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## SUNDAY IS HERE.

Without designing to enter into a homily, the DESERET NEWS makes mention, and with unfeigned gratification, that we are at the end of another week. One more Sabbath will have come and gone before this paper makes another visit to its readers. And a few suggestions as to how the day should be received and observed—as to what words, thoughts and actions should prevail and what be eschewed—cannot be amiss, especially in view of the frame of mind which many of our people permit themselves to become possessed of during the six days devoted to business pursuits.

Sunday is not only a period of rest, but a time for reflection, for devoutness, for thanks and praise. The first rays of the god of day that burst through the shadows of the east and overspread the sleeping earth with their mellow tinge, should be with us a symbol of that charity which covereth all things and should reach unto all mankind, and which while perhaps forgotten or not thought of during the hurry and bustle and diverting influences of the week, should at least find recognition and practice during the time set apart for repose. Can our thoughts, upon arising in the morning, be more profitably turned than to the record which the past six days have made for us and attached indelibly to our mortal career? Can we do better than single out the words and actions regarding neighbors, friends or it may be enemies, in which unconsciously or designedly we have done them and ourselves wrong, and then consider how we may best undo each wrong and place ourselves properly before our common Parent? Is it too much to say that a happy Sunday should begin in this way? It is advising nothing that is not good for you and for yours; and in the quietude of the early morn of the day of repose, unassailed with the words of thoughtless or the wiles of designing men, whoever does what is herein suggested and then proceeds manfully to carry it out, will find that he will add joy to his soul, and promote peace in and win a blessing for his household and for all who will follow his example.

This is a critical time in Israel. The gates were never so widely ajar for the entrance of the agents of discord, nor was it ever so easy for the people to lend themselves to influences which come from and lead to darkness. Political contention, embittered with acrimony and tainted with crimination, has become rife; those who should dwell together in unity and deal with each other in a spirit of generosity and Christian for-

bearance, in too many cases are at swords' points in a figurative sense, and might be in a literal sense were things to continue much longer as they are. This is all wrong. It need not follow that through politics friends shall become enemies, that neighbors shall cease to be neighborly or that the amenities of civilized life should be cast aside. Some there be who seem to think that adopting the politics of the country makes it necessary that we also take up all its evils and abuses, and that to insult an opponent is to exhibit advancement and independence in a marked degree. Think no no longer! The Saints should be brethren, and if they be politicians, let them be at least gentlemen.

This suggests some thoughts that may well be considered; they should cause every lover of harmony and union to welcome the return of the blessed, peaceful Sabbath.

## HOW SILVER STANDS.

An article in a recent number of the DESERET NEWS on the silver question, in which a double standard and free coinage were advocated, has brought up the question as to whether other nations besides the United States are demonetizers and if so what they are. There are several such nations and three of them are first-class powers, to-wit: Great Britain, Germany and Austria, the others being Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey. The nations in which a double standard in one form or another prevails are—Argentine Republic, Belgium, Chile, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. There are also a few that have a single standard which excludes gold, thus reversing our attitude and that of the powers first named; these are all the South American countries except the ones named above, and China, India, Mexico and Russia.

It thus seems that it should not require a very great effort on our part to do justice to the white metal, the balance of favor being with it when the whole civilized world is considered, as the foregoing enumeration shows. The movement in the right direction proceeds with almost exasperating slowness, but perhaps is coming will be all the more stable and permanent by reason of that. We can at least indulge in the hope that it will be so.

## A COMPLICATION POSSIBLE.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier Journal raises a very important question in connection with the election of President and Vice President in case the choice of the former were to go into the House of Representatives and of the latter into the Senate. The contingency which has been suggested by many, of such a thing taking place as the result of the pending national contest, makes the subject a very interesting one. It being conceded now that the People's party will have at least a sprinkling of votes in the electoral college, that

some of Michigan's vote will be taken from the Republicans and given to the Democrats and that other changes may occur in the Northwest, it begins to assume the phase of possibility that the first-named party may hold the balance of power and dictate who the next President and Vice President shall be, or throw the election into Congress. It is, however, only possible, the probabilities as things stand now not being at all inclined that way.

The correspondent says: "Suppose the electoral college makes no choice and the election of Vice-President is thrown into the Senate, can a person be chosen by that body from the same state as the person chosen by the House of Representatives to be President?" This is a point that has peculiar interest at this time, because if the election should go to Congress it would mean the choice of a Democrat for President and a Republican for Vice-President; Mr. Cleveland would of course be the former, but as Mr. Reid belongs to the same state, could he be legally chosen?

The paper of which the question is asked says, substantially, that the House of Representatives chooses the President from the persons "having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President;" and the Senate chooses the Vice-President from the two highest names of those voted for as Vice-President. That would seem to allow the Senate to choose a Vice President from the same state as the President; but the first clause of the XII Amendment to the Constitution says that the President and Vice President shall not be from the same state and the last clause says that a person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall not be eligible to that of Vice President. The intention clearly was that the two men should not be citizens of the same state; and it is possible that the Supreme Court of the United States would restrict the Senate's choice, and compel it to select a Vice President from another state than the President.

It will be observed, however, and this is the point which the Courier-Journal fails to make altogether, that there is no inhibition except upon the electors, that the two officers voted for must not live in the same state as themselves; for instance, if the Republican electoral ticket should be successful in Indiana, the electors could and would vote for Harrison for President but they would not be allowed to vote for a Vice President from that state, and if the Democrats carry New York the electors would vote for Cleveland but would have to vote for some one in some other state for the second place. And then the electors, having complied with the law, would have nothing further to do with the matter. If their vote failed to elect the President and Vice President and the election went to Congress, under the letter of the Constitution the House could elect Cleveland and the Senate Reid, for it only prohibits the electors from voting in that way, which they have not done. We agree with our Louisville cotemporary that its construction of the meaning of the framers of the part of the Constitution in question is undoubtedly the right one—that they