

constantly with nature. This course, therefore, is grounded upon the natural sciences. No other profession or industry involves natural law or the knowledge of the sciences as farming does. English, Mathematics, German (Germany is the home of the richest agricultural literature known), freehand drawing, mental science, U. S. Constitution, political economy, and such other studies as are necessary to fit one for successful and pleasurable citizenship, are also taught.

The course keeps uppermost the technical education of the student for farming. The sciences applied to agriculture are made prominent. Lectures on the science and practice of agriculture, horticulture, veterinary science, etc., are daily given by specialists in each field. The farm of 90 acres, wholly devoted to horticulture and agriculture, will be used for object illustrations; that is, students will work upon those grounds.

Special opportunity is afforded for the study of processes at the experiment station. This department of the College was founded under an act of Congress passed in 1887, which devoted \$15,000 a year from the National treasury for research in agriculture. Investigations are constantly in progress on the farm and horticultural grounds, in chemistry and other sciences applicable to farm economy.

Hundreds of varieties of fruits, forest trees, grains and plants are under study, while some 300 plants are devoted to study of the laws involved in agriculture. Model buildings for the study of dairy processes, animal nutrition, etc., are now going up. These are all open to the students.

An exercise a day, for a year, at the bench in wood work and at the forge in iron work, will be given to the students in agriculture. In addition to these features of manual practice will be that of military drill under a United States officer.

The attempt will be as faithfully made to equip young women for their sphere of life as to fit young men for their after work.

Mechanical and civil engineering will form two courses. These are designed to fit young men for the professions which the names above indicate. It is believed that these courses will turn out young men who will have a great influence in developing the mechanical industries and the mining and irrigation engineering of Utah.

Any elaboration of the purposes of each of the departments will weary the patience of the reader. I will therefore say of this and of the other departments that special equipment for each course of instruction is furnished, and specialists as teachers secured.

This department, of course, is for the special benefit of young women. The philosophy of cooking will be taught, and will be accompanied by actual practice in cooking. Cutting and sewing will be taught, as also dairying, and special studies in hygiene, music, painting and what has been known as belles lettres. Music and painting may be optional.

Mechanical engineering schools are now among the more popular schools of the country. We have found an unexpected but unsupportable difficulty in securing an expert for the head of this department. The demand for graduates of these schools to take care of the mechanical industries is so striking that few fit themselves for teaching. They bring the highest skill to their work.

Workshops in wood and iron, and pattern making, molding, and opportunities for study of mechanism will be afforded.

Viewed as a whole, the college will open on September 2nd, with a library of some 1500 volumes of carefully selected works, and apparatus specimens for illustration in physics, chemistry, botany, entomology, agriculture, horticulture, domestic economy, mechanic arts, and civil engineering; with buildings for agricultural and experiment work and with a main college building of a new and high order. Specialists will have charge in each line of work. I believe no error is committed in asserting that this college was wisely founded by Congress and by Utah and that it is destined to have a very profound influence on the industrial development of the Territory in the graduates that it will send into every community within its borders.

It is proper to state that the college is a Territorial school and is supported by the taxation of all of the citizens of Utah. Therefore it will be held absolutely free from partizan politics and sectarianism. The parents of Utah may send their sons and daughters here absolutely secure that they will have equitable treatment and freedom from any direct or indirect efforts to bias their convictions on party politics and creeds. It must not be understood that this school will be a godless school. Utah is not an infidel Territory. Allegiance to creeds is quite different from allegiance to a Divine First Cause. There is a common and broad ground upon which all unite, save individuals too rarely found to warrant considerations.

Very respectfully,

J. W. SANBORN.

LOGAN, Utah, May 27, 1890.

AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

Edward A. Franks came to Utah about seven years ago. He had followed the business of detective, policeman, sheriff, engineer, and a number of other vocations, and in Utah was an agent for a patent fly fan, to be operated on sewing machines. He went to West Jordan, where he married a young girl, the daughter of "Mormon" parents. Then he became a deputy under Marshal Ireland, and was frequently known in connection with raids upon "Mormon" homes. He holds a commission as deputy marshal up to the present time.

For a long time past there have been ugly rumors afloat about him, but no public accusation was made. Now, however, Mr. Franks' own action places the affair before the gaze

of all. He has instituted proceedings for divorce against his wife, Mrs. Nellie Franks, and in the complaint makes the following allegations as reasons for his action:

1. That plaintiff and defendant were married on the 19th day of January, 1884.

2. That during said time they have had born to them two children. The first is named Edna A. Franks, and is three years of age; the second, Elenora Franks, and is 18 months old. Both of said children are with the defendant, their mother.

3. That during all of the time of their married life the plaintiff has conducted himself in a prudent and faithful manner, ever mindful of the duties of a husband and a father. That plaintiff has at all times made full and ample provision in all things necessary for the comforts of life.

4. That for two years last past the defendant, without any cause or provocation on the part of this plaintiff, has been guilty of cruel treatment of plaintiff, to the extent of causing great mental distress to the plaintiff in this, to wit: That defendant has an ungovernable temper, which defendant in no wise attempts to govern. That for the time aforesaid, defendant has buried accusations of infidelity at the plaintiff, continuously accusing this plaintiff of being actuated by bad motives in all his acts; finding fault with everything about the house, almost continuously, when plaintiff would be present in the house. Defendant assumed hysterical fits in her outburst of anger, pretending that she was dying, and attempting to drive the plaintiff from home, demanding that plaintiff should secure a divorce, and unless he moved defendant would get a divorce. That such conduct has been continuous for nearly two years, and in the presence of strangers as well as in privacy. That her conduct and abuse have become unbearable, and have made life a miserable burden. That by reason of the acts and conduct aforesaid of said defendant, plaintiff and defendant have not lived together as husband and wife for nearly one year. That by reason of the acts of said defendant plaintiff cannot live at home, nor transact business because of the distress and anguish of mind caused thereby.

5. Plaintiff further states to the court as to their two children, Edna A. and Elenora, that if the mother desires to have the possession of and control them, plaintiff will not object; or plaintiff will take charge of them if defendant does not desire them. And that in either event plaintiff will support and maintain them, and when they become of suitable age see that they are properly educated, in such way or manner as the court may direct.

June 5 Mrs. Franks was served with a notice of the proceedings against her. She says she intends to oppose the application, and will show that she was justified in whatever she did. She accused her husband of infidelity, and proposes to prove that her conjectures on this point were not without good foundation.