

and application of the Gospel results in eternal life to the individual, and its universal adoption by the world is the Millennium.

### ELDER BJORKMAN'S DEATH.

About a month since the News published the sad tidings of the death, in Sweden, of Elder A. Bjorkman, of this city, the tidings having come by cable to President Wilford Woodruff. Elder Bjorkman was in the missionary field, preaching the Gospel of Christ, and his demise, like that of others who have been called home while engaged in similar work, elicited the special sympathy of the Saints for the bereaved. As for the deceased Elder, he had fought the good fight, and no lot came to him by the providence of the Lord which removed him to another sphere. Nearly two weeks ago the News gave the first details of his death, as stated in a private letter written by Elder A. Petersen of this city. That account briefly recited the circumstances of the sad event and of the funeral. A letter with further particulars has been received from the president of the Scandinavian mission, and by courtesy of President Wilford Woodruff we present it in full to the readers of the News. Because of the subject to which it relates, and the simple yet beautiful recital of the circumstances connected with the mournful event, the letter will be perused, by the Latter-day Saints particularly, with especial interest. It is as follows:

COPENHAGEN, Denmark,  
August 28, 1896.

President Wilford Woodruff, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Brother—We sent you telegram August 25 announcing the death of Elder A. Bjorkman, who died the 19th inst. at Solvarbo, Sweden. Having now received full particulars, we deem it proper to forward same to you. A full account of his labors, death and burial has been sent to his family.

Elder Andrew Bjorkman was born in Bjorklinge, Upland, Sweden, January 22, 1838. He received the Gospel, by baptism, May 18, 1864, and emigrated to Utah in 1869. He arrived here as a missionary June 29, 1895, and was appointed by President Sundwall to labor in Stockholm conference. His field of labor was Solvarbo branch in Dalarna, where he, in connection with Elder Lennberg, has performed a good work, laboring there until death called him hence.

A day or two before his death he separated from Elder Lennberg, making an appointment to meet him a few days later. Elder Bjorkman remained in Solvarbo to prepare the report of the branch to be forwarded to Stockholm. On the 19th of August he seemed to be in his usual health and partook of dinner with the family of Saints with whom he was staying. After dinner he went with them into the field where the work of harvesting was going on. A few minutes later, a member of the family discovered him lying on the ground. Hastening to his side they found him apparently lifeless, and all attempts to arouse him proved in vain. A physician was then summoned who after a brief examination pronounced him dead, and gave as the cause the bursting of a blood vessel in the head, stating that death had come without pain.

As Solvarbo is located in a sparsely

settled and mountainous region some 130 miles from Stockholm, means of communication are very primitive, and two days elapsed before the Saints could find his partner, Elder Lennberg, who, when found, wired the sad news to Stockholm, and thence it was forwarded here. A letter was sent from here to the office at Liverpool, containing the news; but we waited for further particulars before sending the word home, as we did not know where he died, nor the address of his family, or whether word had been sent to them from Sweden. Further particulars could not be had here until the brethren from Stockholm reached the scene of his death, which necessarily consumed considerable time. Upon receipt of the first news from Solvarbo we wired you, and having just now received a complete account of the death and funeral, forward you same.

As soon as Brother Ahlquist, president of Stockholm conference, and the Elders with him arrived, necessary steps were immediately taken for the funeral. Temple clothing having been prepared in Stockholm. At 4 o'clock August 25, 1896, the funeral services were commenced, a congregation of about 200 persons, mostly strangers, having gathered in to pay their last respects to Brother Bjorkman. The services were conducted as on such occasions at home. The speakers were Elders C. A. Ahlquist, O. E. Olson, A. Petersen and E. Lennberg, all from Zion, who all spoke feelingly of the excellent qualities of the deceased, and bore powerful testimonies to the large assembly.

After the dedicatory prayer had been offered by President Ahlquist, the mortal remains of Elder Bjorkman were consigned to the silent tomb. He lies buried in a lovely spot in the Gusafs cemetery in Dalarna, Sweden. Much credit is due to President Ahlquist and the brethren with him, who did all in their power that Brother Bjorkman might be laid to rest in a proper manner, befitting a servant of God.

While we would have liked very much to have been present at the funeral of our brother, the information as to where he died, and where and when he would be buried, did not reach us in time, the distance from here being some over five hundred miles, and we felt sure that the brethren who were there would do all that could be done.

It is very sad that one of our brethren should thus die away from home and family in a far off land, and a gloom has been cast over us all; but we realize that God doeth all things well, and to His decrees we all bow in humble submission.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to his family and friends, and we invoke the blessings of God upon them in this their hour of sorrow.

The Elders laboring in this mission are zealous in their efforts to spread the Gospel, and in most parts are meeting with gratifying success.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion,  
I remain your brother in the Gospel,  
C. N. LUND.

### INGERSOLL'S WINGED WORDS.

It is customary now to quote the opinions of prominent men on the silver question, for whatever comfort can be derived therefrom by the contending factions. Col. R. G. Ingersoll is accordingly, by a morning contemporary, quoted as having said, three years ago:

I said I would say one or two words on such vulgar things as gold and silver. I am satisfied, as I am that I live, that the few who control the debts, the currency,

the money of the world have combined, either consciously or unconsciously, to make the debtor pay more than the creditor has a right to ask.

The tendency has always been in this world to put the burdens on those least able to bear them. . . . This is precisely the same in our civilized society today. Between the rich and the poor, if the burden is to be borne in this country, it is borne by the poor—always.

They are the first to suffer. Let the blast of war blow over this country; who goes to the war? Who goes to the front? The millionaires? Not one. Who goes? The great presidents of corporations? No. The men who preside over great vaults of gold? Not much! The poor man goes because nine times out of ten the poor man is the more patriotic. The poor bear the burdens of this country and of this world.

Only a few years ago our money was gold and silver—money that had been the money of man for thousands of years. Our silver was demonetized and gold made the standard.

There is no man in the United States with ingenuity enough to account for the demonetization of silver in 1873. There is not one.

I do not think a few should have the right to combine to increase the value of what people call money against the debtor and in favor of all the creditors. I want free coinage of all the silver you can mine from the mines of America, and if there are those who are not willing to take silver we will not trade with them.

A short time ago a friend of the colonel wrote to him, asking him advice as to the best course to pursue with regard to the political situation, and Ingersoll replied in a letter dated Sept. 8 and published in the Chicago Times-Herald as follows:

My Dear Sir:—I shall vote for McKinley. I have no objection to the coinage of silver if the government will put a dollar's worth of silver in a silver dollar. Gold is now the standard and 232.22 grains of pure gold constitute a dollar. So, if you coin a silver dollar you must put in it the amount of silver that can be purchased with a dollar in gold. Coining silver or gold cannot increase the value of the bullion in the coin.

Yours truly,  
R. G. INGERSOLL.

If the distinguished lawyer is correctly quoted, three years ago he regarded the demonetization of silver as a measure of oppression against the poor, and he favored the free coinage of the American product at least. This year he has determined to vote with those whom he, three years ago, classed among the oppressors of the poor. And this is a fair sample of the depth of the philosophy the colonel displays on quite a number of important questions.

### UTAH IN THE ELECTION.

Utah will cast her first vote for President and Vice President of the United States in November next. Of course the balloting at that time will not be directly for those officers, but for men who represent them and will execute the will of the people as expressed on that occasion. It is as well that those who do not understand this proposition—and there are some few even in the older states which have engaged in presidential contests for a century or more—should familiarize