

The transfer at Ogden to the special train tendered by Mr. D. E. Burley of the Union Pacific, however, brought relief to the half-chilled inmates, and the ride from that point to Logan was very enjoyable.

Upon arrival at Logan the Legislative body and accompanying guests were at once driven nearly two miles through the town to the college. The view presented to the lawmakers from the brow of the hill was beautiful in the extreme. The whole country was a mass of white, reflecting "the beautiful" from every tree and shrub. Stretched out in all its winter loveliness, the granary of Utah with its snow covered floor glistening in the sunlight was beheld and approved. Exclamations of delight and surprise fell from the lips of those representatives where constituents are now enjoying a semi-tropical climate, and whose palates are tickled by the delicious southern Utah pomegranate, grape, etc.

Entering the main hall of the college building the visitors were ushered into the chapel, capable of seating 350 students. When the party had taken seats facing the well-dressed and happy looking students, President Sanborn explained the nature of the visit to the latter, after which Mayor Haines of Logan, in a short speech of welcome, extended the free use of the building to the legislative members.

PRESIDENT KING, of the Council, was pleased to visit one whose fame was so rapidly spreading.

The Agricultural College was a novelty a few years ago, yet its results and advantages are being appreciated. He was pleased to note that education was enlarging beyond the confines of a classical education, and congratulated the Utah people in having such a creditable institution, assuring the faculty of the college that he would do all in his power to aid it.

SPEAKER SEEGMILLER said this institution had always been a sort of pride to him, and he was glad the parent government had contributed so generously to its support. A practical education was being given here which would benefit all Utah. The speaker hoped for experimental stations in other parts of the Territory as well as here, and he closed by expressing a hope for an educational boom.

MR. FERRY, of Summit county, who, by the way, is a man of rather marked ability, reminded Prof. Sanborn that although it was the duty of the legislature to provide funds for the college, it was the duty of the trustees to see that those funds were used judiciously. Addressing the pupils he said:

What are you here for?
(Voice in the back hall)—"Something to eat!"

You do not come here to study Greek or Hindoostan; you are here to train yourselves to become good mechanics, good farmers and useful citizens.

We want our boys here to know the nature of the soil they handle—what kind will produce carrots, beets, potatoes, etc. We want our girls to know how to make good bread and butter; how to sew, hem and stitch, and how to pickle pork. You should all work

with a definite object in view, so that in going out into the world you will know what to do and how to do it.

PRESIDENT SANBORN

closed the speaking by detailing the various departments of the college and their condition and then the students were dismissed and the visitors given a chance to look over the building.

THE BUILDING, ETC.

Eighty feet square of the college building, constituting one of the wings, is completed and in use. This wing includes eight lecture rooms, a chapel, rooms for domestic arts, a light and cosy basement, which is utilized for the time being for manual training purposes, engine rooms and blacksmiths' shops.

A new club or boarding house containing thirty-three rooms 12x14 feet is connected with the college. On the first floor of the main building are the library and reading room, the former containing over 2000 volumes, covering the fields of thought to which it will be useful for students to turn their attention. In the attic is the museum, which contains a fine collection of stuffed animals, cabinets well filled with a wide assortment of cereals and grains, eighteen samples of wood, an excellent collection of insectivora, and many other valuable and attractive specimens.

All through the different rooms the spirit of work was manifested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A substantial collation was then served in courses by the pretty lady attendants, after which toasts were given by President Sanborn and Messrs. King, Seegmiller and Bargent.

It was stated that \$105,000 was wanted for the buildings, and \$43,175 wherewith to equip the same. The institution had received since it opened \$48,000 from the United States Government, nearly all of which had been put into apparatus.

As \$600,000 is all the Legislature will have to apportion off, it will probably be difficult to distribute this amount so that every one will be satisfied.

Mr. Ferry was called upon for a speech, but as he was "too full for utterance" he declined. After dinner the other buildings were examined. The experimental station of the Government, with its \$3,000 worth of chemical apparatus, and where all the manifold operations in agricultural chemistry are conducted, was next visited. Then to the 60 x 82 foot barn with its thirty-six head of cattle, twenty-seven sheep and twenty four hogs, all in pens, where the effect of various lines of food could be tried on them and the results known to the farmers, its root cellar, engine room, excellent equipment of tools for horticultural use.

Then came the farm house with dairy rooms associated, illustrating the conveniences that are found in connection with modern farm houses; the president's residence and the three story dormitory under the charge of Matron Christholm.

At 4 o'clock the special headed homeward, bearing the fully satisfied members of the legislature, who had left behind them their best wishes for the prosperity of the Agricultural College.

Following is a list of the visiting party:

Councillmen — King, Glendenning, Haines, Moran, Greaves, Morrell, Peters, Houston, Engrossing Clerk Havercamp, Doorkeeper Chase, Chaplain Shaw.

Representatives—Seegmiller, Ferry, Pierce, Colton, Bargent, Snow, Montgomery, Adams, Olson, Cunningham, Stoker, Arnett, Nebeker, Tuttle, Irvine, Allen, Dr. Pike, Sergeant-at-Arms Crookston, Chaplain Matthewson. Representatives of the News, Herald and Tribune.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Just at the present juncture, when Chile and the Chileans are on almost everybody's lips at almost every hour in the day, information directly from the theatre of the disturbance is always welcome. It was therefore with a sense of double satisfaction that the News on Thursday received a call from Mr. Gus. Nixon. It was gratifying in and of itself, and because of the tidings borne from the lath-shaped republic beyond the tropics. He left Valparaiso two months ago, proceeding via a new railway through the Andes and which is, or was then, completed about ninety miles, or well beyond the western border of the Argentine Republic; thence overland to Buenos Ayres, and from that point by steamer up to the Isthmus of Panama, which was crossed and by another vessel taken direct to San Francisco—a pretty long trip measured as it was taken from Valparaiso to Salt Lake City.

Valparaiso overlooks one of the finest and most placid harbors in the world. It is and for a long time past has been a receptacle for the ships of all nations and these are nearly always represented at all seasons of the year where, secure from the angry billows of the ocean, which is Pacific in name only as a rule, the vast resources of the slender territory overshadowed by the Andean eminences are bartered for and exported, other products by the millions being left in exchange.

Mr. Nixon gives us the information that the bottom of this peaceful and busy-looking bay is not in any sense a reflex of its surface—that it is, in fact, carpeted with torpedoer, and a hostile fleet forcing its way from the ocean past the natural gateway to the city would likely meet with a reception unexpected and undesired. He thinks, however, these agents of destruction do not extend more than four or five miles seaward from the wharves, so that shelling the city, with the modern guns now in possession of nearly all the warlike nations, would be a comparatively easy matter.

The population of Valparaiso is about 80,000 or 90,000 and it is quite a busy place. Mr. Nixon and his brother are engaged in the drug business there and he pronounces it a good paying one. It is a locality where an American, which he is—would be most likely to attend strictly to his business, even to the extent of staying within doors all of the time he possibly could, as going into the streets of late is likely to subject the citizen of this country to the grossest in-