectual brilliancy on the part of the debater can obscure the real intent of the Constitution in the premises, or make it appear that it was ever intended by the framers of that instrument that gold should become the sole standard of value.

In one of the above quotations from the Constitution occurs a provision against the impairment of contracts. The NEWS insists that this provision must also be held sacred. Contracts for the payment of money must be kept according to their terms, unless at the time they were made they were violative of some rule or principle of law. There must be no repudiation; that is moral weakness as well as a legal crime of the most dangerous and contemptible description. Contracts by their terms payable in gold should be paid in gold, and obligations which, when incurred, were payable in silver, must continue so until cancelled. The legislative power cannot, under the Constitution, change the terms of a contract to the disadvantage of either party to it. But this question of contracts will, in the opinion of the NEWS, be solved when the monetary system of the Constitution shall be fully restored.

From the standpoint from which the NEWS views the succession of events, there appears to be an element of prophecy and its fulfillment connected with this subject. Inspired men of our day have foretold assaults upon the American Constitution, of the most dangerous and determined character; and have predicted that