

calcium, \$3,730; cerium, \$2,793; chromium, \$373; didymium, \$3,357; erbium, \$2,797; gallium, \$52,220; glucinum, \$4,476; indium, \$3,357; lanthanum, \$3,730; lithium, \$3,730; niobium, \$1,865; osmium, \$780; palladium, \$420; rhodium, \$1,865; ruthenium, \$2,052; rubidium, \$756; tantalum, \$3,357; titanium, \$321; thorium, \$6,341; vanadium, \$8,206; yttrium, \$3,357; zirconium, \$780. These prices are, however, the equivalents of quotations by the gram, and it is probable that for so large a quantity as a pound—if procurable—a considerable discount would be made. The utter inability to procure a pound at a time of such metals contributes toward their value in some cases.

THE TEMPLE BUILDERS.

Those who have had the pleasure of visiting the interior of the noble superstructure above named could not if they would have aught but words of praise for it, and we question if there are any who would if they could. The Temple speaks for itself, independent of the faith and works behind it; and the snowing made is such that none, not even the scoffer, if any such there be, can withhold expressions of admiration and approval. But it takes on an added glory, imparts a new delight, when it is looked upon with eyes of reverence and the spirit which is ever present with the faithful.

While admiring the mechanical and artistic magnificence everywhere apparent within or without the massive walls of the Temple, let us not overlook those who labored, planned and contrived, early, late and all the time, while not forgetting those who gave so freely of their substance nor the skilled and willing hands through whose manual labor the long and lingering but nevertheless joyous work was accomplished; the present time and place admit of but this general mention of them. It is with no disposition to slight the earlier veterans who have left in the noble structure a monument to their skill and industry, nor with a desire to place one ahead of another in the order of merit, that we here refer briefly to the services of Architect Dr. Carlos Young and Bishop John R. Winder, for these are the men whose later labor has been performed before our eyes and is more clearly impressed upon our minds. There is no danger that history will be unjust to their predecessors; nor should it be to these. Bishop Winder has been unremitting in his devotion to and care for the important trust committed to him, and Brother Young has designed and arranged and pointed out with a master hand and without for an instant faltering through the myriad stages of an exacting and ceaseless responsibility. Both have had an eye single to the proper completion of their several and joint allotments of labor, and have permitted nothing to intervene or interfere that would in the least degree obstruct the work or cause any portion of it to be incomplete or any less perfect than mortal man, guided by inspiration, aided by capable hands and upheld by the kind wishes and noble actions of a faithful people could make it. Both have been

in all respects equal to the grand and sacred trust reposed in them; the one, gray with many winters, rounding out a life of great activity with an exhibition of extraordinary tirelessness; the other, a young man, giving in the architectural symmetry and artistic beauty of his work an evidence, that shall grow brighter and stronger with the years, of the thoroughness, ability and devotion he brought to his task. It is saying little enough at the close to pronounce upon them and upon all the others who have contributed to the grand result the simple yet matchless encomium, "Well done, good and faithful servants!"

LET HIM ALONE.

The case of Senator Roach of North Dakota is not only peculiar but outside of all lines previously known. It will be remembered by News readers that the gentleman was chosen as a Democrat by a legislature which contained a decided if not a large majority of Republicans; this circumstance naturally made the party managers feel quite sore, as, notwithstanding the disagreement among their partisans in that state, they had no other idea than that they would either "get together" at last or not elect at all and, as in the case of Montana, Washington and Wyoming, leave the governor to appoint. The success of Mr. Roach was, under such circumstances, a veritable windfall for the Democrats and a thunderbolt out of a clear sky for the Republicans.

Parties don't like to lose such advantages, and while the Republican overthrow while in the majority in North Dakota was fully compensated for in one sense by the Democratic disappointment in Montana, still the former party can see no reason why they should be victims of the law of compensations, especially when the Senate is so nearly in a state of equilibrium as between the great parties. Whether it was this or something else that actuated them, certain it is that an investigation of Mr. Roach's record was set on foot, with the result of showing that as officer of a bank in Washington city some fifteen years ago, he appropriated the funds of the institution to the amount of several thousands of dollars, and fled from justice. It is not claimed that the authorities did not know where he was in flylug, or that they made any effort to procure his return to answer for his offense. He came to the West and began a new life. It has been shown to be a good life—so good that it has procured for him the respect and the confidence of his fellow citizens to a degree that they have given him their highest office. The Boston Herald, an independent paper, is of the opinion that no one would have disturbed him if he had not received this confidence. He might have been less worthy and less distinguished, and he would easily have been let alone. He could have the esteem of his associates, local positions in plenty, but it is claimed that he cannot come to Washington. Here the disposition is to draw the line.

The question presented is as to whether a man can atone for an early

disgrace so far as to render him an endurable associate for those in public life in the Senate. A cotemporary of Republican politics has the fairness to admit by inference that a Senate which has borne with Quay in this way is not in a position to be squeamish as regards Roach. There are two sides to the question, says the Herald: It would have been better not to have agitated it at all; but now that it is to be discussed, it appears that the Senate will do well to reflect how far this scrutiny into private character may lead, if consistently carried out.

It strikes us that there are two reasons why Senator Roach should be let alone. One of these is that the law of limitations, written or unwritten, should apply; the fact that he was out of the immediate jurisdiction of any court of the district wherein the offense was committed, is nothing of itself; a requisition would have brought him back from any part of the United States, and that he was not so taken while his whereabouts were well known, does but show that there must have been some decidedly extenuating circumstances. However that may be, it is not just to an accused man to let his case run along for half a generation, until it is all but forgotten, and then hold him to answer for it by one means or another. Such procedure is contrary to the genius of American institutions and subversive of that principle which instinctively obtains among all fair-minded people.

The other reason is, that to prosecute the case at this time and under the circumstances, either in the courts or in the Senate, is not in accordance with true Christianity and that higher civilization which for years has been our justifiable boast. To go ahead as suggested is simply, all things considered, a notice to the world that we have taken a step backward; that we do not, as we are credited with, forgive and forget even when there has been full expiation and the transgressor has forever forsaken his transgression. It is as though we had determined that once injured was to be always resentful, that there is no point beyond which we will not pursue the erring brother, and that to the sinner the gates of mercy and hope are forever barred. Can we afford to entertain such barbarous ideas, to practice such unchristianlike principles? Not at all. Still, we are of the opinion that Mr. Roach would have played a wiser part had he put away from him the proffered honor.

THE WALDENSES.

It appears that the Waldenses living in the valleys of the Cottian Alps seriously contemplate a wholesale exodus from their peaceful homes. Delegates will be sent to North Carolina to investigate the facilities for founding of colonies and if they report favorably, the much persecuted sect will probably establish themselves in the land of liberty.

The Waldenses are one of the most ancient sects existing; their origin being almost lost in the obscurity of antiquity. It is more than probable that they are lineal descendants from churches founded immediately after the apostolic age. Their seclusion in