

mind of its members the germs of these ideas, and in nearly every case, they will produce the result desired. Again, the Church, like the State, requires the harmonious co-operation of the masses, in order to be successful. Its reputation also requires the support of the private reputations of its members.

#### PROF. PAUL'S REMARKS.

Prof. J. H. Paul, in his remarks addressed to the board of trustees, said he was pleased to report the fact that the college is in a thriving condition. The attendance this year has been, in the college proper, greater than it ever has been before. The higher classes have been better represented. It will be seen that the college now offers three two-year courses and two four-year courses. The study and discipline provided in these courses we believe to be fully equal to the present requirements of the young people of this Territory. The college provides as thorough a training, we think, as our young people are prepared at present to undergo. The college courses will not suffer by comparison with those of other institutions in our midst, and we say this without desiring to detract in any way from other institutions, since their aims are largely different from ours and their courses of study not arranged with the same end in view.

The college offers a complete course in the theological doctrines of the Church, co-extensive with each of the regular two-year or four-year courses and part of the latter.

The college offers three years in German and in Latin, one year in Spanish and two years and a half in higher English.

The college offers three years in mental and moral science and philosophy, one year and a half each in chemistry, biology and physics, three years in history and political science, two years in business training, and some other work.

But what is more important than the advanced work thus offered is the thorough training in the common branches of study provided by the institution with a care proportionate to its popular importance. Nearly every teacher in the college is assigned some portion of the work in the elementary course, which comprises the common branches, and elementary course in music, drawing, mathematics and language.

We think that this department for some time to come will continue to be the most important with which we shall have to deal. We therefore propose to make a specialty of the presentation of subjects in this course and in the discipline and drill of the students. By means of the careful division of labor among the College faculty, each teacher of advanced classes has charge of the elementary classes that lead to the higher work, and beginning students thus have the advantage of instruction at the hands of specialists in the line in which the teachers are severally engaged. I desire to call special attention to this fact, for such an arrangement is a unique feature among our schools, and one that our experience has shown to be decidedly superior to the common method of placing students in the common and

elementary branches in the charge of one or two teachers.

Addressing the graduating class, Prof. Paul said: What knowledge you have gained at school is classified knowledge. It is not greater in amount, perhaps, than that possessed by many persons of your years who are not students. But your knowledge is classified, reduced to system, and clustered around several leading ideas. It is therefore scientific. It is not scattered, but possesses a certain unity, dignity, and beauty, that as you know, ordinarily acquired knowledge does not possess. You were content to bend for hours over a single problem, and when you had mastered it, a certain indescribable joy and exaltation of spirit seized you. Many a time and oft you found that

"Truth has such a face and such a mien,  
As to be loved needs only to be seen."

Let no man tell you that a knowledge of God's truth is a little thing. You have had a hundred self-revelations to the contrary. One may tell you that some of the things you have learned will not aid you materially in amassing wealth. Your answer will be that you have, on the other hand, been gaining that which even wealth cannot purchase, which death cannot tear from you, which men esteem, and earth honors. And heaven and your own thoughts bear witness that an education has other as well as a commercial value.

And while as a mere commodity, as so much capital stock, it has a distinct and widely appreciated value, its principal worth, after all, lies beyond all this in a truer, deeper significance, than perhaps all men can at present comprehend.

I say, therefore, that it is no little thing for you thus to graduate, in even the two-year normal course. The exercises of this day are held in your honor. You will today be presented with testimonials of our esteem and confidence in you. Gentlemen, I congratulate you upon the honor you are about to receive.

Reuben Franklin Allen, Thomas A. Condie, Jacob Nelsen Larsen, Lorenzo Christian Larson, Nephi Larson, Samuel Price Oldham and Charles Arthur Welch, inasmuch as you have diligently and faithfully pursued the normal course of study prescribed by this institution, and have passed a satisfactory examination in all the studies of said course, and since you bear withal a good moral character, now, therefore, I as President of the faculty of said institution and in behalf of its trustees and professors, do award you these certificates, which contain the names of the studies comprising the said normal course, and bear the signature of myself and of the president of the board of trustees.

In testimony of this act I call to witness this assembly, on this the 26th day of May in the year of our Lord 1892.

The presentation of certificates was followed by hearty applause.

Dr. A. U. Baath, the prominent Swedish poet, has been offered the chair of Scandinavian languages and literature at the new Chicago university. Dr. Baath has not yet decided whether he will accept or not.

#### IN CHICAGO.

The Utah press representatives who arrived in Chicago on Wednesday, on the inaugural fast time train over the Rio Grande Western, Colorado Midland and Santa Fe were met at the station, on their arrival, by Mr. A. J. Packard, vice-president of the press club of Chicago, and conducted by him to the club rooms, where they were entertained at luncheon in royal style and then, accompanied by Mr. Packard, Mr. Stanley Waterloo and Mr. Paul Hull, members of the club, were conveyed to the World's Fair grounds. There Mr. Hull, who is the literary man, connected with the World's Fair commissioners, indicating the matters pertaining thereto that is furnished the press bureaus, served as chaperone for the party and rec'd off statistics and descriptive information in such a marvelous manner as to convince his hearers, as did also his recitations, anecdotes and repartee while at luncheon and during the evening, that he had a prodigious memory and was possessed of one of the brightest minds of the age.

The magnitude of the work of preparation for the Exposition is so great that it would be folly to attempt to describe it in a newspaper article, and, in fact, it is bewildering, almost appalling, to contemplate when on the ground. The writer's admiration was called forth by the executive ability which was evident in the organization of the forces employed in the accomplishment of the work as well as the technical skill exhibited in planning the structures. The work seemed to go on without a jar, every man in the vast host engaged seeming to know just what was required of him, and being intent upon doing it. The area of the grounds which the exhibits will cover is 633 acres, 558 acres of which are available for buildings. There will be 75,000,000 feet of lumber used in the erection of the buildings, which will represent 5000 acres of standing forest timber. The iron and steel required for the buildings will aggregate 20,000 tons. While the buildings erected for the exposition are not of the solid, substantial style which characterizes the sky-scraping commercial structures of newly-built Chicago, they are not by any means of a flimsy order. The walls which are usually of frame are covered with a kind of plaster composed of cement and hemp which can scarcely be distinguished in its outward appearance from stone when finished and can be given any tint desired as well as molded in bas relief or other ornamental designs.

When one views the care with which the work is being done, and thinks of the expense connected therewith, it seems incredible that all the buildings on the ground except that erected by Japan for its exhibit, and which is to be permanent, are to be torn down and removed within six months after the close of the exposition, as the agreement with the park commissioners requires. Chicago is the only city in the world that would contemplate such a work or flippantly decide upon such a sacrifice as the demolition of such costly and magnificent structures would involve. Not that Chicago is less utilitarian or more reck-