

Stewart replied that he "had been through the Temple," but that no oath of the description named had ever been administered or offered to him, nor would he have taken it, had it been administered or offered; but that if he was admitted to citizenship he expected to observe the strict terms of the oath of admission and to obey the laws of his adopted country without any exception whatever.

Judge Anderson replied that notwithstanding the applicant's statement he was still of the opinion that no Mormon in "good standing" should be admitted to citizenship. Mr. Stewart then asked if he was to infer that if a Mormon applicant for citizenship was not in "good standing" as regards his church, it would be considered favorably in the matter of his application for citizenship; to which the judge replied that he most certainly would. The colloquy then ended and the application for admission being denied, Mr. Stewart retired. Subsequently two Mormons, who testified that they did not pay their tithing and therefore did not think that they were in "good standing in the Church" were after the usual interrogations admitted by the court to the privilege of citizenship. Mr. Stewart, who is a bright Scotchman, a graduate, it is said, of Glasgow university, talked back to the court in good shape and yet with all the respect due to the tribunal of law. He expresses his determination to renew his application before Chief Justice Zane in Salt Lake City, Judge Zane having taken judicial cognizance of the Church manifesto in regard to the practice of polygamy, does not now consider "membership in the Mormon Church a bar to admission to citizenship."—*Beaver Usonian*.

### GOOD WORDS FROM OAKLEY.

*Editor Deseret News:*

We are so scattered that even such important events as births and marriages amongst us are not learned by our neighbors unless they are mentioned in the News, or a wagon load of furniture is seen coming over the mountain, or the school teacher is applied to for room for a new scholar.

Death and sickness, however, are tidings that are passed very quickly, and we have had our full share since the first of February last. The prevailing ailment has been what we have been calling gripe, but which developed in very many cases to pneumonia, and ended fatally in fourteen or fifteen cases. We are not entirely free of it yet, but as the weather improves the cases are fewer.

The different interests that are accompanying adjuncts with every settlement of the Saints, such as worshipping assemblies, Sunday schools, improvement associations, Stake academies, primary associations, etc., have been in a flourishing condition during the past season and have done their share in encouraging the citizens to hold on under other discouraging circumstances. We have the driest climate on the globe perhaps. We hear of storms north of us and rain south of us, but we go on under a clear sky and a blustering wind that sometimes raises our real estate to such a height that

even a Salt Lake assessor would be made happy. Still, we are planting trees and they are growing, raising chickens and they are laying, and in divers other ways are acting as though we enjoyed life.

Some of our citizens have been cited to answer for infractions of the test oath law, said to have been violated two or three years ago, and have gone to Boise to interview the United States court there sitting. Our material prospects are promising. We have an excellent country to build a railroad through; think we have abundance of coal, and have the best building rock in America—that is, for our climate at least—it being light in color and gravity, easily worked and susceptible of working as smooth as a board. It has all the qualities of an adobe and a great many of those of the heavy stone. We have placer mining in successful operation on Snake river, an almost illimitable supply of arable land and corner lots, thousands of sheep, cattle and horses, considerable timber and an industrious population that is growing at the rate of 8 to 10 every month, as is evidenced at the fast meetings, which are well attended. The crops this year are very promising and several orchards are having their first coat of bloom.

The Stake Academy which has been held during the past winter in a new stone building has been very well patronized and given great satisfaction under the management of Brother A. O. F. Nielson. During the present week it is intended to have the school enjoy an excursion to the Shoshone Falls, a distance of about 35 miles north west.

Our condition would be improved by a larger supply of water, a railroad or two, less wind, patriotic legislators, and a newspaper—the rest of people's needs would come all right in time and greatly aid the temper of SNOOKS. OAKLEY, Idaho, May 11, 1890.

### THE KIRTLAND TEMPLE.

Bishop F. Kesler calls our attention to an article published in the Brooklyn Times May 2, in which the following interesting description of the Kirtland temple appears:

"The temple shows that Joseph Smith must have been a most remarkable man. Two years after he began his preaching he laid the foundations and three years were required to complete it. Evidently it was built on honor, for in spite of all its vicissitudes there is not a crack in the walls and the plastering is as solid and firm as the walls, there being only one crack in it in the whole building. The walls are like a fortress, being three feet thick and solid stone and mortar from the foundation to the roof. The timbers and joints, as seen in the cellar, are in keeping with the walls, being huge hewn pieces of hickory and oak.

Kirtland is a pretty little village situated in the broad valley of the Chagrin River. The temple is on the top of a bluff overhanging the village and is conspicuous in the landscape for miles and miles on account of its commanding position. Only about sixty members of the church remain out of a once large settlement, and, except the temple, but few traces of the

early Mormon days remain. Every vestige of the house where Joseph Smith lived is gone, but the old store—now the postoffice—still remains in the center of the village, over which the present Joseph Smith was born.

The temple, as I have said, is a remarkable specimen of architecture. On the first floor is the main audience room. At each end are the rising seats for the different grades of the church dignitaries, Priests, Elders, Bishops, etc. On the ceiling is a peculiar arrangement of hooks, from which draperies are hung, and the main audience room is subdivided into half a dozen or more divisions. Within the last few years the entire building has been renovated, as relic hunters had despoiled and pretty nearly wrecked it. Thousands of dollars have been expended, not in modernizing the structure, but in restoring it to its original condition, even in the smallest detail. This arrangement of hangings is an effort to approach as nearly as possible to the temples as constructed in the time of Solomon.

The second story is practically like the first and is used for overflow meetings—at such times as a conference and as a Sunday school room. Instead, however, of having hooks to hang draperies from, there is a device for using certain shades which can be wound up and unwound. The third story is fitted up into several small rooms for the use of the several "quorums" and other bodies of church officials. From the top of the tower is a grand view of the surrounding country and off northward stretches Lake Erie for miles.

### CRISP FOR SPEAKER.

ALASKA has not heretofore been considered a pleasant resort by any means; yet, Congressman James Buchanan of New Jersey is on his way to that region announcing himself as on pleasure bent. He has one consolation, however, and that is, wild and terrible though Alaska may be, he need have no fear of meeting angry Italians there, as his countryman Mr. Jacques did recently in the land of summer skies. Mr. Buchanan sojourned in Chicago on the 14th inst., and there unbosomed himself to a reporter on the political situation. He says that Charles Frederick Crisp will be next Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mills he considered the proper man for the place, but Mills has not the following that Crisp has. Springer is too excitable, and hence would not make a good Speaker. He intimates that Crisp is pledged to follow Reed's rulings, and as Crisp is polished, pugilistic and imperturbable he is just the man, in Mr. Buchanan's opinion, to "fill the Czar's boots," and give the other side a dose of their own medicine. He further says that the big three of the Republican party are Blaine, Harrison and McKinley, which will probably be admitted by all parties without argument.