

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

St. Louis, 28.—Andrew Bruon, missing president of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, bank, which failed yesterday, was arrested here on the Iron Mountain train this morning. Bruon was accompanied by a lady named Mrs. Steel, of Peoria, Ill., with whom he was reported to have fled from Hot Springs. Bruon and Mrs. Steel were first taken to the Laclede Hotel, afterwards to jail. He professes extreme willingness to go back, but says it is an outrage to take the woman too. It is supposed she knows where the money is which Bruon took from the bank.

Pittsburg, 25.—In the extremely muddled condition of the Pennsylvania Bank affairs in the absence of the president, the only person who holds the key to the secrets of the bank, and the reticence of the directors and others concerned, no definite conclusion can be reached. But it is now taken for granted that depositors will be fortunate if they get five per cent of the amounts intrusted. It is definitely known that the concern is completely gutted, the assets diminishing rapidly and the liabilities swelling even more rapidly. Those who had a call on the resources, drew with an unsparring hand, and there is little left to tell the tale. The books shed very little light to identify those who deposited in the institution, as the accounts are in fictitious names. The shortage grows hourly as the intricacies of the book accounts are unravelled, and from \$350,000 overdrawn it has grown to one million to-day, and the end is not yet. The liabilities it is believed will reach over two millions. It is said the bank methods date back three years, to the time of the Cherry Grove oil excitement, and that the bank has been losing steadily.

Later—The deficiency still grows, and this evening reached \$1,260,000. A heavy defalcation is also hinted at, which it is claimed will reach nearly a million. The directors have been in session all day, and have decided to have a thorough investigation, and full statements furnished the public. If a wrong has been done by any one they shall be made to pay the penalty. Many of those who made deposits on Friday threaten the officials with criminal proceedings for false pretenses in obtaining money.

Cashier Reeber is now under police surveillance. President Riddle is much better to-night, and will probably be strong enough to come to the city tomorrow.

Boston, 28.—The statement of the assignee of Hawley & Co., shows an indebtedness of \$342,000; assets \$32,000.

New York, 28.—John C. Wilson was appointed to-day receiver of the property of Ferdinand Ward, now in the hands of the sheriff under attachment in favor of the Marine Bank and John D. Fish. The property consists of real estate in this city, Brooklyn and Stamford, Conn.

MAPLE CREEK, Manitoba, 28.—The Indians raided the settlement last night, killed Paul Pollock, and stampeded forty horses. The Indians went to Pollock's corral and were running out his horses. Pollock hearing the noise jumped out of bed hastily and ran out in his night clothes, unarmed, had a hand to hand tussle with an Indian. In the melee the Indian shot him twice, one ball entered the shoulder and the other his chest, from the effects of which Pollock died in about two hours. The Indian immediately after shooting ran away, leaving his gun and butcher knife. Mounted police were notified, and a force with Superintendent Ellace in command, started for the scene of the murder with the intention of pursuing the Indians. There is little hope of capturing the Indian. The raiding party numbered about twenty. It is not known whether they are American or Canadian Indians.

MADISON, Wis., 28.—The Wisconsin democratic convention selected as delegates at large Wm. F. Vilas, James G. Jenkins, E. S. Bragg, J. M. Morrow. It declared for a tariff for revenue only, and endorsed the action of the majority of the democrats in the House on the Morrison bill. The delegation is unanimous for Tilden if he will accept.

Topeka, 28.—The democrats of Kansas in State convention to-day pronounced for the Ohio platform on the tariff and in favor of "that peerless statesman and stainless patriot, Samuel J. Tilden."

J. W. Glick, W. C. Perry, T. P. Fenton and Thomas Hudson were elected delegates at large.

Indianapolis, 28.—The greenback convention is attended by delegates from every State east of the Rocky Mountains except Delaware and Mississippi. John Tiler of Florida was elected temporary, and James B. Weaver, permanent chairman. It was decided that no votes be cast save by delegates present, thus leaving some States with skeleton delegations, and the total number of votes at 411.

During the day the following telegrams passed between Gov. Begole, of Michigan, and Gen. Butler:

Indianapolis, May 28.

Gov. Benjamin Butler, Boston:

"Will you accept the nomination on a satisfactory platform? No other question here."

(Signed)

J. W. BEGOLE.

Boston, May 28, 1884.

J. W. Begole, Indianapolis:

Thanks for your consideration. But why should I be asked a question which, under the circumstances, was never put to any other man? Is not my record as a greenbacker for twenty years sufficient without a formal pledge to you, which would cause me to be pointed at as a man who bids for a nomination?

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER.

One of the best speeches of the day was made by Mrs. Augusta Bristol, of New Jersey. Her remarks were almost entirely political, with incidental remarks on woman suffrage. She made a telling hit in describing the characteristics of the man the convention should nominate, when she closed by saying he should be a man with an eye single to the best interests of the people. This was taken as referring to Butler, and was loudly cheered. The convention was also addressed by Mrs. Mary Haggert and Miss Frances E. Willard, on behalf of suffrage and temperance.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The cross-examination of ex-Senator Sharon, defendant in the celebrated Sharon divorce case, was resumed to-day. Sharon's resurrected garments, alleged to have been deposited in a newly-made grave by Miss Hill for the purpose of "charming" the defendant were produced. Sharon recognized some of the articles as his property. In one of the sacks three pieces of paper sewn together in the form of a cross and a lock of hair were found. Sharon, by consent of his counsel, admitted having been on terms of intimacy with other women subsequent to his knowing plaintiff, but treated none of them with the same deference as he did her. This closed the cross-examination. Court adjourned till July 14th.

NEW YORK, 29.—Bar silver, 10½; 3's, 100%; 4's, 12½; 4's, 20½; Pacific 6's, 25; Central Pacific, 41½; Burlington, 12; Northern Pacific, 46, preferred, 46; Northwestern, 98; New York Central, 5½; Oregon Trans., 13½; Oregon Rail. & Nav., 70; Pacific Mail, 29½; Panama, 98; St. Louis & San Francisco, 17½; Texas Pacific, 13½; Union Pacific, 38½; Fargo Ex., 90; Western Union, 57.

CHICAGO, 29.—The Journal's specials from Janesville, Beloit, Oak Creek, Fond-du-lac, Racine and other points in Wisconsin, and from Freeport, report a severe and blighting frost, which has done very considerable damage to crops, particularly corn.

MILWAUKEE, 29.—Frost was general in Wisconsin last night. Reports from Rock County are to the effect that tobacco was badly damaged. Small fruits and vegetables are ruined. Similar reports from Dane and Green Counties. In Milwaukee County, clothes were frozen stiff on the line and ice formed three-fourths of an inch thick on small ponds.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., 29.—Heavy white frost visited this region this morning, severely injuring grapes. The heat of the sun followed the frost completely cutting all vines. The grape crop in this region is injured fully 25 per cent.

CLEVELAND, O., 29.—Reports from all points in the State indicate serious injury to wheat, barley, corn and fruit from the frost of last night.

PITTSBURG, 29.—The Union Deposit Co., of Greensburg, Pa., suspended this morning on account of inability to release on securities; small concern. Assets and liabilities not known.

NAPOLEON, O., 29.—Wesley Johnson, 24 years old, was hanged here to-day for the murder on the night of Oct. 23d last, of George W. Williams and wife who lived on a farm seven miles north of this place. The crime, was one of the most cold-blooded ever known in Ohio. No provocation whatever, Johnson killing them by chopping their heads open with an axe, the object being to obtain money to support his mistress. He secured twenty-six dollars and a silver watch. The murder was not discovered for two days. Johnson was arrested and tried here last February, and convicted purely on circumstantial evidence, but he has since confessed. When the death warrant was read to him, he said it was just and remained perfectly cool throughout. The drop was sprung at 10.01, and his neck broken. A large but orderly crowd surrounded the jail.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Col. J. O. P. Burnside, disbursing clerk of the Post-office Department is removed on the charge of having embezzled \$45,000. A warrant was made out for his arrest. He speculated with Levis the missing oil broker.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—The daughter and heiress of Crowshaw Bailey, one of the wealthiest iron mongers of Wales, eloped with Gordon Canning, a young Catholic. The young lady's governess is also a Catholic, and gave the young couple opportunities for meeting. Jesuits are said to have assisted in the marriage.

The House of Lords has adjourned to the 9th of June, the Commons to the 5th.

The midgits General Mite and Millie Edwards were married this morning in the Register's office at Manchester. Both were carried up stairs enveloped in shawls and placed on a low office table. They were perfectly self-possessed, and answered the usual questions distinctly, but in their piping voices. After marriage they breakfasted at the Grand Hotel. A religious ceremony was performed in the afternoon according to the Presbyterian rite.

Truth says of the special honor paid by the American Minister to France to the Court of Paris: A lady asked Morton to introduce her to the Court of Paris. Morton informed the Court of this request, and he intimated that he should be pleased to allow her to be presented. Morton thereupon said to the lady, "The Court of Paris permits me to introduce you to him." In Orleanist journals pretext is made of this incident to circulate the report through France that America has admitted the sovereignty of the Court of Paris. Morton erred in inviting an active open pretender to his home; but he was led into it by American ladies unworthy of America, who pose in Paris as leaders of society by virtue of their large fortunes and the fact that they are married to idle Frenchmen of dubious nobility. These ladies regard untitled Europeans as mean whites, and fancy that a nation without nobility is a garden without flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Morton are liable, however, to meet in Royalist drawing rooms speckled peaches that would not be admitted to respectable houses in New York.

It is reported that since the Cabinet learned through Hubbard, director of the Bank of England, that the directors are unanimous in their condemnation of Hugh Childer's bill for the conversion of Consuls, a majority of the Ministers urge the withdrawal of the bill.

The Earl of Euston is about to apply for a divorce on the ground that the Countess is guilty of adultery. The Countess's friends say no evidence can be procured against her; that the Earl wishes a divorce to enable him to marry an heiress.

PARIS, 28.—"Communique" in Paris papers, to-day, pronounces untrue the statement that Morton gave a dinner in honor of Count de Paris. He was neither present at the dinner nor invited. The Count was present at a small soiree dante. After dinner the company at that was made up almost entirely of Americans.

Berlin, 28.—Popular opposition to the bill increasing taxes on the Bourse and other financial operations is spreading to great proportions. Protests from all parts of Germany are received by the Bunderath and Reichstag. A conference of delegates representing all the Chambers of Commerce of Germany to-day passed resolutions formally objecting to the proposed new measure of taxation on commercial and financial transactions.

Ex-United States Minister Sargent has returned from Paris.

MADRID, 28.—Vineyards are destroyed in Carthagena ravaged by hurricanes, and many families ruined. In the district of Orihuela houses were inundated; the village of Melias was submerged, and the people compelled to take refuge on the roofs of houses and boats. The frigate *Saragossa* has gone to the relief of Larca and Burgos which are flooded.

A letter from the Philippine Islands says a band of fanatics under the leadership of a so-called prophet, appeared there this month. Troops dispersed them with a loss of 38 killed and wounded.

## THE LOGAN TEMPLE.

## A DETAILED DESCRIPTION.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL.

This beautiful and magnificent building stands upon a plateau or bench in the eastern part of Logan city at an elevation of about ninety feet above the Tabernacle square, and 4650 feet above the level of the sea. Its site is remarkably fine, commanding a view of Cache county from the mountains of Paradise on the south, to Marsh Valley, in Idaho, on the north, a distance of sixty miles; and from its towers may be seen Providence, Milville, Hyrum, Paradise, Wellsville, Mendon, Newton, Oxford, Lewiston, Smithfield, Hyde Park and Benson. Clarkston, Franklin and Richmond are hidden by intervening hills. When President Brigham Young came to locate the site for the building, he remarked that it was the finest situation for a temple that he knew of or had seen in all his travels,—an opinion universally endorsed by all who have come to inspect the building since its commencement. The view from the towers is one of unsurpassed loveliness and beauty, embracing not only the quiet charm of villages and fields lying so peacefully beneath the eye of the observer, but the grandeur and sublimity of our glorious old mountains. Eastward rises the giant range of the Wasatch, retaining a general elevation of from 8,000 to 12,000 feet above sea level; in the extreme south stands Mr. James, named in honor of David James, former Bishop of Paradise with an elevation of 12,000 feet; in the south west, and towering above Mendon and Wellsville is "Logan Peak" as named on the U. S. Geological Survey Maps, 9,600 feet high, and "Ogden Peak," rising above Millard city with an elevation of 12,600 feet.

## HISTORICAL.

In May, 1877 President Brigham Young and counsellors, with several of the Apostles came to Logan to select a location and dedicate the ground. On Wednesday May 16th and the forenoon of May 17th Surveyors Jesse W. Fox and James H. Martineau surveyed the foundation, and on Thursday, May 17th, at noon, ground was broken in presence of the First Presidency and Twelve and a large assemblage of the Saints, Apostle Orson Pratt offering the dedicatory prayer. About May 21st, Charles O. Card was appointed by President Young, Superintendent of construction

of the Temple, to act under direction of the Apostles residing in this Temple District, which comprised Cache, Box Elder, Bear Lake and Rich Counties.

Excavation for the foundation began on May 28th, 1877, and on the twentieth of July rock laying commenced on the "extension," a wing or building on the north side of the Temple, designed for furnace rooms, kitchen, office and reception rooms, 80 by 36 feet, and 23 feet high.

## LAYING OF THE CORNER STONES.

The laying of the corner stones of the Temple was regarded as a most auspicious and important event, and thousands of Latter-day Saints turned out to witness the impressive ceremonies of the occasion. They were laid Sept. 19th, 1877; the southeast corner stone by President John Taylor, Apostle Franklin D. Richards offering the dedicatory prayer; the southwest corner stone was laid by Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter, with prayer by his 1st Counselor, Leonard W. Hardy; the northwest corner stone was laid by George L. Farrel, President of the High Priests Quorum of Cache Stake, with dedicatory prayer by Moses Thatcher, President of the Stake; and the northeast corner stone by Albert P. Rockwood, one of the seven presidents of Seventies. As each corner stone was laid those who officiated made remarks appropriate to the occasion, which was one long to be remembered.

## DIMENSIONS.

The Temple is 171 feet long, 92 feet broad and 86 high to the square, with an octagon tower 100 feet high at each corner, and a large square tower at each end, the western one 165 feet high and the eastern 170 feet to top of the vane. Massive buttresses strengthen the walls, and the masonry is a model of good, substantial workmanship.

## STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

Precisely what style of architecture the Temple belongs to would perhaps be difficult to state. It might be described as of the castellated style, its towers and battlements justifying such a classification. Its aspect is lofty, clear cut, and severely chaste, and combines grace and majesty in splendid harmony.

## KIND OF ROCK USED.

The kind of rock used for the building was brought from the mountains near Logan, and is a very hard, dark colored fucoid sandstone, so called from the great abundance of that marine plant found in the rock. Considerable limestone from near Hyde Park was used for the arches and sides of openings for doors and windows; and a large quantity of a light buff sandstone from near Franklin, Idaho, was cut for water tables, string courses and caps on the battlements and towers. All hauling of rock, sand and lime was paid for by weight as received, thus ensuring strict justice to every one according to his labors. This system of paying for each load according to its weight was a source of great saving, and had previously been adopted in the building of the Logan Tabernacle.

## THE QUARRIES

from which the bulk of the stone contained in the walls were obtained are situated about five miles northeast of Logan, in what is known as Green canyon. These quarries were originally opened for the purpose of obtaining stone for the walls of the Logan Tabernacle, and the bulk of the stone used in that building is the same as the bulk of the stone used in the Temple. It is exceedingly hard and durable and will last for ages. It is too hard and brittle to be cut into accurate shapes. No attempt to do this was made and the walls are common "rubble" work, except of course the corners, arches, etc.

The stone is called iron stone, sand stone and volcanic stone. Lime, sand and iron are certainly elements that abound in its composition, but an officer of the United States geodetic service has denominated it a fucoid sand stone.

The lime used in the mortar with which the walls are laid, was made at the Temple kiln in Logan canyon, about four miles from the city. It makes a remarkably hard flinty mortar, and a "rubble" wall of the stone used in the Temple, laid with mortar in which this lime is used, becomes practically a solid mass of flinty stone.

The walls are pointed, and painted with a white paint to which a little red color was added, and their tint may be described as a light, pale pink. It is an exceedingly beautiful, chaste and delicate color.

## THE INTERIOR

The workmanship of the interior of the building is all first-class. An eastern architect who some time ago visited the building pronounced some of the carpenter work in it equal to anything he ever saw in his life.

The floors are all painted a pure white and in all, or nearly all, the rooms covered with home-made rag or Utah made ingrain carpets. Some of the rooms are richly ornamented with gilding and in some of the apartments the ceilings are marvels of chaste and elegant design and finish. There are practically five stories in the building, and the stairways leading from story to story are situated in the octagon towers at the four corners of the building. The building is heated throughout by steam there being steam radiators in every or nearly every apartment.

## THE MAIN ROOM.

The main room in the building, usual-

ly termed the Assembly Room, is 104 feet long, and 80 feet wide, and is claimed that it will contain 1,500 persons, though its seating capacity, when only comfortably filled is said to be considerably less than that number.

## ROOMS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

Of the large number of apartments into which the interior is divided we understand that a number will be set apart for educational purposes, for the accommodation of students and classes who will pursue advanced courses of study in the sciences and arts and of various kinds of learning. Thus the Temple, in addition to the strictly religious purposes for which it was erected, will also partake of the character of a university of the highest order.

## THE GROUNDS.

The blocks comprising the city of Logan are divided into eight lots of one acre each. The entire block on which the Temple stands belongs to it with the exception of the south west corner. Thus the Temple grounds comprise seven acres in all, and they are being laid out in walks, lawns, flower beds, &c., and will in time become very handsome as the ornamented trees shrubbery, etc., have time to grow.

## CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.

There have been two or three other important industries connected with and growing out of the Temple. One of these is a saw mill, situated near the head of Logan canyon, at which nearly the whole of the lumber used in the construction of the building was sawed, besides many thousands of feet which were sold for ready means, with which to aid in the erection of the Temple. The kiln too, to which allusion has been made, has kept in almost constant employment for several years a force of hands who have produced, not only the lime used in the building, but thousands of bushels besides, which have been disposed of for cash or ready pay, which, like the means received for lumber, has gone to aid in the erection of the building.

## THE WORKMEN.

Many of these labored weeks and even months on donation. Most of them however, were paid ordinary wages. Some were paid by the wards they represented, and others by the Temple, in such pay as it could command or as was turned in on donation. John Parry was master mason until the work had advanced far towards completion when he died and was succeeded by Wm. Williams. Jas. Quayle was the master carpenter, T. O. Angell, Jr., was the architect and Charles O. Card the superintendent of construction who had charge and oversight of the multifarious affairs connected with the work on the building.—LOGAN JOURNAL.

## OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

OUR CORRESPONDENT FURNISHES HIS USUAL INTERESTING QUOTA.

FORCED TO CONSIDER HOME REFORM.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

If no other usefulness could be charged to Mormonism but the fact that it is the means of awakening editors and preachers to the necessity of examining their own households and investigating their own institutions, this alone would entitle Mormonism to a permanent place in the consideration of religion as relating to social science. Writers and speakers who a few months ago devoted much time and energy to an absolutely ridiculous abuse of institutions that they were as ignorant of as the goat-herds of Thibet, now turn to inquiring about themselves. It is not Mormonism that is at present on the rack but all orthodox Christianity, all criminal jurisprudence, and all political economy. Law is distrusted, religion is laughed at, and the acquisition of wealth is prosecuted with almost a delirious vehemence. The poor miner struggling through the precipitous ledges of mountain cañons, and sustaining existence by the scantiest pittance of ill-cooked beans and chicory, urged on by that supernatural thirst for gold, is an object worthy of interest and study, but the brazen adventurer flaunting in fictitious prosperity in the crowded streets of the city and seducing virtue, corrupting innocence and depraving taste is an object worthy of the severest reprehension. The politician hungering for a morsel from the public kettles, and communicating his malady to peaceful hamlets, until even death himself is mocked at, is a cause for sorrow. Poor Mr. Robbins of Maine could not be left to die in peace. He was a soldier, and his premature decease would lose to the community a monthly stipend of perhaps eight dollars. The thrifty New England hamlet taking a new view of political economy, procures a female and marries her to the dead soldier, and thus secures a new interest in the national treasury. The morality of the proceeding is sustained by the poetic theory that whatever is right. And if it is lawful to skin pauper corpses, it can't be immoral to rob pious treasuries. But it is economy and morality of this kind that is bringing us fast to a par with a Mexican or South American republic. Cannot the soldier of Maine be buried, the banker of New York be relieved, or the flood sufferer of Ohio be clothed without resorting to the paternal care of the National Government. Must a