

made to postpone and if possible to defeat the suit.

But we are of the opinion that, notwithstanding the sensation which has been sprung on the community the case will go on and that while Mr. Sears has received a severe blow in the conduct of his son, it will be shown that his own course has been and is incompatible with the idea that he would betray the Chamber of Commerce, or do anything to damage the cause to which he has devoted his energies and experience so earnestly.

We lay the facts, summarized, before the public as a matter of news and of common comment, and advise a suspension of judgment until the mystery surrounding the case has been dissipated and both sides of it have been fully and fairly brought to light.

### THE B. Y. ACADEMY.

The circular for the B. Y. Academy for the years 1892-3 stated that entrance examinations would begin August 19th, and regular instructions would commence August 23d. Yesterday ended the first week of this school year, and your correspondent called at the principal's office to obtain a few facts relative to the commencement and the showing thus far made. The principal, Professor Benjamin Cluff, Jr., did not happen to be present, but from Professor J. B. Keeler the following was learned: Over 300 students are present. This is an increase of about forty per cent over all previous years. The average attendance during the first term in the past has been from 150 to 175. The fact that the school now occupies the new building, which has more conveniences, and is more commodious, together with an increased faculty and a broader field for students, has much to do with the fine showing of this the first week. The professors and teachers all feel encouraged by the outlook, and before Christmas time they anticipate having 800 registered students. The desire for education is rapidly increasing, said the professor, and these wants and desires of the young people are finding much satisfaction in the academies and church schools of this Territory. The educational wants and requirements are receiving careful consideration by our church schools, and every endeavor is being exercised to meet the rapidly accumulating demands, and as this institution has been foremost in the past, in its adaptation to advancement and in its assimilation of new ideas, it now bids fair to even lead the vanguard of education in this Territory. The great difficulty throughout the existence of the academy has been the lack of funds and who that ever has been associated with the institution in any manner can forget how nobly "The Grand Old Man of Utah," Brother Maeser (not Dr. Maeser, for it is only by that effective appellation that he is known to his students and the people of Utah), has labored for its existence and welfare. Today a brighter star seems to have arisen and the clouds of adversity which for long years have overshadowed its course are now fading away. Fear has been supplanted by hope, adversity by prosperity.

The present building when completed will accommodate at least 1000 students and every arrangement is being made for their convenience and welfare. All the modern improvements are being considered in its construction, and it is by far the best ventilated building in the Territory. There is a continual current of fresh air passing through the building and it can be regulated according to the weather. When it is cold the air is warmed and currents of pure, fresh air are sent into every part of the building. In summer the air can be made to pass over refrigerators and every room made as an ice house.

Prof. Keeler stated that his health had never been better than since he had been in this building and he attributed his present condition wholly to the good, pure air. The building can also be heated by steam. The electric light and water systems are of the best.

During the ensuing year Elder George Reynolds of Salt Lake will deliver regular lectures on the Book of Mormon. Elder David McKenzie has also been engaged for a regular course of lectures, while Apostles George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith will give special instructions. A class of ethics and moral philosophy has been organized. The teachers still speak of the same good feeling and kindly spirit which has always pervaded the school and made it indeed a "temple of learning," as their motto describes it.

The commercial department is now being made a special feature under the direction of Prof. J. B. Keeler. This gentleman during the past year has written a text book on bookkeeping, which will in future be used in the academy. A portion of this work is devoted to the theory of bookkeeping, and illustrations are given of the application of his theory. Lectures will be delivered on the theoretical part, and as soon as a student is sufficiently advanced he will commence the essentially practical part of bookkeeping; banks, real estate, railroad, insurance offices, etc., will all be established, together with all kinds of mercantile businesses, and the students will enter these various departments and conduct the business of the same as in actual transactions of life, thereby acquiring the familiarity with such things necessary to success.

The theory and its applications will require about one-half year's course, and the practical portion the same length of time.

Hon. W. H. King, D. D. Houtz, E. H. Wilson and J. E. Booth have all been secured to deliver regular lectures on law. These lectures will deal generally with the fundamental principles of law.

The Polysophical society will hold meetings every Friday evening, and the Pefigogium class will hold weekly meetings.

The Faculty has been very much increased and the corps of professors and teachers now numbers about 25. Dr. Joseph Whitely, late of England, Dr. George F. Phillips, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Prof. W. M. Wolfe, of California, will add much to the strength of the scientific department. It would be impossible in this brief review of the academy to mention specially every department; all, however, are regulated for the interest and benefit of the

students. The teachers have their welfare at heart, and are laboring earnestly for the success of the scholars and the institution. The main success in past years has not been due to special instructions, but to the general ideas that have been advanced. Spiritual education has been the first consideration—planting and establishing in the mind of the student the fact that he had a Creator and to Him we are responsible for our acts.

### NEW YORK 150 YEARS AGO.

Peter Kalm, the Swedish botanist, and the favorite pupil of Linnæus, was sent by the Swedish government to the American colonies a century and a half ago to find what they were like, who inhabited the country, what grew there, how the budding cities compared with those in Sweden, and whether it would be a good place for the subjects of King Frederick to come to or to stay away from. His expenses paid by the Swedish government, Kalm landed in Philadelphia, and from that town came by post chaise to New York, and, putting up over night at Elizabeth, was rowed over to New York a little after sunrise on a cold morning in October.

The first thing which impressed him about New York was the frogs, according to the *New York Sun*. These were so clamorous and created such a disturbance that he declared they drowned the singing of the birds and made it difficult for a person in old New York to make himself heard. The streets, he observed, did not run so straight as those of Philadelphia, and had considerable bending; however they were very spacious and well built, and most of them were paved, except in high places where paving had been found useless. Most of the houses were built of brick, and were generally strong and neat; some had turned the gable ends toward the street, but the newer houses were altered in this respect. Many had a balcony on the roof, on which the people used to sit in the evenings in the summer season, and from thence they had a pleasant view. Kalm's investigation led him to the conclusion that there was no good water to be met with in the town itself, but at a little distance there was a small spring of good water, from which the inhabitants used to make tea. The wine drank in New York was brought, Kalm declared, from the sales of Maderia, and was very strong and fiery.

There were but two printers in the town, and every week some gazettes in English were published by them which contained news from all parts of the world. The inhabitants of New York he found to be greatly troubled with mosquitoes, which either followed the bay made near the town in the low meadows which were quite impregnated with salt water, or they accompanied the cattle at night when the beasts were driven home. "I have myself experienced," observed Kalm, "and have noted in others, how much these little animalcules can disfigure a person's face during a single night, for the skin is sometimes so covered over with little blisters from their stings that people are ashamed to appear in public."

The watermelons which Kalm found