UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

A Splendid Banquet at that Institution Last Night.

RESIGNATION OF DR. J. R. PARK.

Eloquent Address by Prof. Kingsbury.—Remarks by Chief Justice Zane.

There was a magnificent gathering in the banqueting-hall of the University of Utah last evening, which was pretty adorned with bunting, etc., the National colors occupying a prominent place. Fully 300 graduates and others were present, and the banquet was a most recherche affair. The tables, six in number, were arranged with the usual taste, and piled with good things. The floral decorations were greatly admired.

Prof. Weihe's orchestra rendered a capital selection of music during the feast, and Prof. Krause presided at the pianoforte.

Mr. J. L. Rawlins made an excellent toastmaster, and was very happy in the discharge of his duties in that capacity.

President W. M. Stewart of the Alumni Association was the first speaker. He gave a most hearty welcome to the graduates, and spoke of the good influence of the graduates of times gone by. He next paid warm compliments to Chancellor Harkness and Governor Thomas, both of whom had taken so to heart the interests of the University. The speaker also complimented the early regents who had advanced money out of their own pockets when the appropriation bill failed in the Legislature, as well as to the former professors and alumni. He also called attention to the fact that the alumni of other institutions supported their alma maters, and said the graduates of the University of Utah should also support vigorously their own institution. President Stewart concluded by remarks which a fitting reference to President J. R. Park.

Chief Justice Zane was introduced as citizen without reproach, and a judge without a stain upon his ermine. The chief justice spoke to the toast "The Relation of the State to Higher Education," and pointed out that the university and university education is potent society than criminal courts, policemen and the penitentiary. The great object of education is to fit the rising generation for the coming life. A great nation must possess intelligence in a high degree, the most possess moral power, and this is attained by education in the colleges and universities, as well as common schools. These universities are the light of the world. It is said that the world is governed by public opinion, and it is essential that this public opinion should be enlightened by higher education.

The toast of "Literature" was responded to by Professor Howard. He spoke of its importance because it refined and the spiritual side of a man and brought him into more spotless life. Literature tended to noble service. A reading to the condition man would be in without the poetical side of life, he said, and he had no idea what he would be but little above the animals of the field. Literature prevents one from perusing too much and gives the of height and action, and developed and broadened his range. It is not so much the pure scientist who teaches the people the truth to his researches as the poet.

Professor Kingsbury made the speech of the evening. To the toast "Our Alma Mater" he said—I highly appreciate the honor of being called upon to respond. I esteem it a great privilege to have the opportunity this evening to address my remarks to my fellow students, to professors under whom I have been a student, to my fellow professors and to the students with whom my close relationship is just being severed.

As far back as 1850, on the 28th of February, the legislature of the provisional government of the territory established the University of Deseret. The following November, under the charge of Dr. Cyrus Calkins, the university was ready to receive students for the first time. Nothing, however, of importance was accomplished until March, 1869, when the university, with Dr. John R. Park as president, was organized as an institution for classical, scientific and normal instruction.

In 1884 the university was given definite power to confer degrees and issue diplomas. Although the university at the time Dr. Park was appointed president was placed on a basis there its previous condition, it was yet in its infancy. There was, nevertheless, some good work done for the young men of Utah, many of whom are prominent citizens and hold responsible positions today. After the acquisition to its faculty of Professor Tyndall, Howard and Peal and their associates the university partook more of a collegiate character than ever before. Besides others, the university then possessed a fair scientific course. Most of the work done in that course was equal to that accomplished in more pretentious institutions. Students from the University of Deseret made creditable records in institutions in the east. For instance, in graduating in the scientific course here they were able to pass in one more than half of a four years' course in philosophy in the University of Michigan, one of the leading universities of our country, and furthermore, it is stated on good authority that our students entered this institution with as much credit as students from most other universities. Other instances could be related as evidence that the University of Deseret in the past has done and was capable of doing some good work.

That this much be said I have considered it due to those who have struggled hard in the past to promote the welfare of our Alma Mater.

It is very true that the number of students in the collegiate department was but few, and that the facilities and opportunities given them equal to those offered to students in a number of universities in other places of the United States. Through the incessant work and untiring industry of these professors the university was put upon a good, solid footing. Considering the important things included by these men was that of the alma association of the university, the organization of which is due more than to any one person in our school and fellow graduate professor now, Dr. Orson Howard. Since the organization of the alumni association the university has taken upon itself a new life, it has furnished Rodd with a new power, it has been breathed upon the ocean of perpetuity. Through this association the power which is to use the opportunities of our territorial institution of learning, the University of Utah, is to become the lesson light which should guide the affairs of our commonwealth. The university has now passed into the hands of new professors with better ideas and wider prospects. These are, many young men and young ladies throughout the length and breadth of our Territory who are anxiously to the good and efficient work done in the school of professors. It is to be hoped that the same testimony in the future can be offered by the present staff. Time alone will tell the time and exact test of the ability and character of these men.

Now, it may be said, but yet it is true, that in the main the good and the bad together will pass down to posterity. Time forcibly so many no doubt except those which by chance because the important few. The brunt of the man make sacrifice after sacrifice, the bad is committed a thousand times. All these may be thrice repeated, ten million times, but yet not an action is lost, but is made recorded as a memento of these forgotten people.

In this Humanities night well be asked, what is the benefit of this work? Where is an idea resulted of the sacrifices of health, of time, of brains made for the University, for the people of the Territory, by one of the most fertile minds within this inter-mountain region? The unassuming attitude of this person, his unpretentious life, his kindness of heart, his humility and his absolutes unapproached, except by a very few whom he meets as well as he takes knows himself. Usually men with such qualities, such belief of traits of our friend and capable professor are selfish of intellectually at twice as much as Professor Joseph H. Tenney. The university of the pass with the exception of a few important events connected with it will sink into total oblivion. It is therefore to the future we must direct our attention. With the future the University of Deseret becomes by name the University of Utah, and it is to be guided by some power, to manage and continued by some unknown hand. I perceive if the guiding power, this unknown hand be unwise, unjust, unfair, an oblivion for the future is remarks what I might say, but ah, I perceive the University to rise in importance and to become an indispensable factor in future Utah, but my fellow students, I leave as the hands into which it will fall? The alumni will choose with too kindly feelings their alma mater to inherit or a moment to say that nothing has been done in vain. The university belongs to the Territory, to the whole people of the Territory and their sons and daughters educated at its hands, being well acquainted with its conditions and the conditions of the territory, will know and regarding its needs and how far the territory is capable of providing for those needs.

It is to be hoped that the alumni will allow no president, no professor, no trustee to remain within its walls who has not the interests of the whole people at heart, whose sympathies cannot extend to all classes, and whose ideas of life are so narrow as to be interested trifling affairs and feel that his people is the whole people. It is to be hoped that the alumni will require that in the university, politics shall have no creed, no set and no class, but rather that they shall be truly American if not cosmopolitan.

Men of the highest character should alone be permitted within the walls of learning to come in contact with the youth of our Territory. Fashionable, unreasonable ideas of life, being forced upon young with a spirit of activity, thereby and morality. They inspect upon their minds all the higher qualities of man, and place them upon a higher place in life.

The future policy of the university should be that of concentration. Its focus and energies should be used within a smaller compass and their effort better results. Let us consider this matter for a moment. The reputation of the school is made up by the doing of many things, but by the doing of one thing well. The great and lasting benefits accomplished for mankind have been through the great concentration of powerful intellects, through the efforts of profound thinkers and investigators like Galileo, Copernicus, Kepler, Newton, Napier Arkwright, Archimedes, Euclid and Leibnitz. In these men there was a concentration of power of mind which has revolutionized the world, made it possible for you and me to live in comfortable homes and to enjoy the liberties of a free country and generous government. A free country sometimes undergoes changes. In the annals of the world we see governments have been overturned, tyranny has succeeded liberty, misery followed happiness. What is to become of our free and liberal government? Ex-President White, of Cornell University maintains our government will be perpetuated only through the influence of general and liberal education of the people. He looks forward to the wealthy men of our land endowing institutions of learning and thus being their means for the growth and spread of knowledge. In this way large numbers from the masses will have an opportunity to receive intellectual training of the higher order. Too numbers that do original work will be increased. The wealth, in part, of the nation thus being spent, rather than for political purposes, and the number of thinkers and investigators in this way being increased, freedom of thought and liberty of action will be maintained. The friends of our university must see that its power are concentrated, that they are employed in the most effective manner, that what is done within its walls is presented with a vigor and in some well. The great benefactors of mankind are those who have piled their minds to original investigations. There investigations in many instances have been presented in universities. Certain degrees have been and are conferred only upon the completion of original work. This should be work good to encourage. The greater part of the work in a university must be elective, the importance of which is becoming recognized in all our universities. Students should not be in the rear, but the most keep abreast with the onward tide of progress. Her university must be in sympathy with progress, must provide means for original research for students upon their graduation.

No professor in the university should presume to teach or to restrict more than one heavy branch or subject. Every man should be a specialist.

This we must demand sooner or later in order that our university keep pace even with some of the church schools established in the Territory and maintain any kind of dignity and respectability in the world's work. That this may be effected we will have to limit our work; and most of necessity do so.

In providing means for effective work we should have suitable rooms, apparatus, books and a faculty sufficiently large that the professors will be able to devote their time to the duties of their several departments. By limiting the breadth of work, preventing the distribution of what funds our Territory is capable of contributing to the university, depth by which we accomplish the most, can be given to our university work. We must not attempt to do too much, this will sink the limited resources of the Territory.

If in this we strictly adhere to our university affairs, we should be able to get suitable rooms, apparatus, books and a sufficient number of professors which will make it possible to give the youth of the Territory an opportunity when they are so inclined to do this most effective of all kinds of work, original research. To accomplish this end, it will not require, by a judicious use of the means appropriated for educational purposes, an amount beyond what our Territory can afford.

There are, no doubt, as many erroneous ideas in regard to science as there are respecting other matters pertaining to the welfare of a people or nation. We sometimes get with concerning the best or to be effective results, and in regard to the efforts that certain educational departments will produce. We often over estimate the very things in education, that do not the best good, and under estimate those which do us the greatest good. Language, mathematics, physics and chemistry are the foundation studies. Let a student be well informed in these, and he has a foundation upon which he can build any kind of a superstructure.

The alumni should see to it that their alma mater is kept within the line of progress and its forces are not misplaced, that there is no fearful of superficial displays, but that good solid work be done. With respect to this, one instance with a feeling of confidence and good judgment when in viewing the laboratory buildings of the John Hopkins' university one cause to contact with the rough coated walls, outside frames and the magnificent supply of apparatus. Everything partakes of reality and nothing of superficiality. Let us admit that the alumni of Utah prepare for the college to receive be acceptable, so that students on entering the university will be prepared to make the most of the opportunities there offered. It may be stated here that Judge Harkness, representing the regents, will be model at the 1st Legislature to obtain other appropriations for the school, so that it would be possible to separate the preparatory students from the university students—a thing that most necessary to the well being of our university can have the dignity to which it is justly entitled.

In responding to the toast, "Our Alma Mater," I scrupulously refer to obstacles places in the way of the onward progress of the university in the past, but, in justice to all concerned, I am compelled to do so. It has been beset on every side. Through the unapprehensiveness of our friends, it has live under great disadvantages. It has been fired upon with cannon by the sharp and ignored by the other. It has been denounced as tad and sacrilegious on the land and as too laxatitically religious on the other—to leave its interested trifling affairs and feel that his people is the whole people. It is in be hoped that the alumni will require that in the university, politics shall have no creed, no set and no class, but rather that they shall be truly American if not cosmopolitan.

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which were adopted amid hearty outbursts of applause.

Whereas, It has seemed best to our beloved friend and teacher, Dr. John R. Park, that after twenty-three years of faithful service as president of the university, he will now resign his official connection with the institution which in the past has been almost identical with his name and labors, and

Whereas, In the resignation of Dr. Park the cause of higher education in our midst will lose a prominent and scholar, whose future services will but be a pleasant memory and good influence in their behalf now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Alumni association of the University of Utah do hereby extend to Dr. Park our warmest expressions of esteem, confidence and friendship, that we wish him every joy of health, every pleasure of life, and every blessing of heaven, assuring the esteemed friend, whose work we have spent the best years of their lives in the cause of elevating and enriching mankind.

J. H. PAGE,
WM. HYDE,
E. B. LEWIS,
ANNIE M. CANNON,
E. A. BENNION,
Committee.

Dr. Park, who spoke with evident emotion, expressed his deep gratitude for the resolutions just adopted. In the course of a brief but very pointed response he said that he had indulged in and sentiment. In his long work as a teacher and head of the University he had just only one aim, and that was to do duty. He felt gratified at the expressions of warm esteem that had been accorded him on the present occasion.

Toastmaster Rawlins said—There is a toast on the programme of a most interesting character, viz: "Our Lady Graduates." The gentleman, Mr. E. M. Allison, is, I understand, prepared to be heard upon the subject, but I feel unable to cope with the question and I am not in a position to express these delicate thoughts unreservedly. What would the graduates be without the ladies, what would society be—what would the State of Wyoming speak of the lady graduates that they occupy a sphere equal to, if not above, the graduates." (Applause.)

When the toast list had been exhausted the guests adjourned to the library, where dancing was kept up until an advanced hour. Many of the ladies' costumes were very elegant.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CHERRY PLANTS.

EARLY AND LATE VARIETIES OF CHERRY PLANTS. Apple Stocks, Gooseberry, etc. W. Everett Smith, 1st and

FOR SALE.

50 SHARES EAST JORDAN CANAL STOCK for sale at reduced prices, partly on time. Apply to or address, P. O. Box 1, Salt Lake City.

FOR SALE.

5 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND IN THIRD Ward, 1½ blocks of Presidency and Temple. Good house, barn, well, trees and vines. Apply on premises or 61 East 1st South St.

MONEY TO LOAN.

IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON IMPROVED REAL Estate. Apply to Geo. Q. Cannon & Sons, Rooms 6 Wasatch Building, Salt Lake City.

MISS MARIA L. POWELL,

TEACHER OF DELSARTE PHYSICAL Culture and Elocution, 1 E. Third South Street, Room 7, Tabernacle Block.

JOSEPH W. WILSON,

AGENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN Manufacturing Co. has changed his residence to 273 South East Street. Telephone 1291. Take car to either business or Third South.

AGENTS WANTED.—MALE AND FEMALE, to sell Fruit Trees. Salary or commission paid. Apply at once. Fruita Nurseries, Fruita, Colorado.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. Also Insurance Policies and Stocks. Apply to Geo. Q. Cannon & Sons, Rooms 6 Wasatch Building, Salt Lake City.

BEAVER WOOL MANUFACTURING AND MILLING CO.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that at a meeting of the directors, held on May 4th, 1892, an assessment of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the company, payable to the undersigned, at Room 7, Z. C. M. I. Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 25th day of May, 1892, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before the time of sale, will be sold on the 30th day of May, 1892, at the office of the undersigned, at 2 o'clock p. m. Given under the seal of the company, this 4th day of April, 1892.

JAS. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Beaver City, May 9th, 1892.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John L. Boyle, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, executor of the will of John L. Boyle, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said executor, at the office of Messrs. Rawlins & Lewis, Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, being the place of business of the said executor in the said county of Salt Lake.

Dated May 2nd, 1892.

JOHN L. BOYLE, JR.,
Executor of the Will of John L. Boyle.

NOTICE OF LEASING OF SCHOOL LANDS IN SALT LAKE COUNTY.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Board of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, in pursuance of a resolution of said Board, duly made and entered of record, held on June 1st, 1891, that the south twenty (20) acres of the south half of section 36, township 1 south, range 1 west, Salt Lake, Utah, and that the south half of section 36 and the southeast quarter of section 36, township 1 south, range 1 west, Salt Lake, Utah, and that the south half