

of joining with President Woodruff in expressing his thankfulness that they had in their midst an organization of such a character as the Latter-day Saints' college. He wished, however, that its scope was a more extended one. Considering the size of our city and its wealth, that institution was not so much to be proud of. They ought to possess a far better building than they now had, also better appliances and facilities to meet the growing needs of the students and all concerned. That college should be made a much more efficient institution than it now was—more suited to the wants of the people. One especially gratifying feature at the present time in all our cities was the great disposition on the part of the children to become better educated. While he would like to see our children taught in the Church schools, nevertheless education, if properly exercised in all the schools of the Territory, was of much benefit and would have its due effect upon the people. He would like to see our Territory famous for its scholarship, and he believed the time was not far distant when this would be the case—when there would be a better class of educated people in Utah than could be found anywhere throughout the land. There were many reasons for thinking this. The speaker mentioned, among others, the unsurpassed climate of Utah, which, he said, was highly conducive to mental as well as physical development. There was something about the air and elevation of this Territory which seemed to stimulate the brain and fit it in a peculiar degree for hard work. President Cannon referred to the great distinction attained by some of the Utah boys who had gone to study in Eastern colleges, among whom he named Dr. Talmage and Capt. Willard Young. He deprecated the use of tobacco, tea and coffee, remarking that those who did not indulge in these things had far clearer brains than those who did. Adverting to the methods of study, the speaker said the course generally taken in our public schools was not as good as it might be. There was too much routine work on the part of the teachers, who were greatly and unnecessarily fettered by rules. The pupils learned too much by rote; but he hoped that was not the case in this college. The real object of education should be to train the faculties which the student possessed. Let them endeavor to exercise their minds as far as possible. It should be the aim of the teacher to let every pupil think for himself, and not learn simply in a parrot-like way. Hence many persons who never went to school excelled, through their own diligent method of thinking, those who had had opportunities of learning far ahead of them. President Brigham Young never went to school more than eleven days in his life; but he made the best of his opportunities, and whenever he heard anything useful he treasured it up in his mind for the future. The speaker inveighed strongly against the practice of desultory reading. If a young man or woman had a taste for any particular branch of study, let them pursue it with diligence and application. He strongly favored a study of all the living languages, even including Arabic, which he said he expected to see

form part of the curriculum when the sphere of the Latter-day Saints' college was extended. President Cannon closed with best wishes for the success of the school.

The male glee club next rendered "Proudly as the Eagle," and then Dr. Talmage, the principal of the college, read the annual report to the board. It was of an exceedingly gratifying character.

"Wake a song of joy and gladness," was rendered by the students.

Addresses were also given by members of the board of directors.

The choir sang,

The Parting Hour,

and the proceedings closed shortly before two o'clock with the benediction.

THE LATE PRESIDENT HERRIMAN.

While visiting the different settlements in the Emery Stake of Zion, in November last, I also called on the late President Henry Herriman (or Harriman, which he told me was the proper orthography of the family name), and learned from him the following facts concerning himself.

Henry Harriman, a son of Enoch Harriman and Sarah Fowler, was born at Rowley (now Georgetown), Essex county, Massachusetts, June 9, 1804, and was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by Orson Hyde in the early part of 1832. In 1834 he removed to Kirtland, Ohio, and that same year accompanied the Prophet Joseph and about two hundred other men to Missouri in Zion's Camp. He returned to Kirtland in the fall of 1834, and on May 2, 1835, he was ordained a member of the First Quorum of Seventies, which was then being organized from among the members of Zion's Camp, who had proven themselves faithful and true on their long journey to and from Missouri. On Feb. 6, 1838, he was called and ordained to be one of the seven presidents of all the Seventies, in order to fill a vacancy in that council caused by the apostasy of John Gaylord. This high and responsible position he occupied until the time of his death—a period of more than fifty-three years, and since the demise of Levi W. Hancock in 1882 he has filled the position of senior President. It will thus be seen that Elder Harriman has occupied the same position in the Church longer than any other man among the general authorities, since the organization of the Church. In 1838 he was one of the leaders of the so-called Kirtland Camp, which traveled about a thousand miles from Ohio to Adam-ondi-Ahman, in Davies county, Mo. At the latter place Elder Harriman spent a few months, and was then forced to leave his possessions in Davies county and remove to Far West, where he remained until early in the spring of 1839, when he, together with the rest of the Saints, was expelled from Missouri under the exterminating order of Gov. L. W. Boggs. After this he took an active part in the up-building of Nauvoo, until he again was made an exile in 1846, and came west during the general exodus of the Saints, after receiving his endowments in the Nauvoo Temple. He finally arrived in the

valley in 1848, crossing the plains in Heber C. Kimball's company.

In the spring of 1849 he was one of the four brethren who first settled Fort Herriman, in this county, which was named thus in his honor, and he was also the first presiding Elder in that little settlement. In the spring of 1857 he was called on a mission to Great Britain, and on Aug. 4 of that year he arrived in Liverpool, England, together with nineteen other Elders from the valley; but they all returned shortly afterwards because of the Utah war, which gave occasion for all the Elders to be called home. Elder Harriman embarked from Liverpool in the ship "Underwriter" January 21, 1858, to return home. About four years later he was called on the Dixie mission, where he remained about twenty-five years, and finally removed to Huntington, Emery county, in December 1887, where he resided until the time of his death.

Bro. Harriman also told me that he was present in Adam-ondi-Ahman, Missouri, when the Prophet Joseph declared that the remains of an altar which were found on the top of the hill near Grand river were what was left of the identical altar upon which Father Adam had offered sacrifice.

ANDREW JENSON,
SALT LAKE CITY, May 20, 1891.

TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION.

The subjoined communication, which is self explanatory, has been received by Judge Powers:

"SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 20, 1891.

"Hon. O. W. Powers, Chairman Territorial 'Liberal' committee, Salt Lake City:

"Dear Sir—I was elected by the last 'Liberal' convention a member of the Territorial 'Liberal' committee, and by that committee named as chairman of the last campaign committee, and contributed my time, and as liberally of my means as any other man in the Territory for the success of the party and its candidates. It has always been well understood, however, that the 'Liberal' party was only a temporary organization to meet a like local organization, and whose mission would cease with the removal of certain local conditions. I now fully believe it has performed its mission, and that all the local differences heretofore dividing our people have practically been settled, and that today there is a spirit of loyalty permeating the hearts of all the people of this Territory excelled in no other State or Territory of this grand Union. The whole people are today fighting for one common end—the glorification of their country, differing among themselves as to methods only. If it is conceded that the Liberal party has had anything to do with bringing about this glorious result I am glad that I have been a humble worker in its ranks. All fair-minded men, however, must confess that there is no longer any necessity for its continuance. I, therefore, feel that the office which I hold has lapsed by reason of the lapse of the party. Fearing, however, that I may be accused by some who may honestly and sincerely differ with me of standing in the way of the accomplishment of their wishes, I respectfully resign all my connection with that party, and declare myself in favor of organization on national party lines. The Central Democratic club of Salt Lake county has spoken in no uncertain terms for such division, and I am heartily in accord with it, believing as I do most