

occasions the foundation and thickness of the walls was the subject of conversations. But I do not recollect any talk between Brigham and Angell in regard to the style of the building. Angell's idea and aim was to make it different to any other known building, and I think he succeeded as to the general combination. The above is according to my best recollection, and I believe substantially correct.

WM. WARD.

It must be evident to everybody who knows anything about the interior of a Temple, that no ordinary architect could design the various departments and their connections, considering the purpose for which they were to be constructed. President Brigham Young gave the necessary directions for these while he lived, and his successors have continued to instruct the architect as occasion required. After the death of Truman O. Angell, his son, T. O. Angell, jr., had oversight of the work until the appointment of another Church Architect, Joseph Don Carlos Young, a son of our late President, under whose supervision the building has attained its present degree of perfection and who will doubtless continue the work until its close.

It is a grand and beautiful structure and will prove a great attraction to many thousands of people besides those who, knowing its purpose and value, will enter its sacred portals to aid in the work of redemption for the living and the dead.

### TO COMPLETE THE TEMPLE.

THERE is no more prominent subject before the Latter-day Saints at present than the completion of the Salt Lake Temple. For so many years it has been in their minds the House of the Lord, spoken of by Isaiah and Micah as that which was to be built in the last days "in the tops of the mountains," that everything relating to it has been of absorbing interest. The laying of the cap-stone was accompanied by so great a manifestation of the spirit and power of God, that increased desire has been aroused for the speedy completion and dedication of the structure.

Every heart responded affirmatively to the resolution adopted toward the close of the late Conference, that this shall be effected by the Conference in April, 1893. But many queries have arisen in regard to the possibility of this achievement. Fully sensing the magnitude of the work to be done within the time specified, the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles, with the Presiding Bishopric, met and considered what would be necessary to accomplish it. They resolved upon the appointment of a responsible and practical man to take the oversight of the work and organize it so as to secure the best possible results.

Bishop J. R. Winder was selected and appointed, in conjunction with the architect, Joseph D. C. Young, to this onerous duty. The choice is excellent. The two men will labor together in harmony, and we believe all the workmen will make special effort to promote the purpose in view. A good and united spirit prevails among them, and the instructions they recently received from the leading Church

authorities on this point we are sure will have a salutary effect.

The Latter-day Saints generally should now do their part. The necessary funds should be forthcoming as fast as they can send in their Temple offerings. All who are interested in the completion of the Temple, that it may be dedicated by President Woodruff next April, will do their utmost in this direction. Altogether the prospects are bright and promising for this glorious consummation.

### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

OGDEN now wants to join with the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, in its action against the railroads with a view to securing a reduction on the rates of transportation to and from this Territory. That is quite right, providing Ogden will bear its share of the expense. There was considerable discussion over this subject before the Chamber here decided to engage the services of Commissioner S. W. Sears, and it was supposed that Ogden, and perhaps Provo, would join in the movement. But no practical assistance being forthcoming, the Salt Lake Chamber has gone ahead at considerable cost, and the complaint also the answers of several of the railroads interested have been filed, as published in the papers of this city. Col. Donnellan is in correspondence with the Ogden Chamber in relation to the matter, and though tardy in its co-operation, it is possible that Ogden may be let into the movement, on proper conditions and financial considerations, for that city is almost, if not quite as much, interested materially in the object in view as any other part of this Territory.

### THE WYOMING DIFFICULTY.

ALTHOUGH actual hostilities have ceased for the present, in the war in Wyoming between cattlemen and rustlers, the feeling of hatred is as intense as ever, especially on the part of the people of Johnson county toward the invaders.

When the troops reached the scene of the late conflict, Sheriff Angus informed Col. Van Horn that all that was wanted was that after surrender the cattlemen should be turned over to the civil authorities. This was agreed to. A flag of truce was sent into the ranch and the stockmen were informed of the presence of the troops, and that if they surrendered they would be protected from mob violence. After taking time to consider, the stockmen sent out a messenger to say they were willing to surrender to the troops. The latter then entered the barricaded enclosure and surrounded the house with a line of pickets.

The *Denver News* contains the following details associated with the surrender:

"The sheriff's forces then withdrew to some distance, while he with his assistant, Arapaho Brown, went forward with Colonel Van Horn into the ranch, and a list of all the invaders was made. There were forty-six in the party. Twenty-five were Texans, the others permanent Wyoming stockmen. Their names, how-

ever, were not given out by the commanding officer or Sheriff Angus. Each was armed with several revolvers and a rifle and two belts of cartridges. The line of march was taken up with the captives guarded on all sides by the troops. There was intense curiosity manifested by the besieging force as they crowded to see the invaders march by, but there was no disposition shown to do them any violence.

"Most of the captured stockmen were known personally to many of the ranchmen who formed the sheriff's posse and intense bitterness was manifested toward some of them who were known to have been the leaders in the invading forces.

"The arrival of the troops was a god-send to the stockmen. The besiegers had worked hard throughout the night and had worked nearer and nearer the ranch with an encircling system of rifle pits, and were surely narrowing the circle in which the stockmen were prisoners to small proportions.

"By noon today they would have been in position to have compelled the surrender of the invaders, but it is certain it would not have been accomplished without bloodshed, for the besieged still had a good supply of ammunition and would have fought to the last man if the affair had come to a showdown. The captives when taken in charge by the troops were haggard looking and worn.

"They had been on the march and shut up in the ranch for four days and had but little sleep or rest.

"One man in the party, named Lowery of Texas, was struck in the groin by a bullet during the siege and fatally wounded.

"It is reported that Major Henry Wolcott and William C. Irvine, manager of the Ogallala Cattle company, had been killed during the fight, but both came out unscathed.

"When the prisoners reached Fort McKinney they were formally placed under arrest. While they are under charge of the civil authorities of Johnson county, they will be kept at the Fort under charge of the commandant.

"The entire party will be indicted for the murder of Champion and Ray, whom they killed in the attack on the K. C. ranch.

The desire among many of the people of Johnson County for vengeance upon the stockmen is so great that the Governor has very wisely directed that the prisoners should not at present be delivered into the hands of the authorities of that part of the State. It is also directed by Governor Barber that the two stockmen arrested before the surrender be turned over to the military authorities. These precautions are taken in order to prevent a wholesale massacre of the men in custody. The captured stockmen are shortly to be taken from Fort McKinney to Douglas. It is feared that this intended movement, if carried out, will result in bloodshed, as it is claimed that a thousand armed men, headed by a belligerent Methodist preacher, are prepared to attack the escort on the way and annihilate the stockmen. It is probable, however, that this rumor is little else than a mere sensational report. There is not much likelihood of an attack being made by the rustlers on the Federal troops. That would be a step too glaringly suicidal for sane men to take.

THE earthquake in California appears, from the dispatches, to have been a serious affair, doing a great deal of damage to the property and nerves of the people.