

that in the university professors shall know no creed, no sect 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. Fair-minded, honorable and capable men imbue the young with a spirit of sobriety, liberality and morality. They ingraft upon their minds all the higher qualities of man, and place them upon a higher plane in life.

The future policy of the university should be that of concentration. Its forces and means should be used within a smaller compass and thus effect better results. Let us consider this matter for a moment. The reputations of men are made not 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, Aristotle, 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 Democratic 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 using 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. The 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 powers are concentrated, that they are employed in the most effective manner, that what is done within its walls is prosecuted with a vigor and is done well. The great benefactors of mankind are those who have piled their minds to original investigations. These investigations in many instances have been prosecuted in universities. Certain degrees have been and are conferred only upon the completion of original work. This kind of work must be encouraged. The greater part of the work in a university must be elective, the importance of which is becoming recognized in all our leading institutions. Utah must not be in the rear, but she must 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 control 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 in any kind of dignity and respectability whatsoever. That this may be effected we will have to limit our work; and must of necessity do so.

In providing means for effective work we should have suitable rooms, apparatus, books and a faculty sufficiently large that its professors will be able to specialize and work up well their several departments. By limiting the breadth of work, preventing the distribution of what forces our Territory is capable of commanding for the university, depth by which we accomplish the most, can be given to our university work. We must not attempt to do too many things with the limited resources of the Territory.

If to this we strictly adhere in our university affairs, we shall 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 education as there are respecting other matters pertaining to the welfare of a people or nation. We sometimes get wild concerning what ought to be done educationally, and in regard to the effects that certain educational departments will produce. We often over estimate the very things in education that do us the least 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 dissipated; that there is no fanciful superficial displays, but that good solid work be done. With respect to this, one is struck with a feeling of common sense and good judgment when on entering the laboratory buildings of the John Hopkins' university one comes in contact with the rough coated walls, suitable rooms and the magnificent supply of apparatus. Everything partakes of solidity and nothing of superficiality. Let us maintain that the amount of preparation for the collegiate courses be ample, so that students on entering the university will be prepared to make the best of the opportunities therein offered. It may be stated here that Judge Harkness, representing the regents, did all he could at the last Legislature to obtain other quarters for the deaf mutes, so that it would be possible to separate the preparatory students from the university students—a thing that must most emphatically be done before our university can have the dignity to which it is justly entitled.

In responding to the toast, "Our

Alma Mater," I reluctantly refer to obstacles placed 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 misapprehensions of our friends, it has lived under great disadvantages. It has been looked upon with suspicion by one class and ignored by the other. It has been denounced as bad and sacrilegious on one hand and as too fanatically religious on the other—to much infidel by one party and too much of the dominant church by the other. Thus has our university been handled by the good people of the territory without the least particle of knowledge concerning the truth. Notwithstanding all this buffeting in the past through misunderstanding, the University of Deseret—now the University of Utah—still exists. But, that it could exist under such conditions, there must have been some guiding genius carefully watching and directing all its movements. The university has been like a ship launched upon the surging waters of a thousand sandbars, icebergs and rocky shoals, baffled on every side; but, being steered by a brave pilot and a steady hand, it has been brought into quiet waters and unobstructed seas.

Now, by your kind indulgence for a few moments more, I shall relate to you an event in the history of our alma mater, an event which is sad and yet one that will awaken a combination of the highest feelings of sympathy and joy. Alas! now that the ship is safe, has been extricated from the rocks, icebergs, sandbars which have threatened her on every side; now that she has been saved from a disastrous wreck and has been brought into the smooth seas unstained, the watchful guide, the reserved and courageous pilot, wearied with constant strain and close application, sees fit to give up the work of years and to place the old ship into new hands. What honor is due to this pilot, what respect should be done him, what gratitude the rising generation of this territory owe him, will be better realized in years to come when the people of our territory will fully understand the true forces which have lifted them from conditions of slavery, from religious agony, and put them where they could comprehend the American principles, in a position where they could command the respect of their fellow citizens, be on the same footing with their fellow men, and where they shall not all be consigned to become hewers of wood and drawers of water. Over twenty years of revolutionary work inaugurated by this veteran has been going on in the minds of the youth of Utah. There has been no spasmodic change in the minds of the people of Utah. This change of condition of affairs talked about at the present time has been a work of years, and more than to any one man, or to any set of men, do we owe this change of condition to the person who has held the position of president of our university so long. To him it is due that the young men and young ladies of our territory have arisen through education to a position where the air inspires them with sterner manhood, where they can recognize