

lasted a whole week and was carried on with great care and skill by the different parties interested "in order to test the practical advantages and disadvantages of the different constructions," and the result was watched with great interest by the representatives of many municipalities, which must procure fire engines before they can have their property insured. The tests demonstrated the Swedish Ludvigsberg engine was by far the best of the three, and the municipal authorities of Norway have commenced to send in orders for it.

DENMARK.

Prince Louise will take a course at Miss Zahler's Institute, Copenhagen.

The weather was mild in April and May in Iceland, warmer than any time since 1846.

The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of Copenhagen had a joint picnic at Uvedalene.

About one hundred society ladies of Copenhagen gave a gymnastic exhibition the other day. The grace and precision of their movements showed careful and scientific training.

NORWAY.

The custom house revenue during May was 877,300 crowns, as compared with 678,000 crowns, during the same month last year.

The conservative minority remaining at the court house adopted resolutions endorsing the policy of the Stang cabinet.

Many foreign writers who know next to nothing about family and society life in Norway are very apt to jump at the conclusion that the women of Norway must be fairly well represented by the women characters of Henrik Ibsen. Thus a Frenchman boldly asserts that the conditions of life compel the women of Norway to dispense with all rules of coquetry; they must be masculinized, and many authors do not hesitate to stamp the society of Norway as more or less physically and morally rotten. N. Herzberg, a Dane, has undertaken to correct this misunderstanding by publishing a pamphlet under the caption: "Are the Female Characters of Ibsen Norwegian?" This question he answers by an emphatic "No." In so far as Ibsen's women have been taken from real life they are the product of a more generally European super-refinement than that which is obtained in Norway.

The conservatives of Risor announced a meeting at the court house for "all men who are faithful to the constitution," for the purpose of expressing their confidence in the cabinet of Stang. The Lefts, to the number of 130, gathered a little before the appointed hour and the conservatives were mortified to find themselves in a helpless minority. The chairman of the conservative club arose, and told the Lefts that only those who were in favor of the cabinet of Stang had any right to be there, and the others must leave the hall. But the Lefts declared they were "faithful to the constitution" and as such were entitled to seats at the meeting. The conservatives did not dare to deny this, and were reduced to the humiliating necessity of requesting the Lefts to be kind enough to withdraw. The question thus becoming a matter of courtesy, pure and simple, the Lefts at once withdrew and

gathered at the hall of the Liberal Union, where the following resolution was adopted:

"The Risor Liberal Union, represented by 130 members, in public meeting, declares itself to be in full sympathy with the Sten cabinet and the majority of the storting in the present crisis and expects that all legal means will be employed in antagonizing the Stang ministry which constituted the cabinet of the king not by the authority of a settled Norwegian policy, but through Swedish influence, and which denies the honors and rights of Norway."

EX-SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas arrived unheralded and unexpected in Salt Lake today, accompanied by his son. The brief lapse of time between his visit and that of his political opponent and senatorial successor, W. A. Peffer, has no significance and is simply one of those odd incidents for which there is no accounting.

Mr. Ingalls went directly to the Walker House, where he inscribed his characteristic autograph on the register. After partaking of a light lunch the ex-senator and Ingalls Jr., quietly took a stroll about the city visiting the various points of interest. The Temple, Tabernacle, President Young's grave and other objects of interest to strangers each commanded their attention in turn.

It was not until a late hour this afternoon that the senator could be found by a News reporter. When he was seen it was on the eminence on First street adjoining President Young's private cemetery. When the newspaper man approached him he was talking to his son of the great pioneer. In answer to questions he said: "I am simply traveling for recreation and pleasure."

"Your visit, Senator, to this region is rather unexpected, is it not?"

"Well, that is how I should construe it as it did not occur to my mind to run out here until yesterday."

"How long do you expect to remain in Salt Lake?"

"I cannot say as to that. Not very long, however."

"Do you go West from here?"

"I am also undecided on that question."

Continuing he said this was his first visit to Salt Lake. He had of course heard very much about Utah and her people having been on senatorial committees whose duty it was to deal with questions concerning this Territory.

It now occurred to the senator that it was his turn to ask questions and he propounded more queries to the reporter in a short space of time than he ever heard before outside of a court room. Nearly all of them were on early Utah history.

Mr. Ingalls is very cautious in answering questions himself, having often been the unwilling victim of a sensational and unreliable reporter. He said he escaped all the newspaper men in Denver but one and that one wrote an alleged interview with him in which he pictured him as a long, lean, hungry, callow victim of consumption. The senator's opinion of that reporter if reduced to writing would be one of the curiosities

of the age. He says: "I never was a fat man in my life. And in all of the things said of me uncomplimentary and otherwise I was never before accused of being a consumptive. I am a thin man but am hale and hearty, in fact, I was never better in my life."

Mr. Ingalls, as is well known, represented the state of Kansas in the United States Senate for many years, and at one time was president pro tem of that body. He is a man of wonderfully strong personality, and is a most eloquent and able speaker.

He is also a silver champion, and several years ago advocated the union of the South and West in the silver fight and urged on the governors of the various states and territories to appoint delegates to a big silver convention at that time, but his advice was not heeded.

QUIET ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 13, 1893.

It is now nearly two weeks since over eight hundred students received their diplomas from the University of Michigan. Among them were a number of Utah's favored sons. The city presents a different appearance today from that of a short time ago. All is as still as the calm evening, now and then disturbed by a little wave of a summer breeze and the few "summer students" that are here have the city to themselves. There are in all nine Utah students here—one of them a lady, Miss A. Reynolds, of Salt Lake City. Besides the students there are four ladies and eight children belonging to the colony, which make things agreeable and (at times) lively for us students. We feel rather lonesome with our friends and fellow students who were with us the past year now parted from us. Prominent among those that have returned home is Richard Asbury Shipp, of Salt Lake City, whose presence will, no doubt, be generally welcomed at home. He leaves Ann Arbor with happy recollections and with a high ambition in mind. Unto his name he may place two titles—"Bachelor of Laws" and "Bachelor of Letters," which he has gained by deep study and the conscientiousness of the true student which characterizes his work and life. We cannot refrain from adding the opinion that he will become one of the nobles of western "Blackstonians," and that Utah will yet get much good from his researches here. His fellow-students here wish him great success in his great profession.

Mr. D. O. Rideout and C. B. Stewart, of Draper, Sam L. King, Thomas Johnson and Jesse Knight of Provo, have also returned to their homes with degrees conferred upon them, and we must say they are a very bright "septet" of lawyers and, no doubt, some of them will accomplish much and rise to enviable positions. C. B. Stewart and D. O. Rideout were known here as orators; Jesse Knight, comedian; Thomas Johnson, boomer; Sam L. King as the "aristocratic-looking Mormon," and R. A. Shipp, choir leader and ventriloquist. J. F. Merrill, Utah's rising chemist, has gone to Cornell college to take a summer course in chemistry. He has been in the U. of M. for four