

for New York, in the hope that a sea voyage would do him good, expecting to return immediately. But in New York, when he was met by the president of the European mission, it was thought inadvisable that he should run the risk of permanently undermining his health; he was accordingly advised to return home, and was honorably released from his mission. He had a pleasant journey to Salt Lake City and his health has much improved since his arrival. He feels well and thoroughly enjoyed his labors.

FAIR, PEACEFUL ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 16, 1893. — Situated thirty-seven miles west of Detroit, on the west bank of the Huron river, is the noted town of Ann Arbor. Low, rolling wooded hills extend for miles in every direction. Thrifty farmers, mostly German, till the soil and reap abundant harvests. Hardy lumbermen from northern Michigan send south throughout this and adjacent states a vast amount of lumber of the choicest kind. The whole state seems atir. Industrial development is keeping pace with the age. Small towns are forging ahead and peace and plenty abound throughout the state.

But while Michigan has been progressing along these lines other agencies have been at work arduously. The fruits of intellectual toil are beginning to mature and as the harvest approaches the state finds itself rich in educational wealth and development. Today virtually closes another year's labor in the state institution of learning; but the commencement exercises will not be held until June 29th when about seven hundred and fifty will graduate. The time intervening between now and the date the diplomas will be delivered will be spent by the students in sight-seeing, revelry and general amusement.

This university was founded and the first board of regents organized in 1827. The department of literature, science and arts opened in 1841. In 1850 the department of medicine and surgery was organized. This was followed by the opening in 1859 of the law department. Nine years later the school of pharmacy was added; and in 1875 the homoeopathic medical college and the college of dental surgery were included in their curriculum. Women were first admitted in 1870 and since that time 854 have graduated, twenty-eight of them from the law department; and at the present time there are nearly 700 ladies attending the institution.

The college at the present time has a faculty of over 125 and a very surprising feature about it is that nearly all of the professors are young men, just in the prime of life. They are fully in touch with the age, and while a spirit of conservatism seems to pervade the institution they are not slow to adopt new methods and improvements. Some of the leading professors are men of considerable reputation. Dr. Vaughan of the medical department, it is said, is quoted more in Europe today than any other American doctor, and he recently distinguished himself before the New York court as an expert in the Buchanan murder trial where he

advocated comparatively new ideas relative to arsenic poisoning. He is not more than forty-five years old. Dr. Carron is an oculist unsurpassed in the country, and Professor Henry C. Adams is an acknowledged authority today on all economic questions and questions of finance. All the other departments are equally as well represented; but the mention of a few names will only tend to show the class of men engaged here. Since 1887 the university has expended \$350,000 in buildings and their regular annual expenses amount to about \$375,000. The general library contains over 100,000 volumes and \$15,000 a year is expended in the purchase of additional works. In this collection they boast of possessing the finest Shakespeare library in the United States—it contains 3500 volumes. In addition to this the law department has a library of 10,500 volumes.

This year the attendance is nearly 2800, placing the college alongside of Harvard, which at the present time has the greatest attendance of any college in America. All the states and territories and many foreign nations are here represented, and among them all Utah has reason to feel proud. In number she ranks eleven, having enrolled in the University thirty, nineteen in the law department, nine in the literary, one in the dental and one in the medical department. In addition to this number over ten more have been pursuing special courses—some preferring to enter the University and the others taking special studies; so, adding these to the thirty enrolled in the university, Utah would rank eight in attendance. Of the Utah students present eleven will graduate this year. J. F. Merrill of Richmond, son of Apostle Merrill, will take the degree of B. S. J. A. McAllister of Logan graduates from the dental department. Robert Anderson of Mount Pleasant and Elijah Farr of Ogden receives the master's degree, and J. J. Kulight and Thomas John Provo; D. O. Rideout and C. B. Stewart of Draper, J. M. Lockhart of Park City, S. A. Klug of Fillmore and R. A. Shipp of Salt Lake receive bachelor's degree from the law department. Mr. Shipp in addition to his L. L. D. gets B. L. for his work in the library course.

The students who have been here from Utah in the past have all made good records and the professors recognize the thrift and integrity of "our boys." Those who have come from their mountain homes have had an object in view and have worked for the accomplishment of that and as a result success has attended their labors and our Territory has won a good name, possesses an enviable reputation and a standing of which she may be proud.

A census of the Utah students here at present shows that twenty-nine are Mormons and eleven non-Mormons. Of the Mormons nearly all those who are not studying law are preparing themselves for the school room; most of them having plans awaiting them. In addition to those I have enumerated, there is one young man taking a normal course at Ypsilanti, and two at Lansing attending the agricultural college. These young men are graduates of the B. Y. Academy

and are pursuing special branches and on their return will engage in the Church schools.

The board of regents and faculty are at present hard at work preparing for next year and will endeavor to offer the students every advantage and opportunity possible to insure their progress.

Ann Arbor is undoubtedly better situated and presents better opportunities for the student of moderate means than any college in the East. Tuition is reasonable, board and rooms may be obtained according to one's circumstances, while many chances are presented for students to earn their living while attending to their college work. The town itself is one of the most desirable places in the East to live. To see it in summer it is as one vast park, laid out in checkerboard style, relieved here and there with triangular blocks. The streets are a nice width, lined on either side with rows of stately oak, elm, horse chestnut and beech. Beautiful lawns, dotted here and there with beds of flowers, surround every house, and extend to the sidewalks, carpeting, where not prevented by cement paving or pine planks, the very paths. Every window is as inviting as a conservatory. Pleasant fields and wooded hills environ the whole town. Sweet brooks, dells and true lovers' glens abound in plenty. To these spots the diligent students wend their way and in the quietude of groves and flowers satiate their botanical appetites, or differently inclined, ponder over the wing of a butterfly or the foot of a grasshopper. Others who with aspirations high, have delved deep into classic lore, wander forth to commune with nature's solitude and perhaps write an ode to their "freshman sweetheart." Oh, what a tale these parks and woods and avenues could unfold if only Mr. Edison had supplied them with phonographs; but as he has not, these sweet stories and pleasant pictures only live in the imaginations of those good students "who are lovers of nature," and who at this and other similar places of learning have followed the bye ways and foot paths of the seniors "who have gone before."

Ann Arbor is the county seat of Washtenaw county. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants, has a fine court house, and about ten churches of as many different denominations. The prohibitionists are quite strong, but notwithstanding their protests the town supports a goodly number of saloons, but strange to say only one policeman, and he is now far on the shady side of life and looks as though one more Michigan winter would freeze what little blood remains in his body. That there is only one policeman is said to be owing to the fact that in days gone by the city authorities tried to control the "good students." The result was a conflict; the students were victorious and they now virtually control the city, but as there is no more opposition there is no more trouble.

SAM H. KING.

The other night the two-story residence of Emanuel Brink, a prominent ranchman living near the Mesa, Colo., was burned with all its contents in the absence of the family.