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Section 8 is as follows: "No gifts, grants or devise, made to the university for a particular purpose, shall be applied to any other purpose, and every grant, gift or devise, made with the intent of benefiting the said university, shall be liberally construed in the courts, according to the intent of the grantor, donor or deviser."

The rule as to corporate powers is settled in *Thomas v. Railroad Co.*, 101 U. S., 71. The court, on page 82, says:

"We take the general doctrine to be in this country, though there may be exceptional cases and some authorities to the contrary, that the powers of corporations organized under legislative statutes are such and such only as those statutes confer. Conceding the rule applicable to all statutes, that what is fairly implied is as much granted as what is expressed, it remains that the charter of a corporation is the measure of its powers, and that the enumeration of these powers implies the exclusion of all others."

But on page 83, the court declares, that by the latest decision of the House of Lords, the "broad doctrine" is established "that a contract not within the scope of the powers conferred on the corporation cannot be made valid by the assent of every one of the shareholders, nor can it by any partial performance become the foundation of a right of action." And the court continues:

"It would be a waste of time to attempt to examine the American cases on the subject, which are more or less conflicting, but we think we are warranted in saying that this latest decision of the House of Lords represents the decided preponderance of authority, both in this country and in England, and is based upon sound principle."

Applying this rule, it is clear the defendant had no power whatever to borrow money or to mortgage any of its property.

The power to sell or otherwise dispose of its property granted in this charter means, upon every principle of construction applicable in like cases, the power to sell and dispose of "out and out."

In *Sugden on Powers*, page 553 (star page 513), the rule is stated as follows:

"A power to sell and raise a sum of money implies, it seems, a power to mortgage, which is a conditional sale, although this cannot be treated as a general rule, for the intention of the parties and the nature of the case may render it apparent that a sale out and out only and not a mortgage is within the authority."

Haldenby v. Spofforth, 1 Beav., 390, and cases generally, cited for complainant.

And in *Stroughill v. Antsey*, 1 DeG., M. & L. 645 *Sugden* (as Lord St. LEONARDS) says: "A power of sale out and out for a particular purpose or with an object beyond the raising of a particular charge does not authorize a mortgage; but where it is for raising a particular charge, and the estate is settled subject to that charge, then it would be proper, under the circumstances, to raise the money by mortgage," etc.

The property in reference to which these powers were to be exercised is manifestly the property given to the university by way of enabling it to obtain funds, and not property to be preserved.

Still less had the defendant the power to mortgage the property given to it for a particular purpose and already subjected to that purpose. The university was in actual occupancy and all parties were put upon inquiry. That occupancy was a visible state of things inconsistent with the right in the university to mortgage, for it was an occupancy for a particular purpose under a gift, which was made for that purpose.

Reference to churches or religious corporations has no application on the question of the exact power to mortgage, because that power is expressly given them by statute.

R. S., Chap. 32, Secs. 41, 43. A better reference to the power to borrow money, class-roll ash the univers is that if the business of a corpora of such a kind that it is not necessary

or usual in the conduct of it to borrow money, then it cannot do so without an express authority in that behalf.

Green's Brice's Ultra Vires (1st Ed.), p. 119.

Same (2d Ed.), p. 219.

Morawitz on Private Corporations, Secs. 171, 172.

And Mr. Brice gives, on page 215 (*Green's Brice's*, 2nd Edition), instances where an implied power to borrow was denied. Thus it does not exist in the case of a cost book mining company; *Hawlayne v. Bourne*, 7 M. & W., 295; of a tin and copper mining company; *Dickinson v. Valpy*, 10 B. & C., 128; *Ricketts v. Bennett*, 4 C. & B., 686; of a firm of farmers, *Greensdale v. Dover*, 7 B. & C., 635; of a firm of attorneys, *Foster v. Mackreth*, L. R. 2 Ex., 263; of a partnership for a single definite enterprise, *In re Worcester Corn Ex. Co.*, 3 DeG., M. & G., 187.

The rule is extremely well settled as to partnerships. One partner cannot bind another in matters outside the scope of the usual business of the partnership, and the limitations which the nature and custom of a particular trade place upon the power of a partner are held operative as to third persons.

Parsons on Part. (2nd Ed.), star p. 99.

When a partnership is not strictly a trading partnership and the use of negotiable paper neither customary nor necessary, one partner has no implied authority to bind the partnership by putting the firm name to bills or notes.

Parsons on Part. (2nd Ed.), star p. 199, note A and cases.

And so as to corporations. Authority to borrow money cannot be implied whenever the borrowing is not a reasonable method of carrying out the particular purposes for which the company is chartered.

Ex parte Williamson, L. Rep., 5 Ch. App., 312, 331.

Laing v. Reed, L. R. 5 Ch. 4.

In re German M. Co., 4 DeG., M. & G., 19.

Foster v. Mackreth, L. R., 2 Ex., 163.

In re Worcester Corn Ex. Co., 4 DeG., M. & G., 187.

In England, a corporation whose business does not require the issue of negotiable paper under ordinary circumstances, has no implied authority to issue it under any circumstances.

Bateman v. Mid-Wales R. R. Co., L. R., 1 C. P., 499, 509.

In the United States, the rule is generally held otherwise, but it is not material to attempt to reconcile the difference, as the question does not arise here.

In re German Mining Company, 4 DeG., M. & G., 19, Lord Justice TURNER says that the distinction between the borrowing of money and the contracting of debts is established and rests upon sound principles, and he cites and comments on the cases. It is easy to see that the fact that an indebtedness may have been created does not prove an original power to create it, nor does the fact that a corporation, having actually obtained money, may be compelled to return it or be cast in judgment for it, establish that it had authority to obtain it.

The defendant was chartered for the "promotion of general and professional education, the application of science to agriculture and manufactures, and the cultivation of the fine arts."

It had and has no "business" in the sense of mercantile transactions or traffic in general.

The language of Mr. Justice BRADLEY, in reference to a municipal corporation, *The Mayor v. Ray*, 19 Wall., 475, is applicable

here: "It is instituted for public purposes only, and has none of the peculiar qualities and characteristics of a trading corporation, instituted for the purposes of private gain, except that of acting in a corporate capacity. Its objects, its responsibilities and its powers are different. . . . The legislature vests it with such powers as it deems adequate to the ends to be accomplished."

See also *African Methodist Church v. Conover*, 27 N. J. Equity, 159, where the chancellor says: "The lands" . . . "were used for purposes, a church in this instance, which gave notice to the world that they were not held in individual proprietorship or for purposes of gain or business."

The general assembly did not give to the defendant the power to borrow money, and the enumeration of the powers that were given excluded it.

Thomas v. Railroad Co., supra.

An examination of the discussion in *Bissell v. R. R. Co.*, 22 N. Y., 285, which is exhaustive, will show that the United States Supreme court, in *Thomas' case*, substantially concurs in the opinion of Judge Selden. And see

Pearce v. Railroad Co., 21 How., 441.

Davis v. Old Colony R. R., 131 Mass., 275.

Franklin v. Inst. Savings, 68 Maine, 43.

II.

The right to use and occupy the tract of land in question vested in the trustees and the public for the purposes of the university before the deed in fee from Douglas was executed, and he could not change the terms of the condition against alienation as expressed in the agreement with Burroughs.

Subscriptions were secured by Burroughs upon the faith of the original agreement prior to August 30, 1858, the date of the deed from Douglas, to the amount of \$250,000, and payments in cash and real estate were made before that date, under the subscriptions, or as donations directly, to the amount of at least \$24,000, exclusive of "other lots" referred to by Dr. Burroughs, on page 201 of the abstract, the value or number of which we have no means of estimating; (Abst., 176-7-8-181, 193, 196, 201, 206, 214, 291) nor have we any means of ascertaining how much has been paid upon these subscriptions since the said date.

The gift of Douglas possessed all the attributes of a charity, and is entitled to protection as such.

Perry on Trusts, Vol. 2, page 302.

Vidol v. Gerard, Ex., 2 How., 127.

Inglis v. Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, 3 Pet., 99.

Gliman et al. v. Hamilton, 16 Ill., 230, and cases cited.

Hensor et al. v. Harris, Ex., 42 Ill., 425.

Erke v. Powell, 25 Ohio State, 229.

Donohugh's Appeal, 86 Pa. St., 313.

Am. Academy v. Howard, 12 Gray, 594.

McCord v. Ochiltree, 8 Blackf., 15.

III.

The notes and mortgages cannot be validated by estoppel.

The mere fact that a corporation has received the consideration of, or otherwise derived advantage from, a contract *ultra vires*, does not involve it in any liability upon such contract. But though the corporation cannot be sued directly upon a contract which does not bind it, yet it should account for the benefits which it has received under the *ultra*

vires transaction.

Greens, Brice's Ultra Vires (2nd Ed.), pp. 715-6-7.

Morawitz Priv. Cor., Secs. 114, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125 and cases.

Davis v. Old Colony R. R. Co., 131 Mass., 275.

There was in the case at bar a total absence of power to make this contract, and that being so there could be no estoppel.

Bank v. Porter Township, 110 U. S., 608.

Dickson Co. v. Field, 111 U. S., 83.

But the money actually received and six per cent. interest should be returned.

Chapman v. Douglas, 107 U. S., 356.

Mawille v. Belden M. Co., 17 Fed. R., 425.

The amount of money in the case at bar less the money paid, and with interest to November 1, 1884, is.....\$155,716.06

Paid for insurance.....2,962.46

Paid for special assessments.....2,114.61

Total.....\$160,793.13

If the university had filed an original bill against the complainant for the cancellation of these notes and mortgages, tendering this sum of \$160,793.13, would not the court grant the relief prayed? And so if it filed a cross-bill in the pending suit.

Hence if the court sustains defendant's contention that it is liable only for the amount actually received, etc., the filing of a cross-bill may be directed upon which the decree can go.

Considering the equitable rights of the parties in a case like this, where, in our judgment, the want of power to borrow money, and pledge the estate under a mortgage, like the one now sought to be foreclosed, is clearly shown, it is interesting to observe that the complainant is out of pocket, in cash, but \$71,583.91, and that the item of interest alone (arrived at by compounding the same semi-annually at eight and ten per cent.) amounts to \$220,667.03, thus:

It has advanced from time to time since June 29, 1861, to February, 1876, for or on account of the university (Abst., 233).....\$90,831.90

Amount paid at about the date of execution of \$150,000 mortgage, in 1876, (Abst., 236).....13,443.84

Amount paid by insurance company, about same time, to L. D. Boone, as commissions, which amount ought not to be charged to university (Abst. 236 and 233).....500.00

Amount paid for insurance, 1878-1883.....2,962.46

Amount paid for assessments in 1883.....2,114.61

.....5,077.07

.....\$109,532.81

The university has paid to the insurance company, on account of interest and principal, since September 1, 1862 (Abst., 253 and 262-263).....37,968.90

Total cash advanced by insurance company.....\$ 71,583.91

Interest claimed by insurance company 229,667.03

.....\$301,250.94

The university labors under great difficulty in the premises, as it cannot make any effort to raise the required amount until that amount shall have been determined. As for paying \$301,000, as demanded by complainant, that is believed to be impossible, but it is understood that the other amount named can be raised.

IV.

The complainant was chargeable with notice of the charity, and of the conditions upon which the gift was made, not only through its agent, Boone, but from the terms of the deed, the charter of the university and surrounding circumstances.

Wade on Law of Notice, p. 313, etc., and cases cited.

Distilled Spirits case, 11 Wall., 356. Story on Agency (9th Ed.), Sec. 140, note.

Of Boone's agency there can be no doubt, nor is there any doubt, as shown by the correspondence read upon the hearing (and not contained in the printed abstract of record), that while he may not have been specifically authorized to negotiate loans, he did act in that capacity, and was recognized by the company as its agent for that purpose. Upon this subject attention is invited to the printed abstract of the correspondence attached hereto.

See also *Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Spaulds*, 99 Ill., 264.

At the very time of the negotiation of the sale of the first bonds, as seen by his letters, Boone was in correspondence with the insurance company with respect to the loaning of money. And here it is proper to suggest that the mortgage which was given as a security for these bonds has not been produced, and we are not advised as to the terms or conditions of the document.

We know, however, that these bonds were specially guaranteed by individuals, and it is probable that their value as an investment depended largely upon the security thus attached to them. See Boone's letter to Crocker, dated October 18, 1864, as to the rule of the complainant in this regard. (Abst. of correspondence, p. 5).

If it is the rule that a party put, by the circumstances, upon inquiry as to a fact is affected with constructive notice, surely the complainant was, under such rule, bound to know of the intentions of Douglas and the subscriptions above referred to when it purchased the first bonds.

There can be no doubt of Boone's knowledge of these subscriptions, for he was one of the subscribers. Neither is there any doubt of his knowledge of the contract with Douglas.

The charter with its conditions was a public act. The deed from Douglas was on record showing a nominal consideration. The trustees under the charter were in the possession of the premises described in the deed, and the foundation of the buildings was in progress of construction.

How were the bonds to be met at maturity? Were there any donations other than this land? An inquiry would have discovered the subscriptions to the extent of \$250,000, made before the deed was executed. If made before the deed, upon what condition or understanding? The answer would have been found in the agreement between Douglas and Burroughs, which was the contract exhibited to subscribers, and upon which the entire enterprise was founded, and from which it derived its life.

The University of Chicago has not been dependent for its existence upon the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Aside from the testimony of Dr. Burroughs (Abst. 211, 213 and 214), President Anderson and Professors Howe and Hough, we have a statement in the record showing that the receipts from all sources from June, 1866 (the books were destroyed by fire prior to that date), to

February 8, 1876, were.....\$381,766.99

The insurance company had actually advanced up to that date (Abst., 236, 242).....90,831.90

Balance obtained in ten years from sources other than the insurance company.....\$290,935.09

The court will find sufficient answer to the charges and insinuations of complainant respecting repudiation, in the position assumed by the university before this court, and on page 247 and 255 of the abstract of record.

where appears the agreement to compromise this debt in 1878, and evidence of the payment to the complainant of the first installment under the terms thereof.

The unwarranted attack upon the president of the university and his associates, may be passed with the remark that such a parade may be worth something as an advertising scheme to an insurance company which is able to hire such a production, but it can hardly be expected to affect a chancellor in his decision upon facts disclosed in a record before him.

WILLARD & DRIGGS, Solicitors for Defendant. MELVILLE W. FULLER, Of Counsel.

At the University of Chicago.

Thursday, January 29, is the day of prayer for colleges. Dr. Anderson will preach in the morning in the chapel, and students' prayer-meetings will be held in the afternoon and evening. Friday night there will be a lecture delivered in the chapel by Dr. L. M. Woodruff, of La Crosse, Wis., on "Capital and Labor," to which all are invited.

The University's Present Need.

The readers of THE STANDARD have already been apprised of the financial straits into which the University of Chicago has been brought. We are yet in the dark as to what course we shall take in reference to our great mortgage debt; but the sentiment seems to be universal that in some way the university must be sustained. One duty is very clear; our current expenses must be met, our able, self-sacrificing professors must be paid for their indispensable and valuable services.

In the adverse circumstances under which we have labored, we have fallen behind somewhat, and need for the deficit and to carry us through the present school year ending September 10, ten thousand dollars. I am left alone to raise it, in addition to my work of teaching and administration. There are many, I am sure, who will rejoice that they are permitted to help me do so important a work. I want fifty to give \$100 each, fifty \$50 each, fifty \$25 each, fifty \$20 each, then the remainder to be made up by contributions of any amount, however small. Now, how many between this and the 10th of next June, the time of our commencement, will help me do this grand thing? Let no one withhold his gift because he cannot send but five dollars, or even one dollar. The greater the number of givers the better, provided that the whole amount is raised. A student of the seminary at Morgan Park, without any solicitation, seemingly in anticipation of my call, has just sent me five dollars. If two thousand persons should do that the work would be done. God bless that student and all who shall join him in sending like gifts.

GALUSHA ANDERSON. 172 La Salle Street, Chicago, Jan. 31, 1885.

At the University of Chicago.

The day of prayer for colleges was observed at the university, and was a good day. Prayer-meetings of the students were held morning and afternoon, President Anderson preaching at 11 o'clock. Quite a goodly number of friends from the vicinity were present at this latter service. Dr. Anderson's text was at Matt. xxii. 42, "What think ye of Christ? Whose son is he?" Setting out with the remark that this question was not asked by Christ to puzzle the Pharisees, but to

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bring them into the presence of a great truth, and lead them to its contemplation, the sermon considered this truth from the point of view held by those were contemporaries of Jesus, and in a grouping of those facts in his origin, history, personality, miracles, death and resurrection, which were for them testimonials as to his real nature and mission. The divinity of the Lord being certain, his miracles were not only attestations, they were what should be looked for in one who is God manifest. So we need not strike out the miracles; for, being God, it was consistent with his nature in that respect that he should have full command over all things, should walk on the waters, heal the sick; and that last crowning miracle was also perfectly natural, when laid in his tomb on the first day of the week, he came forth, God over all, blessed forever more. And so, too, we know our duty to him—to love him, to follow him, to grow up to the stature of men in him, to be called by that most glorious of all names, "Christian."

THE UNIVERSITY CASE.

The Protracted Suit for Foreclosure at Last Drawing to a Conclusion.

An Able Argument in Behalf of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine.

The Defense of the Chicago University Claimed to Rest Solely Upon Technicalities.

Stephen A. Douglas' Magnificent Gift to the Northwest Under a Cloud.

Foreclosure Justifiable.

The argument in the suit pending against the Chicago university by the Union Mutual Life Insurance company, of Maine, for the foreclosure of mortgage, has at last been heard. The force, equity, and legal strength of this argument by the attorney for the company must be apparent to all. But one conclusion can be arrived at in a case of this character. The facts in the evidence have not been disputed. The loans were made in good faith by the company on good bond and mortgage security; they were made, too, with the full knowledge and consent of all those who were connected with the university and in authority to act for the university. Why the university faculty and trustees from president down should choose a course favoring strongly of repudiation is almost incomprehensible; and, too, upon the flimsiest technicality. In this respect the university and its trustees, president, and faculty have stood comparatively alone. The Baptists as a society have not, and can not, support such measures as this particular part of it has offered and endeavored to carry out. Young men and boys who are placed within its guardianship are not sent there by their parents to be taught the science and philosophy of repudiation and the methods of avoiding the payment of an honest debt. The incultuations of such principles are not the object. They are placed under its care to be educated and made men among men; for by such teachings is the bulwark of our prosperity to remain for all time to come intact. The leading lights of the Baptist society have very generally disapproved of the course adopted by the university authorities in this matter. They have not given it their sanction, and do not believe that the names of those who are now connected with the university can go down to posterity with a record that is not a little smudged. Nor can they. Many have considered that as the money was loaned by an insurance corporation, and that as the university is a public institution, more leniency should be shown on the part of the company. This is dealing in too much sentimentality where the validity and rights of others are concerned. The insurance company as a mutual corporation is under too great obligations to its policy-holders, who are integral parts of it, to permit of any course other than that which is deemed perfect justice to such policy-holders. The charter of the company does not permit the justification of any other course. The rights and privileges of such "stockholders"—for such the policy-holders virtually are—must be preserved by every method that is both honorable and legal. This is the exact position the "Union Mutual Life Insurance company," of Maine, is in. The money belongs to the policy-holders, and must be protected. Therefore the company has adopted is purely one of self-defense. The shadows of technicalities

presented by the university are clearly shown by the evidence and in the following argument of Mr. Leonard Swett, attorney for the Union Mutual Life Insurance company:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: On the second day of April, A. D. 1836, Judge Stephen A. Douglas made a contract with John C. Burroughs by which it was agreed, among other things, that Burroughs should have immediate possession of the ten acres of land on which the University of Chicago now stands; and provided he would procure the organization of a board of trustees under the law of 1845, of certain persons named, and assign his contract to them, and that such board would erect a university building on the premises to cost \$100,000, "\$25,000 to be expended within one year from the first day of May next, provided the foundation shall be completed within the present year, and the further sum of \$25,000 within two years from the first day of May next, and the further sum of \$50,000 within or prior to the year 1860." Douglas would deed the land to such board of trustees. Dr. Burroughs complied with these conditions, so far as regards the organization of the board and assignment of his contract to it, but the said board did not in time comply with the other conditions. Therefore, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1856, Judge Douglas granted an extension of the time, and added the following limitation and condition: "This extension is granted upon the condition and with the understanding that the title of said land shall forever remain in said university for the purposes expressed in said agreement, and that no part of the same shall ever be sold or alienated, or used for any other purpose whatever."

The university raised in subscriptions about \$250,000, but the financial storm of 1857 swept them nearly all away, and after using what was indispensable for the running of the university only \$7,000 remained, with which, in April, 1857, the board dug and laid the foundations of the building, and the building remained in that condition for fifteen months, or until about September, A. D. 1858.

At this last-named time all right to the land was forfeited, and Douglas might have recovered possession and appropriated it to his own purposes, because in point of time the board had forfeited both the original contract and the extension. By the original contract and the extension they were by this time to have expended \$50,000 on the building. Instead of this, they had expended only \$7,000 in a foundation, and the building had then stood still for fifteen months, and at the time last referred to nothing was being done, and nothing could be done, because the board had no funds.

Instead, however, of reclaiming the property, Judge Douglas made further concessions. On the 31st day of August, A. D. 1858, he gave an out-and-out unconditional deed of the ten acres of land to the board of trustees of the university, thereby waiving the condition in reference to the time of the completion of the building and the limitation in reference to alienation, because neither of these instruments was recorded, and both were ignored, and neither was brought forward and incorporated into the deed. The very object as well as the effect of the making of this unconditional deed was to release the board of trustees from these conditions and limitations as conditions precedent, and to give them the land and to enable them to mortgage it to raise money with which to build the building which they had agreed to build without such aid.

This conclusion is deducible from the following facts: The unconditional deed of Judge Douglas was made, as stated, Aug. 31, 1858. Judge Douglas was then the president of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago, and the following appears among the records of said board at a meeting held Sept. 7, 1858:

Resolved, That the university grounds and the building to be located thereon be mortgaged or conveyed by trust deed, as herein provided, as security for a loan or loans not exceeding \$25,000, and for a term not exceeding five years; and that the president and vice president or secretary of the board be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to execute such trust deed or deeds.

Pursuant to this resolution, Judge Douglas, as president of the board, on the 8th day of August executed the notes and mortgage of the university to secure the sum named in the resolution, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to the Hon. S. A. Douglas for his liberality in waiving the terms of the original contract for the conveyance of the university grounds and giving us a deed to the land donated by him for the university.

The following resolution was also passed at the same time:

Resolved, That the executive committee of the board be authorized to execute such bond to Judge Douglas as shall be satisfactory to him, and approved by such executive committee, for the faithful carrying out of the university enterprise according to the spirit of the original contract.

It requires no one to come from the "dead past" of those times to tell us what was the intention of the parties to this contract. The extension, the unconditional deed, the resolution of the board within eight days thereafter to borrow money by mortgaging this very land to erect the building they obligated themselves to erect before they got the deed, the execution of the mortgage by Douglas himself, the thanks of the board to Judge Douglas "for his liberality in waiving the terms of the original contract," and giving us a deed of the land," the resolution of the board to give Judge Douglas their personal bond "for the faithful carrying out of the university enterprise according to the spirit of the original contract," all, plain as any words, speak of a necessity and a new agreement to waive the conditions and build the building by mortgaging the land. Both parties to this new agreement are estopped in law now from saying, as my brother Fuller says, that they intended to cheat somebody, when they got the money and used it, and mortgaged this land for its repayment.

This loan last aforesaid was for five years, and as it became due the records of the trustees of the university show that "L. D. Boone, Thomas Hoynes, and Charles Walker" were appointed a committee to negotiate a loan of \$25,000 for the purpose of taking up the bonds of the university for that amount issued Sept. 1, 1858." Dr. Boone reported from the committee the negotiating of a loan for \$25,000 of the Union Mutual Life Insurance company of Maine, and "it was thereupon resolved that the loan for \$25,000 negotiated by Dr. Boone with the Union Mutual Life Insurance company, of Boston, for five years, at 10 per cent. interest per annum, be accepted from Sept. 1, 1861."

The \$25,000 originally borrowed, the notes and deed of trust to secure which were signed by Judge Douglas, who made the limitation, and who made the deed without condition, was for the erection of the side walls of the building above the foundation, on which \$7,000 had been expended. The money lasted until they got the side walls up, but did not hold out to roof the building, and therefore, in 1864, the following resolution was passed by the trustees of the university, to obtain this roof:

Whereas, The university building is now in progress of construction, and it is highly important to have the same put under roof before the approaching winter; and Whereas, The subscriptions made to pay for said work can not be collected in time to secure the putting of said building under roof by the time aforesaid, and there is no way in which the same can be done but by borrowing money upon a mortgage of the university property; therefore,

Resolved, That consent and authority be and the same are hereby unanimously given to the execution of a mortgage upon the ten-acre tract of land situated in Chicago, Ill., upon which the buildings of the University of Chicago are situated, with all the improvements thereon, to the Union Mutual Life Insurance company of Maine, to secure the payment of the sum of \$15,000 to be loaned by said company to said university for one year from the first day of October.

This was a second mortgage upon the property in question, and it ran along in this manner until 1866, when, other sums to the amount of about \$30,000 being advanced, the whole amount due to the complainant was \$75,000. The notes for \$25,000 and \$15,000 were thereupon taken up and surrendered to the university, and a new loan for \$15,000 was made which was based upon the authority of a resolution found on page 90 of the brief, and accompanied with the assent of a majority of the trustees of the institution. The \$20,000 advanced in money was used to pay back bills upon the university building. In 1869, as a resolution of the board of trustees of the university cites, in consequence of the death of the late treasurer of the board of trustees, and the consequent unsettled condition of the finances of the university, a new loan of \$25,000 was made of the Union Mutual Life Insurance company, and by resolution of the board a mortgage, second to the \$75,000 mortgage of 1866, was taken upon the property in question.

Matters ran on in this way until the 8th of February, 1876, when, by the concurrence of the executive committee, to whom all the powers of the institution had been delegated, and by virtue of the assent of a majority of the trustees of the university, in writing, \$14,000 more was borrowed, making the loan, interest, and principal \$150,000, for which a new note and mortgage were given, and the old papers, to wit: the mortgage of 1866, for \$75,000, and the mortgage

of 1869, for \$25,000, were held as collateral to this new loan. This last mortgage is the one we are trying now to foreclose.

The master in his report, having found the amount due as herein stated upon the subject of the necessities of the institution, finds as follows:

"I further find and report that it is shown by the testimony that the interests of the university required the loans of money made by the complainant from time to time, as shown, for the purpose of paying the salaries of the professors, defraying the current expenses of the university, and in the erection of the buildings, and the proceeds of said loans were actually applied in this way, the university having no other resources to which to resort for these purposes."

Had the board of trustees of the University of Chicago power under its charter to make a contract for the construction of a university building, and for the payment of its professors?

The charter of the university, passed by the legislature in the year 1857, provides: "The object of this incorporation being the promotion of general and professional education, the application of science to agriculture and manufactures, and the cultivation of the fine arts; the said corporation shall have perpetual succession, with power be sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with; to make and use a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure; to buy and sell, and to take and hold real and personal property."

"The board is charged with the superintendence and government of the university, with power to create different departments in addition to the usual collegiate department, as a department of law, of medicine, of agriculture, and such others as it may deem necessary."

"The board may acquire—by gift, grant, or devise or purchase—any real or personal property; and may use, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of, any and all property belonging to the university in such manner as they may deem most conducive to its interests; provided, that real estate shall not be sold without the consent of a majority of all the trustees."

A perusal of these provisions, and the charter generally, will show that the board possessed all the powers which characterize any corporation. Certain trustees constituted a corporation with a name. It had power of succession, to sue and be sued, to contract and to be contracted with, to make and use a seal, and to buy and sell real estate and personal property. This board is charged with the superintendence and government of the university, and the objects are defined as "the promotion of general and professional education, the application of science to agriculture and manufactures, and the cultivation of the fine arts." The board may also acquire, by gift, grant, or devise or purchase, any real or personal property; and may use, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any and all property belonging to the university in such manner as they may deem most conducive to its interests, provided that real estate shall not be sold without the consent of a majority of all the trustees.

Whenever a corporation is created and power to make contracts conferred, such powers must be exercised in furtherance of the objects of the corporation. All contracts within this limit are legal and all outside are *ultra vires*. For instance, a religious corporation being organized with power to make contracts and buy and sell real or personal estate, it does not mean it may contract to buy wheat on the board of trade, or speculate in real estate generally. Neither can the powers in this instance be similarly enlarged. The religious corporation can contract for a church, chapel, or Sunday-school building, or to settle a minister and fix his salary; will become liable to be sued on such contracts; may borrow money to build such church, and mortgage the property for its payment, if the burden be too great to be immediately borne, even though no express powers to make such contracts be given. The scope of all corporations without special authority is limited to the purposes of such corporations and the furtherance of the objects sought to be accomplished. But in this instance the contract was especially authorized by the charter, and, besides, is within the limits of the objects of the corporation.

The scope of this institution was education. Who does not know that the school-house precedes the school. Therefore, the question is, were these trustees within the scope of their powers when they built the school-house? That they were can not be questioned. If they were within the scope of their powers in building the school-house, were they not also in contracting for it? Certainly they were, because they were acting in furtherance of the objects of the corporation, and had especial powers granted by the charter for this purpose.

The truth of this situation is that when it was found they could not build the building, Douglas waived his condition in order that they might use the land and comply with their obligation to him relative to the construction of it, and then the university would have the land and the building costing \$100,000 on it, and might proceed within the scope of its duties in promoting education, using the land under the terms of the charter, and "disposing of" it in such manner as they deemed most conducive to the interests of the university. And yet shall it be said, while Douglas waived his condition giving the land, and gave it without such compliance, there remained in force another part of the same condition—to wit: that of non-alienation, when the purpose and effect of such condition is to cheat the party who loaned money on this mortgage wholly out of it? Both Mr. Douglas and the trustees, if such were their intentions, are clearly estopped from such proceedings.

The power to sell, which is given in this charter, has always been construed to embrace the power to mortgage, except where from the phraseology or circumstances it can be gathered that the intention of the grantor, or testator, or legislature was to have a sale out and out, and the whole business closed. Here the contrary is deducible, because, while almost every use to which land can be put is named, it is provided that the trustees may otherwise "dispose of" the land in any way the best interests of the institution may require.

The power of a corporation to mortgage its lands is conclusively established in Illinois as a necessary incident to the power to purchase and hold real estate and to make contracts, even in the absence of any express power of alienation. *Aurora Agricultural Society vs. Paddock*, 80 Ill. 263, was a bill to foreclose a trust deed executed by an agricultural society to secure payment of a loan. It was objected that the society had no power to mortgage its property. The court says, page 264:

"The appellant was organized on the 6th day of March, 1869, under an act approved Feb. 15, 1855, which authorized the incorporation of agricultural societies. (Gross' statutes, 1869, page 119.) By the third section of the act, the society was made a body corporate, with power to sue and be sued, to acquire and hold real estate not exceeding five hundred acres, to construct the necessary improvements and buildings for its purpose, to have and employ capital, machinery, live stock, etc., not exceeding in value \$10,000."

"While it is true no section of the act confers direct authority upon the society to sell or mortgage its property, except on a dissolution of the corporation, yet the act does not prohibit or restrict the society from selling or giving a mortgage upon its real estate. The power to mortgage, when not expressly given or denied, must be regarded as an incident to the power to acquire and hold real estate and make contracts."

"We understand it to be the common law rule that corporations have an incidental right to alien and dispose of their lands and personal property, unless specially restrained by the act under which they are organized or by statute."

"It is said in *Angell & Ames on Corporations*, p. 153: 'Independent of positive law, all corporations have the absolute *jus disponendi*, neither limited as to objects nor circumscribed as to quantity.' The same doctrine is clearly laid down by Kent, vol. 2, p. 280."

"We are therefore of opinion, as the society was not prohibited from mortgaging its lands, it possessed the power to do so as an incident to the power to purchase and hold real estate and make contracts."

West vs. Madison County Agricultural Board, 82 Ill. 205, was also a bill to foreclose a trust deed executed by an agricultural society upon its lands to secure a loan of money for the erection of its buildings. It was objected that the society had no power to mortgage its lands. But the court says, page 206:

"Whether the law under which the agricultural board was incorporated expressly confers authority upon it to execute a deed of trust upon its real estate to secure borrowed money or not, we think that power is incident to the corporation, and one it may rightfully exercise in furtherance of the objects for which the corporation was created. Authority is given in the general law, under which these agricultural boards are organized in the several counties, by which they may contract and be contracted with, may purchase, hold, or sell property, and may sue and be sued. Accordingly, it would seem the power of a corporation to mortgage its real estate might be regarded as a necessary incident to the power to acquire and hold real property."

Aurora Agricultural and Horticultural Society vs. Paddock, 80 Ill. 263.

"Corporations will not be permitted to exercise powers that might be hurtful to the public interests beyond those expressly conferred by their charters; but where a corporation has exercised powers germane and incidental to those conferred, and in furtherance of the general objects of the corporation, although the subject of the contract may not be within any definite power given, it will be estopped from denying it had authority to make such contract. Good

faith to third parties who deal with such corporations, and who may have no accurate knowledge of the extent of their powers under their charters, demands the adoption of this salutary rule.—*Chicago Building Society vs. Crowell*, 65 Ill. 453.

"The principle declared is conclusive of the case at bar. The money was borrowed to facilitate the objects of the corporation as declared in the general law, was used for the benefit of its property, and, no doubt, greatly advanced its value and utility. It was for the promotion of the objects for which the corporation was created, and was therefore within its implied or incidental powers."

On this point also we cite *Angell & Ames on Corporations*, p. 153: *West vs. Madison County Agricultural Board*, 82 Ill. 205; *Mills vs. Banks*, 3d Pere. Williams, 8; *Bell vs. Harris*, 4 Mylne & Craig; 264; *Woods vs. Woods*, 1st Mylne & Craig; *Haldenby vs. Spofford*, 1st Beav; *Holmes vs. Williams*, 8 Simons Chy., 559; *Earl of Oxford vs. Earl of Albemarle*, 12 Jurist, part L, 811; *Sugden on Powers*, 552; *Lancaster vs. Doran*, 1st Rawle, 231; *Zane vs. Kennedy*, 73 Penn St., 182; *Angell & Ames on Corporations*, section 191, and cases cited.

AMOUNT FOUND DUE.

The master's report in this case finds, as matters of fact, the making of the loan of \$25,000 in 1858, the making of the loan of \$25,000 in 1861, the making of the loan of \$15,000 in 1864, the making of the loan of \$20,000 in 1866, and the issue of a new mortgage for \$75,000 to cover that, and interest upon previous loans, the making of the loan of 1869 of \$25,000, the advance of \$14,000 in 1876, an accounting between the university and the complainant, the finding that the \$150,000 was then due, and the execution of the present deed of trust to secure the amount. The master also finds that said last-mentioned note was based upon the consent in writing of a majority of the trustees and the action of the executive committee, to which body the trustees had before that time delegated all the powers of the board.

The master also finds that the principal note of \$150,000 bore interest at the rate of 8 per cent. for the five years it was to run, but after it became due, if not paid at maturity, bore interest at the rate of 10 per cent. The interest was represented by coupon notes which bore interest at the rate of 10 per cent. after they became due, if not paid at maturity.

The master, therefore, finds due the following sums:

On the principal note.....	\$150,000 00
On the coupon notes.....	56,456 50
Total on the principal notes and the coupon notes.....	\$206,456 50
Amount due on the special assessments.....	2,422 50
Amount due for insurance.....	4,240 00

Total amount.....\$213,119 00

RECIITALS OF THE DEED OF TRUST.

The following is the recital incorporated in the deed of trust in this case: "The above indebtedness is for a loan of money authorized by resolution of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago, adopted Jan. 25, 1876, and the consent in writing thereto of a majority of said board of trustees, and the conveyance is executed and delivered in pursuance of such resolution and consent."

The argument then proceeds to show that the defendants are named by this recital, and are estopped from denying it even if untrue. It also shows that if the question were an open one every step essential to the validity of the mortgage had been complied with.

In the case of *Crowley vs. Genesee Mining Company*, 55 California, 273, decided in 1880; *Twoney vs. East Warren Lumber Company*, 4 New Hampshire, 343, decided in 1861; in the case of *Middlebury vs. Rutland and Washington Railroad Company*, 30 Vermont, 159, decided in 1858; *Waite vs. Mining Company*, 37 Vermont, 608, decided in 1865; *Foot & Hodges vs. Railway Company*, 32 Vermont, 623, decided in 1860; *Elderly vs. Emerson*, 23 New Hampshire, 335, decided in 1851; and *Goodall vs. New England Fire Insurance Company*, 25 New Hampshire, 10, decided in 1852. It was held that where an assent of a board of trustees is required, that assent need not be obtained at a meeting.

IT IS INEQUITABLE, AND TOO LATE FOR THE UNIVERSITY TO PLEAD THAT THE MORTGAGE WAS ULTRA VIRES THE CORPORATION.

The cases on this question are found in the brief between pages 46 and 62, and, with the other cases that might have been placed there, the whole amount of them may be measured by cart-load. The law is, in substance, that corporations, like individuals, must be honest; they can not borrow money and use it with paying it back. And even if the act is *ultra vires*, the objection must be made at the earliest possible moment, for the law will not allow a party to borrow money and ratify that act repeatedly, and after a long lapse of time, that the act was *ultra vires*.

In *Zabriske vs. Railroad Company*, 23 Howard, 381, the court say:

"A corporation, quite as much as an individual, is held to a careful adherence to truth in their dealings with mankind, and can not, by their representations or silence, involve others in onerous engagements, and then defeat the calculations and claims their own conduct had superinduced."

"Jones on Mortgages," 3d Ed., page 127, says:

"The directors of a corporation, without authority, either expressly or impliedly, derived from the stockholders, have no right to execute a mortgage or to authorize anyone to do so; but even if the directors exceed their authority in borrowing for the corporation and executing a mortgage to secure the repayment of it, the corporation can not, after enjoying the benefit of the loan and acquiescing in the transaction, question their authority."

"The stockholders may restrain the directors or other officers in any attempt to transcend their powers, but if they remain silent, permitting them to execute mortgages upon their property and receiving the benefits of the loan, they are estopped to say that the officers were not authorized to do these acts."

From these decisions it appears that the only time when the power of a corporation to do an act can be tested, giving to it the full measure of its rights, is before others become involved by that act. In the case at bar, if the loan and deed of trust had been ultra vires, every act done by the corporation since, in acknowledgment of these loans, is dropped into the scale of binding the corporation.

The negotiation of the first mortgage made in 1858 was the exercise of the same power which has since been exercised by the university in its contract with the complainant. The honorable recognition of its duty to pay that mortgage and payment of it by the loan of 1861 was a ratification and recognition of that mortgage of the highest character. The making of the first mortgage of the complainant for \$25,000 in 1861; the recital in the resolution that the object of that loan was to pay off the first mortgage; the making of the second mortgage in 1864 of \$15,000; the making of the third mortgage in 1866 of \$75,000, involving a new loan from the complainant of \$20,000; twenty-four payments of interest made on these various obligations; the making of the loan of \$25,000 in 1869; the making of the trust deed in question in 1876, in which the old papers were held as collateral, and the waiting for more than twenty years before repudiating or attempting repudiation in reference to any of these obligations, are all held in the authorities cited to be acts of confirmation of this mortgage, and all tend to bind the corporation, even though in the first instance, and before the rights of third parties had attached, the exercise of such powers might be conceded for the sake of the argument to be ultra vires.

The payments of interest are scattered all along through these mortgages. The notes of 1861 for \$25,000 and 1864 for \$15,000 have been given up to the university, and consequently we do not know the payments of interest. The effect of the payments made upon them is therefore lost, but since the execution of the mortgage of 1866 the following payments, in detail, have been made by the university:

"March 1, 1867, \$3,000; Sept. 1, 1867, \$3,000; April, 1868, \$600; April, 1869, \$2,120; interest paid to March 1, 1869; interest to Sept. 1, 1869; to March 1, 1870, \$1,600 on account of interest; March, 1872, in April, 1872, on account, \$1,400; September, 1872, \$275.27; in March, 1873, on account, \$1,000; in July, 1873, on account, \$2,000; twelfth month, 1874, received on account of interest, \$8,909; tenth month, 1875, on account of interest, \$200; twelfth month, 1875, interest \$50. On the note of 1869 are the following: Payment of interest to July 6, 1870, \$480.05; Jan. 6, 1865, \$102.86; August, 1875, \$9,485.31. On the note of \$150,000 are the following credits: Seventh month, 1876, interest, \$100; tenth month, 1876, \$100; tenth month, 26th day, 1876, \$13.80; no date, \$80; paid on account of principal, March 28, 1878, \$5,000."

The period covered by these payments is eleven years, and they amount to \$34,332. Besides this, it was in evidence in this case that the defendants upon one occasion, about 1873, paid to the complainant, in notes, the proceeds of which were to apply in the liquidation of this debt, something more than \$51,000. Some of the payments credited are the proceeds of these notes. But the evidence shows that after holding such notes for a series of years their value was about to be swept out of them by the foreclosure of a first mortgage, these notes being secured by a second mortgage, and the university requested the complainant to return said notes to B. F. Jacobs, the trustee, and these were returned pursuant to said request, amounting to about \$40,000.

From 1858, when the power to mortgage was first exercised by this company,

until recently, repudiation was never thought of. The university received money, and borrowed more for its direct necessities, and if ever the authority of a corporation could ripen into complete power by time, by acquiescence, by repeated borrowings, by repeated payments and by recognition everywhere and on all occasions, this mortgage has ripened and become lawful and of full effect, even though for the sake of the argument we concede, which we do not, that it was originally ultra vires.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

A perusal of the whole charter will show that all powers of controlling the property and for the management of the university were lodged in a board of trustees, and all the powers of visitation were lodged in a board of regents. At common law, the powers of management would be in some donee or trustee or board, and the powers of visitation would be in a court of chancery. In the case at bar, while the board of regents probably did not oust the court of chancery of its jurisdiction, so far as the university was concerned, the supervision of this board of regents as to acts ultra vires or in violation of the charter was binding upon the corporation. The board of regents alone, within the corporation, had power to review the action of the board of trustees. They were made by the charter the judges of whether the board of trustees did acts ultra vires. They had access to books and papers, and were to report any violation of the charter to the legislature. This board was a tribunal created by law within the corporation to decide this question, and we therefore submit that the acquiescence of the board of regents in the exercise of these powers by the board of trustees for twenty-six years and in the number of loans and the number of payments concludes the university and renders the trust deed in question binding upon the corporation.

IS NOTICE TO BOONE, THE AGENT OF THE COMPANY, NOTICE TO THE COMPLAINANT?

It has been proved that Boone, afterward and for some purposes an agent of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, knew on Nov. 10, 1856, the fact that Douglas made the limitation in reference to alienation. Dr. Boone was one of the first trustees of the University of Chicago before the present charter was obtained. He was also made a trustee by the act of incorporation of 1857. He was therefore a trustee at the time Douglas made the limitation on Nov. 10, 1856, and knew of the limitation at that time. The question therefore arises whether this knowledge in Boone came to the company either actually or constructively in 1861, 1864, 1866, 1869, and 1876, when the various loans were made.

The rule of law on the subject of the knowledge of the agent being the knowledge of the principal is stated by "Story on Agency" in the 9th Ed., section 140, as follows:

"But unless notice of the facts comes to the agent while he is concerned for the principal, and in the course of the very transaction, or so near before it that the agent must be presumed to recollect it, it is not notice thereof to the principal; for otherwise the agent might have forgotten it. . . . Notice, therefore, to an agent before agency has begun or after it has terminated will not ordinarily affect the principal."

On the 5th day of September, 1858, the power of the trustees to mortgage the land was for the first time exercised by the corporation, and Dr. Boone was one of the committee appointed by the university to negotiate the loan, and also one of the committee appointed by the university to negotiate the first loan of \$25,000 of the Union Mutual in 1861 to pay off the loan of 1858.

Dr. Boone first became the agent of the Mutual Union Life to solicit insurance, he having nothing to do with monetary transactions in May, 1859, or two years and a half after the limitation, and nine months after Douglas had made his deed unconditional.

On the making of the loan, Oct. 11, 1864, Dr. Boone was the agent of the complainant, with especial powers defined in writing, such as the collection of debts, the change of one form of debt to another, and authority to do most everything, but no authority to loan money. Hethen gave to the Union Mutual the following certificate of title:

"October 29, 1864.—I have examined the title of the property upon which the former loan of \$25,000 and the present loan of \$15,000 are made, and find the same to be good in the University of Chicago, and do hereby certify that said property is worth at least \$140,000."

In reference to the last loan of 1876, Dr. Boone gave the following certificate:

"CHICAGO, July 8, 1876.—This is to certify that I have carefully examined the title to the property conveyed by the trust deed No. 1,768 (our number), of the University of Chicago to the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine, dated Feb. 8, 1876, and find the title good in said University of Chicago at the date

of said trust deed, and that I consider the fair valuation of said property to be \$400,000.

(Signed) "L. D. BOONE,

"Examiner of Titles, and Conveyancer."

In making the loans of 1856 and 1869 it does not appear who was the agent who made the loan, and in that of 1876 it appears positively that it was made between a committee consisting of Rust, Jones, and Barrett, who acted for the university, and Mr. Seccomb, who acted for the complainant. In none of these loans, therefore, does it appear that Dr. Boone acted for the complainant in making them.

There have been produced on the hearing of this case before the master all of the letters ever written by Dr. Boone to the complainant in which the subject of the university loan is in any manner mentioned; also all of the letters written by the company to Boone in which the same subject is mentioned, and in none of these letters does Boone or the company mention or allude to the fact that there was ever a limitation made by Judge Douglas. The last loan of 1876 was negotiated, as previously stated, between a committee of the university, consisting of Messrs. Rust, Jones, and Barrett, acting on behalf of the university, and Mr. Seccomb, acting on behalf of the complainant. Mr. Seccomb has been upon the stand, and has sworn that at that date he was the only person authorized to make loans in Illinois, and he came here, and on the application of Dr. Boone, who was acting for the university, the committee, Messrs. Rust, Jones, and Barrett, were introduced to him, and the transaction was closed between himself and said committee. He swears that he never heard of the limitation during all these negotiations, and so far as he knows or is informed, it was never communicated to the complainant. He is the only living survivor of the old trustees of the dates of 1861, 1864, 1866, 1869, and 1876. He was a director of the company during all this time, and it is a significant fact that the limitation was never talked about and that he never heard about it.

Mr. De Witt, the present president of the company, and Mr. Wain, who has charge of the department of loans for the company, have been upon the stand, and they swear they knew nothing of the limitation previous to the loan, and that nothing on file with the company in any way points to a knowledge of a limitation. It is also affirmatively and indisputably in evidence that the first knowledge of the limitation came from Mr. Kendall, the attorney of the company in Chicago, in March, 1877, more than a year after the last loan was made, he sending to Mr. De Witt a copy of the limitation which he obtained from Dr. Burroughs, and his letters conveying this information have been introduced in evidence in the case. Mr. De Witt, the president of the company, also swears that this was the first information he had of said limitation, and so far as he knows, the first information had by any person connected with the company. Assuming, then, that Boone knew of the limitation on Nov. 10, 1856, he did not know it as the agent of the complainant. He was then simply a trustee of the university, and knew it as such.

The presumption therefore is that, if Boone ever knew of this limitation, he also knew that Douglas, on the 31st of August, 1858, waived it, and made his deed unconditional. He knew he received the thanks of the board for it; therefore, he saw no necessity for it, and never did, in fact, communicate the knowledge of the limitation to the complainant. He was not the agent of the complainant in making the loans, and therefore did not acquire the knowledge in the discharge of his duties as agent of the complainant. He did send to the company information that the title in the university was good, and the complainant relied upon them and kept them among their title papers.

The case of the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company vs. The Town of Chatham is very strikingly in point in considering this question. There a town meeting voted aid to a railroad by a division of the house, when the law required it should be by ballot. Allen M. Colgrove, the treasurer and managing business director of the railroad, was present at the town meeting, and knew the vote was taken otherwise than by ballot. The question was, was knowledge in him knowledge in the railroad company? The court say Colgrove was not at the town meeting in his official character, and that his personal knowledge of the fact was not communicated to or known by other directors of the company, but that they all had knowledge that the form of the vote was as originally recorded. The court say:

"But Mr. Colgrove was not at the meeting otherwise than in his private individual capacity; in that capacity he received and retained the information; he was not substituted, and did not in any sense act for the corporation on that occasion."

In this case the unconditional deed being the only one on record, that is the only instrument the knowledge of which came to complainant.

See *McCormick vs. Wheeler*, 36 Ill., 114, and *Hood vs. Fonesh Stark*, 8 Watts, 489.

TRUSTS FOR CHARITABLE USES.

It may be conceded for the purposes of the argument that Judge Douglas deeded the land mortgaged for charitable uses, but that does not affect the question of the right to mortgage it to the complainant.

Whether property is held for charitable uses depends upon the intentions of the donor, and not the manner in which he may make his gift, or whether he makes it alienable or non-alienable by his trust deed. The definition of trusts for charitable uses as given by Lord Camden, adopted by Chancellor Kent, Lord Lyndhurst, and the supreme court of the United States, is "a gift to the general use which extends to poor as well as rich." Mr. Binney, in the *Girard* will case, decried it as "whatever is given for love of God or for love of your neighbor." Chief Justice Gray says: "It is a gift to be applied consistently with existing laws for the benefit of an indefinite number of persons."

It may be conceded that the gift in this case comes under any and all definitions of gifts for charitable uses, but this concedes nothing, because gifts for charity are both alienable and non-alienable by the trustees holding them, and whether made alienable or non-alienable in the trust by the grant, they are held to be alienable by the trustees and by the courts under proper circumstances; and not only the property but the charity to be benefited may also be changed under peculiar circumstances, although the use to which such property is to be applied is definitely named in the grant. At common law, property held in trust for charitable uses might be alienated, provided such alienation was a wise administration of the trust, even though alienation was prohibited in the trust. The trustees might act, but their action was subject to revision by the courts. If the sale was a violation of the purposes of the trust, the court would set it aside and continue the property in furtherance of the trust, but if an honest discretion had been exercised and the trustees had done what was best, or what at the time seemed best, the court would affirm their action, even though in the light of subsequent events, it turned out to have been unwise.

In *Attorney General vs. Warren*, 2 Swanst., the court say: "There is no positive law which says that in no instance shall there be an absolute alienation."

Lord Brougham said in *Attorney General vs. Hungerford*, 8 Bligh, 497: "Each case must depend on its peculiar circumstances. The charity are bound to do what a provident and prudent landlord with his own estate would do. No trustee is bound to be a prophet; he is liable to act with prudence and foresight to a reasonable extent, but he is not bound to an absolute foreknowledge which no man can have of events that afterward may occur. . . . Events have happened to alter the value of the land, but who was to know that they would happen? Consequences have taken place unfavorable to the charity, but who could state that such would be the result of the course which has been adopted?"

See *Attorney General vs. South Sea Company*, 4 Beav., and *Brown vs. The Meeting Street Baptist Society*, 9 R., 2177.

So in *Jackson vs. Phillips*, the very object of the charity was changed. In that case a will set apart property "for the preparation and circulation of books and newspapers, the delivery of speeches, lectures, and such other means as in their judgment will create public sentiment that will put an end to negro slavery in this country, and for the benefit of fugitive slaves escaping from the slaveholding states."

After the death of the testator, but while the litigation upon the will was in progress, the amendment to the constitution of the United States abolishing slavery was adopted. The immediate purpose for which the bequest was designed having thus failed, the case was referred to a master to report a scheme of press for the application of the testator's bounty, and the fund was ultimately applied to the New England branch of the American Freedmen's Union commission.

The inquiry should therefore be, not whether this property was held for charitable uses, but whether it was such property and held under such circumstances that at the time the mortgage was made the trustees acted in good faith, and especially whether they had power under the charter to mortgage it and bind the university. The necessities of the university have been shown in a previous part of this argument. In substance, they were that the university had and could not obtain but \$7,000 for the erection of the university building. They never did obtain any more than that sum for it, and no more than that sum of their money ever went into that building. Under these facts, what was a wise administration of this trust and what was an administration expressly permitted by

the charter? Was it to keep all of the ten acres of land and have nothing for a building? Did not the wise administration of this trust require the rental of this land or the sale of it, or the mortgaging of it, to procure money with which to erect the university and pay professors and the incidental expenses of running it? How could ten acres of ground teach anybody anything? Of what possible use was it to the university? How could it proceed without the alienation of this property? Would not the charity have lapsed had nothing been done? It is under such circumstances that a court of equity permits alienation, even without authority in the charter, after the death of the testator or donor, even when prohibited, because the court looks to the furtherance of the charity originally in the mind of the donor, and if it can best accomplish that purpose by doing directly contrary to the donor's instructions with reference to the disposition of the property it will do it, because he will be held to have intended that the charity should be carried out, rather than his wishes in reference to the donation, which was designed simply as a means to the charity.

Happily, Judge Douglas was then alive, and himself could see the situation, and so he acted as chancellor for himself, and changed the character of the grant, and made, on Aug. 31, 1858, this absolute and unconditional deed to the premises. He did this for the express purpose, and with the intention, of enabling the trustees to make the mortgage, as is evidenced by the fact that it was made immediately afterward, and that he made the mortgage himself, and by the thanks of the board of trustees, rendered to him in this behalf.

What property in our times, and here where we live, is held for charitable uses? Of such are the churches, the public schools, hospitals, insane asylums, asylums for the deaf and dumb, etc.; and the question of this case applied to each of these is, When the trustees or board acquire property, does that property become inalienable forever by reason of its use?

Who does not know that a church which has become inappropriate by reason of its location can be sold and another site bought with the proceeds, or is the church fixed forever wherever first located? Is the school site fixed by the first purchase in a changing and growing city, or may it be alienated for another and better, procured as the growth of the city renders the first useless? Can the proposition be doubted that either may be alienated or exchanged according to the changes and needs this use may require? Who of the 3,000,000 of people in Illinois can say he has not in his life worshiped in a mortgaged church? Are not mortgages the rule, and a church erected and paid for the exception? In the mortgaged church, the mortgage has been made simply for fun, has it, and in the location of churches of our city, which have mortgages almost as often as spires, can we say no obligation is incurred by them? If so, why does good Dr. Kittredge pass his plate and appeal Sunday after Sunday with pathetic energy for that dear old mortgage? Who does not know that the sale of such property is made whenever required, and mortgages are everywhere found, and that this is the first time in the history of the state of Illinois in which repudiation has been attempted?

Therefore, by reason of the powers especially conferred upon the board by the legislature, by the action of the board in furtherance of the trust in making the mortgage, by its recognition for twenty-four years, and by good faith of the board in the exercise of the duties of this trust, this mortgage is not ultra vires, but within their powers and valid.

THE DUTY OF THE COMPLAINANTS IN THE PREMISES.

The interest upon the \$150,000, at 8 per cent., by the terms of this contract and as evidenced by the coupon notes, amounted to \$60,000 within the five years, but they have not paid even one of them. The overdue interest now amounts to more than \$95,000, and the university has paid out of this sum \$293.08. The principal of \$150,000 fell due in 1881, and they have paid upon that principal, in 1878, \$5,000, and there is now due on it \$199,250.40. The deed of trust provides that the university shall pay all assessments upon its property, and in the event of failure to do so the Union Mutual might make such payments and add it to the amount of the mortgage. An assessment was made against this property of about \$2,000, for the construction of sidewalks and lamp-posts. The university neglected to pay it. The property was sold for this assessment, and bid in by the city, and the deed taken up by the complainant. The deed of trust also provides that the university shall keep its buildings insured, and in the event of failure to do so, the complainant may pay the amount and add the same to their mortgage. For five years that past nothing has been done by the university in reference to the insurance of their building, but the

complainant has paid over \$4,000 for that purpose. In short, the university has simply laid down under its load, and the question is, shall the complainant give to it this debt, now by lapse of time and a total neglect of its obligations—grown to an enormous sum? We finally file this bill for a foreclosure, and the university by its answer repudiates this entire debt. They did not even propose to refund the principal or pay any interest, but to take what money had been advanced to them, and give nothing for it. The money which has been loaned them is money belonging to widows or orphans, in present existence or yet to be. It is of the surplus of the complainant; a fund by them held in trust for a specific purpose; and the question is, shall the company lose this amount, and shall the widows and orphans lose it, or shall the university be compelled to pay it?

CONCLUSION.

And whose obligation is thus dishonored, and whose contracts are thus repudiated?

The trustees who made the mortgage of 1860 for \$75,000 were: J. Young Scammon, Samuel Hoard, J. C. Burroughs, James H. Burtis, J. H. Woodworth, Charles Walker, William Jones, Thomas S. Dickerson, E. J. Goodspeed, J. D. Boone, Cyrus Bentley, Charles Hill Roe, James Otis, Lyman Trumbull, James E. Tyler, Edwin H. Sheldon, Thomas H. Beebe, E. D. Taylor, J. A. Smith, J. K. Pollard, William Shannon, and Thomas Hoynes. Those who made the mortgage of Feb. 8, 1876, for \$150,000 were: Thomas Hoynes, Horatio O. Stone, J. H. Smith, Robert Harris, George Walker, L. H. Smith, J. R. Doobittle, William F. Coolbaugh, Joseph F. Bonfield, Henry Greenbush, Artemas Carter, Levi

D. Boone, Fernando Jones, J. M. Thompson, J. C. Burroughs, D. B. Cheney, E. Nelson Blake, Norman T. Gassette, H. H. Rust, J. K. Pollard, John M. Van Osdel, O. W. Barrett, A. B. Meeker, and F. E. Hinckley.

There never was a debt of this magnitude in this state repudiated before. By this proceeding Chicago's greatest and best men are made to become Chicago's greatest repudiators. In these lists we recognize the oldest citizens, the most honored, and the dead. What a turning over in their graves this defense must have made! These men came to this city, many of them, when the Indian was here, and the wolf, and by the faithful recognition of commercial obligations laid broadly the foundations of personal property, and built, in what was a wilderness, the central city of an empire. And yet, without a voice from them approving it, the president and some of the professors of this college, chartered by the state to teach the youth good principles, have inaugurated and now prosecute this scheme of repudiation.

They have undervalued this property to the auditors of states in which the complainant transacts business, and by anonymous and personal communications have sought to ruin the credit of the company which lent them this money in their sore distress. They have caused the astronomical department of their college to file a bill claiming to hold, by a distinct title, a tower of the university building. They have stimulated the heirs of Judge Douglas to claim the estate as forfeited, because of the making of a trust deed, in part, to pay off a mortgage executed by Judge Douglas himself, as president of the board of trustees, nine days after changing his bequest and making his deed to such trustees unconditional in its terms. They have caused to be filed by persons holding their unrecorded written obligation, binding the university to teach a student free of charge, a bill asking that such document be declared a first lien upon the property, and prior to the mortgage to complainant, of whom they have been borrowing since 1861, and to whom they now owe under this mortgage more than \$300,000.

The chief claim that the scholarship is a first lien lies in the fact that it has a picture of the university on it. They also, in the year 1881, filed a bill in the name of the people and regents of the university, seeking, as they now seek by their answer in this case, to cancel this mortgage and wipe out utterly this debt, without proposing to pay back anything even of the principal which they had borrowed.

And yet this institution professes to stand for the great Baptist church of America! An ordinary unrepentant sinner who expects, in the next world, the quantum meruit of his deserts, would not dare do such a thing. It is reserved for the elect, the predestinate, the foreordained, to borrow other people's money to build the walls of their building, to roof it in from the storms of winter, to pay bills long past due for its construction, to insure that building from year to year, to erect lamp-posts to light them at night, to build pavements and walks to walk over, and even, lastly, to borrow \$15,000 to pay their own salaries, and then repudiate the debt, and still to believe that such election will not be contested. It is to be hoped when this president and these professors teach moral philosophy and the evidences and principles of Christianity to the youth of our land, that

teach solely the principles laid down in the text-books, keeping far in the background, and if possible wholly out of sight, their own personal example.

In conclusion, we beg leave most respectfully and kindly to suggest that "honesty is the best policy," even in a Christian minister and the president of a college; and to ask for such a decree as will give to the complainants the uttermost farthing.

Judge Blodgett, in order that everything bearing on the case might be brought before the court, requested the counsel for both the insurance company and the university to lay before him the case of the Astronomical Society vs. The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company and Jones vs. The Same—a scholarship case—and also Douglas Heirs vs. The University. These will be heard on Tuesday next.

Our notice in the last number of *Zion's Advocate* a paragraph in which the editor, after quoting from a recent editorial in this paper touching the university these words, "the creditor would hear to no terms of compromise," adds:

We are authorized by one of the directors of the Insurance Company to say that THE STANDARD is here in error, and that the Insurance Company at any time since the controversy commenced would have gladly listened to any terms of compromise which the trustees of the University desired to offer.

Will our Portland brother have the kindness to bring to the notice of the gentleman alluded to, the following sentences in a letter by Dr. Anderson, in THE STANDARD of Dec. 4, last?

My administration began with an effort to raise \$100,000, which Mr. Swett's client agreed to take and cancel all his claims against the university. We paid a part of that sum. I raised, in conditional subscriptions, \$25,000 more, and asked that the time in which the whole amount was to have been raised might be extended, so that the work on that basis might be completed. Mr. Swett's client denied my request. Through my own personal effort the Board of Trustees afterward offered to raise within six months \$100,000 to meet the claims of Mr. Swett's client, and some of the strong financial men of Chicago were behind that proposition; but it was rejected. Again, through a mutual friend, Mr. Swett, as counsel of our creditor, received the following verbal offer: Three real-estate men, satisfactory to both parties, should be selected to appraise the property on which the creditor's mortgage rests, and the university would undertake to pay that appraisal within a given time; and, failing so to do, would turn the property over to the creditor; but this was rejected.

How far correspondence of this nature ever came to the knowledge of directors of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, we have no means of knowing. The facts, however, are as stated in this paragraph. When the *Zion's Advocate* says that the directors of the company "will guard carefully the interests of the policy-holders" whom they represent, it only states what all will recognize as the duty of men in that position; and when it adds that "they are fair-minded men, who will not deal unfairly with any party," it says what so far as the gentlemen it names are concerned, and the Board in general, is strictly true. That these directors are fully aware of the manner in which their company has been compromised in proceedings here, we very much doubt.

Our Portland contemporary, the *Zion's Advocate*, after quoting the extract from President Anderson's letter which we copied in a paragraph two weeks since, says:

We have shown this statement to the party interested, and he makes the following reply. The first offer of \$100,000 was in 1876, when the debt of the university to the insurance company was \$150,000. The second offer was made at least four years later, when the debt was much larger than it was in 1876, and more than twice the sum offered by the university. To have accepted such an offer would plainly have been unjust to the company's policy-holders. A fair offer at that time would have been accepted. The temper of the directors may be inferred from the case of the Michigan Avenue Baptist church, in Chicago, which like the University had borrowed money of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, and given a mortgage on its property. In 1878 the directors relinquished about \$17,000 of this debt, and gave the church fourteen years in which to pay the balance in semi-annual installments, with interest at four per cent. The insurance company gladly would have compromised with the University on like favorable terms.

It should be added, also, that the company did not even bring the recent suit which has been decided against the University. The trustees themselves, by forcing litigation, brought the affairs of the University into their present unfavorable condition, and made a compromise meanwhile impossible. The verbal offer referred to was rejected for the reason that all three of the real estate men would necessarily be citizens of Chicago, and the experience of the insurance company had already been such as to more than raise the question whether these men in their judgment would not be largely influenced by the interests of Chicago.

We wish our own motive in noticing at such length as we have done, and in such a way, this university question, to be rightly understood. For years the trustees of this institution and the Baptists of Chicago have suffered under great misconception. The manner in which the above extract notes the circumstances under which the recent suit was brought, is a case in point. There were reasons for the step taken which at some time the public will have to know, and which will make it clear that what was so done, under advice of men whose judgment and integrity would never be questioned by those who know them, was a pure necessity of the situation, as the harsh-dealing of the creditor made it. Back, too, of all the above allusions to correspondence relating to terms of compromise, there is a history which must some day be written. A time will come, we feel sure, when the Chicago side of that history will command public attention, and when fair-minded and dispassionate men will be in a position to judge both motives and proceedings in the light of facts.

At the University of Chicago.

The term examinations occurred this week, and were characterized by their usual thoroughness. The spring term commences on Monday, March 30. The junior exhibition has been set for April 30, and the sophomore contest for May 7. The Christian associations have secured Dr. J. H. Barrows, of the First Presbyterian church, for a lecture in the near future, due notice of which will be given.

The Educational Conference.

The gathering at Farwell Hall, in Chicago, on Monday afternoon last, was for an occasion of very great importance. The attendance was highly gratifying, as indicative of the interest felt in the purpose of the call—this purpose being a consideration of the present crisis in our educational affairs. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Henson, chairman of the committee appointed at a former meeting to call this conference, and upon his nomination Dr. Lorimer was called to the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. K. Parker.

On taking the chair Dr. Lorimer stated at some length the purpose of the meeting; this being to face and decide the question what we, as Baptists of Chicago and the West, will do, in view of the important educational interest now in a crisis so serious. He said that what we have to deal with is not the past, but the present and the future; not to criticize what has been done in former years, but to determine whether we will, or will not, continue to occupy and hold this great field of which Chicago is the natural centre. He referred to the fact that the Board of a neighboring college has decided to close the doors of that institution, and reminded the brethren how seriously crippled our educational work in the West becomes, when we associate with this the probable like calamity in the case of our own university. He referred then to his own recent visit in the East, and to the interest expressed by brethren whom he there met in what is now passing here, finding expression also in the following letter received by him:

To the convention of Baptists assembled in Chicago May 4, 1885, to consider the claims of the University of Chicago; forwarded by the wish of the subscribers.

We, the undersigned, deplore the calamity which has befallen the University of Chicago, as a disaster to the cause of education and to the Baptist denomination in this country. Inasmuch as the university was founded and fostered among its earliest and most liberal benefactors, we believe that they would be willing, if desired, in this emergency, to unite with their brethren in Chicago and the West in an earnest endeavor to prevent the alienation of this great educational trust and its loss to the denomination.

Accordingly, we respectfully inquire whether a syndicate might not be formed of friends of education, East and West, who would be willing to undertake in behalf of Christian education and of the Baptist denomination, the removal of the debt and the rescue of the interests now imperiled and whether such a plan would not open the way for favorable negotiation with the creditors?

R. S. MAC ARTHUR,
GEO. DANA BOARDMAN, H. L. WAYLAND,
J. F. WILMARTH, H. L. MOREHOUSE,
J. F. ELDER, A. S. PATTON,
HENRY M. SANDERS, JOHN PEDDIE.
New York, April 28, 1885.

Dr. Henson then addressed the meeting, introducing his remarks by reading the following preamble and resolution, as a guide in the discussions of the meeting:

WHEREAS, The foreclosure of the mortgage on the property now occupied by the University of Chicago seems likely to terminate the existence of that institution, and WHEREAS, as Baptists, we recognize the paramount importance of the existence of an institution for higher education under Baptist auspices in this metropolis of the Northwest, and believe that an institution of this character, if wisely projected and honestly administered, will commend itself to the sympathy and substantial support, not only of the Baptists of the immediate vicinity, but of our denomination throughout the whole country; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed, who shall be charged with the responsibility of taking such steps as may be necessary for the establishment of such a school of learning, to be under distinctively Baptist control.

Dr. Henson followed the reading with a speech, in which he urged the duty of the hour as being to meet manfully and in a Christian spirit the crisis that is upon us. He believed that one of the serious mistakes of the past has been the attempt to unite in the institution whose history is before us two elements, Baptist and non-Baptist, which have not harmonized, but in their failure so

to do have been a source of weakness and of disaster. He believed that what we now do in the way of re-establishment of our educational work should be upon a distinctively Baptist basis; keeping ourselves free of all entanglements and complications, and moving forward, step by step, just doing what we can; but thoroughly in earnest to do it. Let us do something, and do it right away.

The resolutions were further discussed by Prof. Marsh. It has been said, he remarked, that it takes three things to make a college—Bricks, Books, and Brains. We have been told that the University of Chicago is about to fail. Let it be understood that it is the Bricks that have failed, and not the Brains. He believed that no gathering has been held by us in a generation, equal in importance to this in which we are now met together. He sustained fully and earnestly the sentiment of the resolution. Dr. Anderson spoke next, being met as he came forward with a most cordial greeting. He did not understand the resolution to imply anything as to the place where our Baptist institution is to be located. He held it as possible that the property which we now hold may be still used for this purpose. He had not himself realized that the university is so near extinction as seems to be supposed. It did not appear to him that the present property of the university is beyond the possibility of redemption. It would do the Baptist denomination great good to rise up, as men, and pay what is honestly and justly due on this debt, as it always does a man good to pay his honest debts. He alluded also to the work done in the university during the twenty-eight years of its life, and to the literary and scientific interest so accumulated in the love for this school felt by the graduates of this university all over the land and all over the world. He felt that the very last thing we ought to do is to say, "We give up the ship."

Dr. Henson being called upon by the chairman to say whether the resolution contemplates the survival of the old university corporation, or the creation of a new one, replied that what he had in mind, and what has been contemplated by those who have conferred upon the subject is a new departure.

The vote was taken, and the resolution was adopted unanimously. The committee called for by the resolution was then appointed, as follows: Drs. Henson, Lorimer, Lawrence, Wood, Kennard, and Messrs. C. W. Needham, J. F. Gillette, C. P. Packer, S. A. Scribner, C. C. Kohlsaat, C. A. Reichelt. It being thought desirable that the committee be enlarged, the following brethren were added: Rev. C. Perren, J. H. Smalley, L. Everingham, and Rev. W. P. Helling, making the whole number fifteen.

Dr. Lawrence offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while the protracted litigation of the university with its principal creditor has given rise to the widespread suspicion that the Baptists of this region were disposed to repudiate their honest obligations; therefore,

Resolved, That while we have no disposition to criticize the management of the University, nor to impeach its integrity of purpose, for ourselves we deem it due to ourselves to say that we utterly deprecate anything that savors of repudiation, and greatly regret that any action should ever have been taken that should have ever seemed to give color to such suspicion.

The resolution was discussed by different speakers; Dr. Lawrence explaining his motive in offering it as being to meet the impression prevailing in some parts of the country, that there has been on the part of the university management, and of the Baptists of Chicago, to repudiate a just obligation. Dr. Anderson showed that the litigation referred to was never commenced and never approved by the board of trustees of the university. This litigation, commenced by the board of regents of the university, was by request of the trustees recalled. The

company then brought the suit for foreclosure, which the trustees contested with a view to protect the property of the institution, so far as could be done, but especially to ascertain what was the amount in which the university was honestly indebted.

Dr. Kennard offered the following as additional to the resolutions by Dr. Lawrence:

Resolved, That while the members of this convention cannot blot out the record of the past, for which we are not responsible, we do recommend to the trustees of the university that they withdraw all litigation at present pending and surrender whatever moneyed interest they have in the property to its creditors.

The discussion took a wide range, several brethren participating. In the end the resolution by Dr. Kennard was lost, and that of Dr. Lawrence adopted by a vote of twenty-four to twenty-three; those voting against not objecting to the sentiment of the resolution, but doubting its expediency. Rev. O. O. Fletcher, of Ottawa, then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of fifteen be directed to open immediate correspondence with the brethren in the East who have addressed us by letter to-day, and, if possible, arrange a conference with them and with others during the approaching national anniversaries at Saratoga.

The meeting then adjourned, after prayer by Rev. D. Macgregor. After the adjournment the committee met and organized, appointing an adjourned session for Tuesday afternoon of this week.

OBLIGATIONS OF TRUSTEES.

Exigencies sometimes arise in the administration of financial and other trusts, especially those upon which educational institutions are founded, which tax severely the judgment and firmness of those to whom such interests are given in care. The readers of this article are requested to note a few points which are needful to a fair and right estimate of the action sometimes found, or supposed, to be necessary in the discharge of trustee duties in such exigencies. It would, indeed, be well if those principles of administration which determine the obligation of trustees in cases where interests of a public as well as private character are involved, were more often carefully considered.

With a view to render more definite and explicit what we have to say, we take the case of an educational institution, founded by donations of generous and public-spirited men, and with the implied, if not express, and as sacred and solemn as if it were express, obligation on the part of those accepting such donations in trust for this purpose, that they shall always be used for that object, and that alone, and shall so be protected and cared for as that they shall never in any way be either lost or alienated. It is scarcely necessary to say that neither land nor money, at least in large amounts, would ever be given for the founding of institutions of learning upon any other condition. The acceptance of such donations, in however informal a way, and with however little of express mutual understanding, always implies that the institution so founded is founded to stand, not to fall, and that no more limit of duration is fixed to its period than to any other permanent thing.

If this principle in the case were fully realized, it is to be presumed that the ac-

tion of trustees of such institutions would be quite different, in certain respects, from what has sometimes been the case. Of course, it is assumed, when property so held is placed under a mortgage, or any way pledged as security for loans made, or for debts incurred, that against all the hazards involved in such transactions it will be diligently protected by paying the debt. Yet experience shows how difficult, even impossible, that may in time become. Such an institution is not like a mercantile corporation, or firm, transacting productive business, upon the income of which it can more or less surely count. Save so far as it has actually invested funds, all its resources are contingent. They may become all which the most sanguine view of its future anticipates; they may fall short so utterly as to cripple every administration, and bring disaster at last. The debt, too, at the beginning may not seem large; yet we hardly need say what a drain upon resources yearly recurring interest claims always are; how rapidly they mount up when allowed to fall in arrears; and with what a throttling grasp they may at last seize the throat of any man, or any institution that is so unfortunate as to become a victim to their rapacity.

The expedient of secured loans to meet financial emergencies in the management of institutions is much less often resorted to than was once the case. We believe there are men living, a good few of them—we certainly know of one—who may have been in former years persuaded of the propriety and safety of such expedients, and have joined with others in using them, yet who will now say, in the light of experience and reflection, that an incumbrance of property held in trust for such purposes as are here especially in view, under any circumstances whatever, is wrong in principle, is a violation of trustee obligations, and is almost certain to result, one way or other, and in greater or less degree, in disaster. We desire to emphasize this point, and to ask for it, on the part of any among our readers who may have the care of institutions of learning or may be thinking of founding such, their most thoughtful consideration. Anything is better than to borrow money, whatever the exigency arising in the administration of such institutions, in a way to imperil the trust.

But now, does the obligation to protect property held in trust for such purposes limit itself to precautions of the nature just alluded to? Suppose a case, having its origin at a time when these matters were viewed by many differently from what they perhaps are now. A debt of the kind in question was, we will suppose, incurred, and its payment secured upon the property held by the trustees. It matters little to the present question whether the donor of the property consented to the incumbrance or not. If he did so, it was certainly in the confident belief that the debt so incurred would be paid, and that no harm or hazard would befall that which with high views of public utility he had planned as the foundation of an institution, and to survive through coming generations and be a perpetual benefaction.

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only contingent resources to rely upon, it is hardly a question whether, with or without such permission, those in charge of this trust could rightfully imperil it in any way. But suppose it to have been done, and the result to be as it so often is. In course of years the burden has grown to dimensions that threaten to crush the institution itself. Those who made the original loan—believing, of course, that they were right in so doing, yet mistaken all the same—die, or for other reasons are no longer connected with the administration of the trust. In the mean time other gifts have been made for various purposes—for buildings, for library, for apparatus, for the founding of scholarships, for endowment. Every person making such a gift, large or small, understood that he was not giving as charity, but investing in a great public institution, with a promise of return, not in money, but in the permanency, growth and usefulness of the institution itself. Every dollar so given, every book in the library, ever retort in the laboratory, every scholarship is *in trust*, and in accepting it the trustees by implication bind themselves to protect it and preserve it. The original mistake, however, bears fruit in successive similar ones. At last, the administration of the institution—men, very likely, who most of them had no hand in either creating or increasing the debt—must face the question, Shall all this accumulation of property held in trust be now surrendered to the creditor?

It is possible, in dealing with such a case, to keep the attention too exclusively fixed upon one side of the question, that which concerns the obligation to the creditor. That obligation is a real one, and should neither be shirked nor tampered with. But have these trustees no other obligations? None to the original donor of the ground, perhaps, upon which the institution stands? None to those who have given their thousands of dollars for various purposes arising in the quarter-of-a-century or more of the history of the institution? None to those who have labored in its behalf, and whose educational interests and sympathies are thoroughly identified with it? None to the public in whose interest the institution was founded, and to that great educational cause in the whole country, represented in this as in other schools throughout the land?

We have no other purpose in writing this than simply to call attention to the nature of the question which a board of trustees, under such circumstances, is called upon to consider. We have nothing, now, to say as to the wisdom or the rightfulness of this or that course of policy adopted and followed. Clearly, men in such a dilemma as this may make mistakes, while acting with the very best intentions. And will the reader please take especial note of this—that men so acting may seem to make mistakes, or seem to do what is positively wrong, when if you search the matter to the bottom you will find that there is not only excuse but justification.

Sale of the Chicago University Property.

The sale of the university building and lands, under foreclosure of the mortgage of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, took place on the steps of the United States Government building, on May 9th, conducted by H. W. Bishop, Master in Chancery. The property was bid in by Mr. DeWitt, president of the company, for \$275,000, no other bids being offered. The attorney for the heirs of Senator Douglas gave notice of suit by them and asserting their rights in the premises. There will be fifteen months in which the property may be redeemed at the price at which it was bid in.

May 15/85.

Elsewhere brief mention is made of the sale of the property of the University of Chicago, under foreclosure of the mortgage. Just what this event imports it is impossible to know at present. We will only say, now, that it is unnecessary to infer a closing of the university doors. Fifteen months are allowed for redemption of the property. For ourselves, we have not yet been brought to contemplate as even possible, such a result as a final loss by the Baptist denomination of the educational center so providentially secured here in Chicago thirty years ago. Will brethren, East and West, not consider what that means? It is not at all certain that the present property may not be recovered and held. Should it be lost, the city itself remains; and the Baptist denomination remains; and the great God, whose goodness to us as a people has been so conspicuous through all our history, still hears prayer.

University of Chicago.
Junior Exhibition.

Some one remarked at the close of the oratorical contest participated in by the Junior class of Chicago University, at the First Baptist church, Tuesday evening, May 12: "If that class holds on, the university will hold on." It is truly a class of more than ordinary promise, judging, if from nothing else, from the recent contest in oratory. From beginning to end there was not one weak or inferior performance, and some of the orations were of an exceedingly high grade of excellence.

The standard was set very high from the start, by the opening speaker, Mr. E. R. Rundell, whose subject was "Rienzi;" and from there on, with hardly an exception, the marks were kept above the ninety point. Guy Brockway, presenting his estimate of "The Bible," made an excellent impression and carried off the third honor. G. F. Hal-loway, on "Moral Strength," stood fourth in the average held in our hand, with Miss J. I. Gibson, whose graceful tribute to "The Snow King" (Gustavus Adolphus) was so well received, preceding, and T. R. Weddell, on "El Mahdi and the English," A. G. Anderson, on "Mirabeau," and H. S. Tibbets, on "Erin's Eloquence," following well along after. W. M. Northrup was excused from speaking, because of an injured arm. E. J. Walsh, on the theme, "The Mission of the Anglo-Saxons," with an earnest, thought-

ful delivery and an indication of reserved power quite impressive, easily carried off the championship, though, until he had spoken, coming last, the largest average was with W. L. Burnaps, who, speaking on "Enthusiasm," showed himself possessed of no little oratorical power in that direction. President Galusha Anderson presided, the opening prayer being offered by Rev. A. K. Parker, D.D. Music was furnished by Mrs. Phoebe Sheffer Grey, whose beautiful singing added to the attractiveness of the programme. There was a large attendance.

May 28/85.

The sophomore class of the university held their annual contest in declamation, at the First Baptist church Tuesday evening, May 5, 1885. The following programme was presented: "The Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen" T. B. Collins; "Mary's Night Ride," Rose B. Mason; "The Heroes of the Land of Penn," E. A. Buzzell; "Daniel O'Connell," R. G. Hall; "The Last Hours of Paul Dombey," Carrie Haigh; "Spartacus to the Gladiators," A. N. Cooley; "The Curse of Regulus," J. C. Hanchett; "Emmet's Vindication," E. J. Shaw. The first prize of fifteen dollars was awarded to E. J. Shaw; the second prize of ten dollars to R. G. Hall. This was one of the best contests the university has ever had. Every participant acquitted himself most excellently. Judging from this contest alone, the university may well feel proud of the class of '87. Music was furnished by Mrs. J. C. Buckbee, whose beautiful singing was enjoyed exceedingly.

June 4/85.

University of Chicago.

The trustees, last Thursday afternoon, voted down the proposition to close the University, and appointed a committee to formulate a plan to secure funds sufficient to pay the debts of the University and to endow it. This committee is instructed to submit their report to the board at its annual meeting, June 9. Another committee was appointed to nominate new trustees, in order to secure a substantial reconstruction of the board.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

At the close of the examinations, on Tuesday of last week, the students being called together for a few final words on the part of the faculty, the chapel was thronged with a somewhat anxiously expectant company of young men and young women. Doubts had been aloft as to the probability of a re-opening next year. It had also been reported that even if the institution were to resume its work at the beginning of the next university year, the faculty would be reduced in number, and valued instructors be missed from the class-rooms. When Prof. Howe, on behalf of the faculty, at the close of a brief speech, announced that the doors of the university would stand open as usual next September, and that every member of the faculty would be in his place, the students, as by a common impulse, rose to their feet and almost lifted the chapel ceiling with their cheers.

There is no question whatever as to the temper of either the students, the faculty, or the president. If the university, as it is today, ever ceases to exist, that will not be the fault of any of these, nor because, as an educational institution, it has in any degree ceased to attract students, or to hold them

when they come. There are already nineteen names on the roll of the next freshman class—the entering class for next year—and more are expected. The remarkable fact is that to an institution, whose doors its constituted guardians have seriously thought of closing, the students are coming as perhaps never before in its history, while educationally it was never before so prosperous or so highly esteemed. As indicative of present facts we copy the following passage from the report of President Anderson, read to the Trustees at their annual meeting on the 9th inst.:

There have been in all departments [during the year just closed] three hundred and fourteen students in attendance; one hundred and nineteen in the law department, eighty-one in the collegiate department, one hundred and eight in the preparatory department; and there have been six post-graduates who, by regular examinations, are aiming to secure the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The conduct of these students has been exceptionally good; they have been earnest and diligent in study, and have sustained a character of high moral excellence. The religious interest among them has been deep and pervasive. Your faculty, with nine of whom I have been intimately associated, have done the best of service. They have been constantly at their posts, and though overworked and underpaid, they have done their work with thoroughness and enthusiasm. I wish to call attention to the fact that your Professor of Natural Science [Prof. Bennett] has conducted a class in advanced chemistry for the past two terms with signal success, and that the demand for the post-graduate courses of study is steadily increasing.

Judging from the internal affairs of the university, instead of shutting up its doors, we are under solemn obligation to go forward.

While upon this subject we may say that at the meeting of the Trustees at which the above report was made, a committee, made up of Dr. Anderson, Judge Doolittle and Mr. Fernando Jones, appointed for the purpose at a former meeting, reported a scheme of effort for securing money to pay the debt of the university, and to at least begin the work of endowment. In the discussion that followed the rendering of this report, we heard nothing said of even a suspension of our educational work; this point having been, in fact, settled by the act of the board at a meeting held some days previous, in which the proposition to close the doors of the university was emphatically voted down. The plan reported by Judge Doolittle in behalf of the committee might, it was thought after some discussion, be modified to advantage, and with a view to give the committee opportunity to avail themselves of suggestions made by different speakers, the report was recommitted, with Mr. L. Everingham and F. A. Smith, Esq., added to the committee. A committee of the board is also under appointment, with instructions to report for a reconstruction of the board in so far as may be necessary to secure upon it a larger number of men who will be willing to work for the university, at least by attending meetings of the trustees, if no more. On the same occasion a communication was received from a meeting of Baptist women of Chicago, offering, in case the university shall re-open, and the work of providing for its financial needs is prosecuted with vigor, to raise the \$10,000 necessary to meet deficiencies of income next year.

Preparatory Department.

The third-year class of the Preparatory Department held their commencement at the First Baptist church, on the evening of June 5. Few classes that have graduated from that department have been as enterprising and as able as this, and the programme they presented was fully up to their record. Out of twenty-one members of the class, twelve were selected to appear.

Mr. Frank E. Goodell discussed "Long-fellow" in an address where subject-matter was perhaps superior to the delivery. "The Spanish Armada" was treated by Charles J. Antisdell; and Washington, Lincoln, and Grant were presented as "The American Triumvirate," by Fred. A. Templeton. "The Seasons in Metaphors," was a paper very charmingly read by Susie M. Doud. After a discussion of "The Life of Frederick the Great," by Walter H. Young, Mr. E. F. Perry spoke on "Prohibition." Mr. Perry worked up considerable enthusiasm, and made perhaps the most popular speech of the evening. Abram E. Mabie described "The Battle of Chickamauga" in a particularly pleasing voice. The remaining members of the programme were "Hilltops of American Progress," by W. S. Perrine; "Dawn," by Nettie M. Sandon; "Sable Sons of Toil," by Grant B. Parker; "The Battle of Bannockburn," by David Provan, Jr.; and "Three Republics," by Henry B. Hill. The music was furnished by the Imperial Quartette.

The commencement, which occurred on Wednesday, 10th inst., was an occasion peculiarly gratifying to friends of the university. Of the preliminaries to it we may first mention the president's

Baccalaureate Sermon.

It was delivered at the First Baptist church on Sunday, June 7, from the text in Matt. xx. 26-28, and was a strong, earnest and eloquent discourse. We may attempt here some reproduction of its line of remark. After alluding to our Lord's method, with a view to correct the mistaken impression of his disciples that he had come to establish a temporal dominion, and his reproof of their desire to secure therein some exalted position by showing them that in his kingdom the first should be last and the last first, and that he himself came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, Dr. Anderson said, in substance:

In the church, greatness is measured by service. It is inborn and inevitable that men should desire to rule. But leadership is not attained by occupying some position to which power is attached, but by turning our backs on self and reaching out a helping hand to all our weaker fellow-men. We find them in sin, and must proclaim to them that which will free them from sin; and doing that faithfully and persistently, before we are aware of it we become leaders of men and powers in society. Kings have been great because they helped their subjects, and just in proportion as they helped them. So with a pastor. He sometimes conceives the idea that he holds an office, and he attempts to lord it over God's heritage; but he cannot do it—especially in a Baptist church. Yet let him once forget his office and attempt to help his fellow-men, and he finds that he has more influence than he can use. The greater men are in intellect and culture, the more are they under obligation to help their fellows, and thus become leaders. From the largeness of a man's knowledge, and the broadness of his culture, comes an imperative motive to do all he can to help others. With the culture which holds itself aloof from all contact with the common herd, we have no sympathy. And yet the mightiest power on this earth is love, not intellect. Jesus Christ called this world to himself by his love, not by his intellect. He was greatest when he emptied himself of his glory and came down to earth to take to his breast the poor and the down-trodden. He was greatest, not when seated upon his throne, but when, upon the cross, he bowed his head and died that we might live. The graduating class were urged to make themselves centers of helpfulness wherever they might be, to forget self and serve others, to be ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in sin and ignorance, and thus to become, in the best sense, leaders of men.

In the evening Dr. Henson preached a sermon before the Christian Associations of the University. He drew examples from the life of Paul, applying them to students,

and urged them to forget their graduation, to even forget that they had studied at all, and to constantly gain knowledge in all the various walks of life.

The Commencement Exercises

were held, as usual of late years, at the Central Music Hall. The hall was better filled than we have ever seen it on a like occasion. After prayer had been offered by Rev. E. O. Taylor, the Schubert Quartette, who furnished the music throughout, rendered, most beautifully, Cardinal Newman's "Lead Kindly Light"—appropriate and welcome in a high degree. President Anderson, then, before announcing the several speakers, explained that, in assigning the honors of the occasion, the valedictory oration was given to that member of the class who had ranked highest in all the studies of the course, and the salutatory oration to the student ranking next. The speakers were then called, as follows:

David J. Lingle—The Justice of Capital Punishment, Salutatory.

Elbridge R. Anderson—Sir William Blackstone.

Theodore M. Hammond—The Railway Problem in the United States.

Daisy M. Springer—Women, Wise and Otherwise.

Allen B. Seaman—Equality.

Samuel A. Perrine—The Master Spirit and the Captive Age.

Elizabeth Faulkner—The Influence and Mission of the Novel, Valedictory.

One member of the class, Mr. Norton Everett Chapman, was excused on account of necessary absence. Of the eight graduates, Misses Faulkner and Springer, and Mr. Chapman, received the degree of B.A. in course, and Messrs. Anderson, Hammond, Lingle, Perrine, and Seaman, that of B.S. Prof. F. L. Anderson, of the university faculty, received the degree of M.A. in course, and Rev. G. J. Travis, of Nebraska, the same degree on examination. Honorary degrees were, Hon. Theodore Nelson, Superintendent of Schools for the state of Michigan, Doctor of Laws, Rev. D. E. Haltemann, of Wisconsin, Doctor of Divinity. The degree of LL.B. in course was also conferred upon forty-two graduates of the Law Department of the University. At the conclusion of the exercises prizes were given by President Anderson; to Mr. E. R. Anderson, first prize of fifty dollars, for the best English essay upon an assigned topic, and to Mr. T. M. Hammond, second prize of twenty-five dollars. Mr. Shaw, of the Sophomore class, received the first prize for excellence in declamation awarded at the late exhibition by that class, and Mr. Hall the second prize.

It is not as a mere matter of course that we speak in terms of praise of the orations of the graduates. There were in them marked features of excellence deserving of special mention. In composition and delivery they showed that the training they had received, in these two particulars, had been skillful and thorough, and that it had not been wasted upon inappreciative or unresponsive subjects. All the orations were exceptionally well written, and they were spoken with a freedom, a clearness of enunciation, a fullness of voice sufficient but not strained, which made listening a real pleasure. It was a surprise to find the two young ladies of the class, simply by knowing how to use the voice, completely filling the large hall, and speaking each word so as to be heard in every part of it. The whole style of delivery was excellent in each case, with very little occasion for criticism. We must congratulate Prof. Butler, of the department of Belles Lettres, and Prof. Griffith, of that of elocution. The substance of the orations commanded the interest of the audience in a way to excite frequent applause. The thought was just, often original, at places peculiarly downright, bold, during inter-

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pendent. One could see that the speakers thought for themselves, and were much in the habit of doing so.

Dr. Anderson's farewell address to the class dwelt upon the question what these young men and young women were to do with the acquisitions they had made. He reminded them of those words of Jesus: "To him that hath it shall be given, and he shall have abundance." The words "him that hath," he said, do not mean mere possession, but possession with desire and purpose to use rightly. The right use of acquisition secures other acquisition. The thought was followed out in its applications to life and duty, with especial emphasis upon the truth that every person should be larger than his work, than his pursuit, whatever that may be. Near the close, he alluded to the fact that the class were closing their period of study at a critical moment in the history of their university. He encouraged them to believe that there would be opportunity for them to participate in many similar annual festivals of their alma mater. He would not believe that the wealthy men of Chicago, by whom the magnificent Board of Trade building had been erected within the year, would leave it to be inferred that while this great and rich city has hundreds of thousands for the accommodation of commerce, it has nothing for education; or would allow the only university within its limits to be crushed by a debt. To this the audience responded, with loud applause.

A number of the alumni of the university met in the parlors on Tuesday evening, May 9, at the call of the president. Only the oration and essay of the regular programme were presented, the former by Dr. N. E. Wood, the essay by Miss Ella F. Haigh, the remainder of the time being consumed in an informal discussion of the welfare of the university. Prof. J. D. S. Riggs, '78, was elected president, and F. H. Clarke secretary for the ensuing year.

Chicago correspondents of the papers of one denomination in other cities, when writing of the affairs of another are apt to fall into inaccuracies. In the New York Evangelist, of June 11, we find a correspondent writing of the university. He says of it that in the beginning it was largely endowed by Mr. Douglas. Mr. Douglas made no endowment, whatever. He gave ten acres of land, worth at the time probably not over \$10,000, as the tract was located nearly half a mile south of the city limits, with not a very "great or wealthy city" practically two miles away. After giving an account of the sale of the university, a part of which is true, and other parts false and misleading, the writer concludes thus: "Altogether, the history of the university shows a deplorable mismanagement and squandering of what was originally a noble trust." The trust was noble enough per se, but \$10,000, which was "originally" the value of it, is not much to squander. There may have been mismanagement, but the university has had to encounter two or three general business panics, four years of war, and much unnatural obstruction from outside, in its twenty-six years' history. June 25/95

GOD SAVE THE UNIVERSITY!

As one of those participating in the doings of the Rock River Association, which was lately held in Marengo, I have been asked to give to THE STANDARD an account of so much of the doings as referred to the present crisis in the University of Chicago.

It was in the closing session of the association on Thursday morning, after most of the delegates had gone home, that among other reports that on education was presented. There being no representative of any of our educational institutions present to speak, it was moved that a season of prayer be held for the redemption of the University of Chicago. Accordingly, the closing half hour of the association was devoted to that purpose. Allusion was made by Dr. Haigh to recent meetings in Chicago and by myself to a fast-day service in my own church, in which prayer was offered with much confidence that God and he only could save to us the cause. Then followed a season of peculiarly fervent prayer. Perhaps four persons had prayed; a motion had been made to adjourn and failed. There was a most solemn hush upon the meeting when an honored brother, a layman, rose and remarked that he had been much impressed by the spirit of the petitions offered, he believed in prayer and he believed in faith, but faith without works also was dead. "I am willing," said he, "to be one of a thousand men to give five hundred dollars, or one of five hundred men to give one thousand dollars each to save the university, and I am not particular which of the two propositions is accepted."

Again it was hinted that the time had arrived to adjourn. A brother rose and suggested that it was more than possible that God was answering our prayers while we were yet speaking and before our very eyes, and called for other pledges. Two brethren immediately said, "We will make up another thousand." Three other brethren said: "Come and see us when you are ready and we will do our share." A sister said: "Put me down for one hundred dollars." A brother added a hundred more. A pastor said: "Accept twenty-five dollars, a beginning of a memorial fund for dead boys, whom we fathers hoped to educate for the Lord." A sister who had prayed with much fervor and whose hand is ready for every good work gave assurances of generous help. Many brethren and sisters on all sides were quivering with the Spirit's impulses, eager to respond till the moment for compelled adjournment by the departure of railroad trains was upon us. Suffice it to say that throughout the two full days of an associational gathering, the largest and most fully alive with spiritual interest for years, there was no hour like that in which it was so manifest that God held and melted all hearts.

The question then arose, and in some of our hearts it "will not down." Why, in a great denomination that raises one and a half millions of dollars annually for missionary work in three societies alone, shall it be thought a thing impossible for God to save the very cause that above any other awakens concern in the hearts of Baptists in the West? We, in the Rock River Association, believe that the cause can be saved, and in one way only. First of all, take it to God in prayer, enlist the churches in prayer, call conferences for prayer, confess the mistake and sin of going down to Egypt for help, on the hearts of the pastors and churches, on the hearts of our godliest men and women who have sons and daughters to educate, and pray mightily to God to remove not from us this powerful means of furthering his own cause. Thrust the cause back on

God from whom we have perhaps unwittingly withdrawn it, and do it in the presence of our churches assembled, and in the eyes of the world who challenge us if the God of

Elijah still lives. In any such simultaneous movement as is thus indicated, with suitable guarantees that a board wholly loyal to Baptist trusts will guard the redeemed institution from all future mortgages, count on the Rock River Association, one of the smallest in the state, as good for one-twentieth part of what is necessary to pay all honest debts within one year from date. We want no new institution nor new location. We simply pray for the maintenance of the old cause, purged of its errors, which our fathers planted, with all its precious historic accumulations of intellectual and moral and spiritual force represented in the hundreds of educated souls who have gone out from its sacred halls. For this we will ever pray.

H. C. MARIE, Class of '68.
Belvidere, Ill., July 8, 1885.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Resignations. Aug 13/95

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the University, with members of the Board present, the resignation of President Galusha Anderson was presented and accepted, together with those of Profs. A. A. Bennett, and F. L. Anderson. Prof. Bennett, of the department of natural sciences, has accepted a similar professorship in the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. His two years of service in the University of Chicago have been of great value to the institution. He has enjoyed the high esteem of his associates in the faculty, and the students in his classrooms have been inspired to enthusiastic work. Prof. Anderson has been engaged as assistant to Prof. Stuart in the department of Latin. His work is spoken of in terms of high compliment. He enters now the Seminary at Morgan Park, with a view to the ministry. He is a son of President Anderson, and a young man of superior ability.

In the circumstances the committee could do no otherwise than accept the resignations of Profs. Bennett and Anderson. The resignation of the president would have been returned to him, with a request for reconsideration, if he himself could have felt it possible for him to longer carry this great burden. For more than seven years he has stood in a post of difficulty, the real nature of which few have understood. This letter of resignation makes mention of the conditions under which his work has been done, in a way to show how much of fortitude, of resource, and of courage has been demanded of him. It would be cruel to insist that he shall longer sustain this burden, especially while he himself feels that relief has become imperative. In view of all, with a good deal of hesitation and many expressions of regret, the committee adopted resolutions, which in the hands of the sub-committee whose names are attached were made to read as follows:

Resolved, That the resignation by Dr. Galusha Anderson of the presidency of the University of Chicago be, and it is hereby accepted, to take effect on the ninth of September next.

Resolved, That we accept Dr. Anderson's resignation in deference to what we understand to be his own conviction of what is right and expedient in the circumstances. We part with him with unforgotten sorrow and regret; and we place upon record here our high sense of what is due to him on the part of friends of the University and all interested in good education, for the self-devotion which prompted his acceptance of this presidency at a time when the institution was in a very depressed and embarrassed condition, and for the wisdom, the fortitude in face of great difficulties, and the eminent capacity, alike as an administrator and as an educator, with which he has discharged its duties to the

present hour. We regard Dr. Anderson as a man of distinguished abilities and force of character, whose bearing has commanded unquestioned respect on the part of all who have made his acquaintance, and the admiration of those who have been intimately associated with him.
J. A. SMITH,
J. A. SMITH,
F. A. SMITH.

Those whose names have not been mentioned are still at their posts, and will, it is hoped, be in a position to resume work at the regular time for reopening the college doors. Arrangements are now in progress, which are expected to result in such reopening. At the meeting of the Executive Committee described above, a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Henson, L. Everingham, Esq. and J. A. Smith, to nominate to the Board a successor to President Anderson. The absence of various members of the Board on their summer vacations delays action upon this as well as other matters connected with affairs as they now are; yet, so far as possible, what is needful receives attention and the expectation is that instruction at the University will go on as usual.

The arrangements for re-opening the university, at the usual time, September 10, are now complete. The members of the faculty will be in their places, the work of instruction in the several departments having been provided for. Other measures, looking toward provision for paying the debt and freeing the university from embarrassment are not, as yet, in a state of forwardness to be mentioned here. The committee to nominate a president will doubtless be prepared in due time with their report. Meanwhile, those charged with the duties of instruction will enter upon their work, as the year opens, in the confident belief that the university property will be redeemed, and a new career of prosperity begin.

At the University.

Sept 1/95 A Phenomenal Opening.

Such, in view of the adverse circumstances, Dr. P. S. Henson justly named the largely-attended and highly enthusiastic chapel services which began the fall session on last Thursday, Sept. 10. The room was completely filled, the line of professors on the platform unbroken, the classes all in their places and with undiminished ranks. Said a member of the senior class: "I know now of but three men in the college who are not coming back." All the seniors, save one, will meet Dr. Wood and their other instructors. It is indeed a happy outlook. The students hold firm to the school, and these are twenty or thirty new recruits, with an able corps of instructors to do the teaching and a large and worthy company of young men and women to be taught. The prosperous existence of the University of Chicago might seem to be assured, since there are the university. Pending more permanent arrangements, Dr. N. E. Wood, of the Memorial church, will meet the senior class in Psychology, while Prof. Higby, late of Geneva Lake Seminary, takes the classes in Natural Science. Dr. Wood will also conduct chapel service each morning. Prof. A. J. Howe, who has been "instant in season and out of season," preparing for the reopening, acts as Dean of the Faculty. The several professors made their announcements to classes, and the work of the new year begins with a will. From the address delivered on the occasion before the students by Dr. P. S. Henson, a line of remarks gratulatory and inspirational, we add only so much, in substance, as referred tenderly and appreci-

atively to Dr. Galusha Anderson, late president:

"The absence of one honored person who was wont to be upon this platform upon such occasions, leaves a cloud of grief upon our brows and a pang of pain in our hearts. Seven years ago he left a large and lucrative place of service with all its privileges and its clustering sympathies to cast in his lot with the precarious fortunes of this institution. I know not what shall be his field in the future, but it will, I am assured, be one of eminent usefulness and success; for Dr. Anderson is like this institution, in that he cannot easily be killed. He will fulfill the Lord's purposes in a noble way, wherever he may be called."

Oct 8/95 University of Chicago.

An important and well-attended meeting of the Trustees was held on Monday last, Mr. L. Everingham, of the First Baptist church, presiding. A committee to nominate for vacancies on the board, consisting of J. A. Smith, L. Everingham, and B. L. Anderson, reported. In accordance with their recommendation, several places upon the board were declared vacant, as required in the charter for non-attendance. Four resignations were accepted, Messrs. E. N. Blake, S. B. Randall, N. K. Fairbank, and C. D. Hamill. These vacancies were filled, and members whose term of office expires the present year were re-elected. The committee was continued, with instructions to address letters to all members of the board, old and new, with a view to ascertain how many may be relied upon to serve actively. Mr. Everingham also reported for a committee upon scholarships, to the effect that the conditions annexed to the scholarships are this year, by the faculty, faithfully enforced, with much benefit, as regards income from tuition. The board is to meet again next Monday, October 12.

At the University of Chicago.

At the State Oratorical Contest held in Carlinville on Friday evening, Oct. 2, Mr. F. J. Walsh, of the Senior class at the University, won the first prize of seventy-five dollars, and will represent Illinois in the Inter-state contest in May next. In the last five years the University has won two first and two second prizes, and the students are jubilant over this continuation of her good record. Steps are being taken to secure the removal of the library of the Chicago Academy of Sciences to the University, which, if done, and we understand the prospect is highly encouraging, will add a very valuable collection of about five thousand volumes.

We have just time, before this paper goes to press, to speak very briefly of a meeting of the university trustees held on Monday afternoon;—the largest, most inspiring and most encouraging meeting we have attended in many years. We wish to give the names of the newly-elected board of officers. They are as follows: Oct 22/95

President—Col. H. A. Rust.
Vice-Presidents—Mr. D. G. Hamilton, Dr. W. M. Lawrence.
Secretary—Not filled at present.
Treasurer—L. Everingham.
Executive Committee—Dr. Henson, chairman, Drs. Lorimer, Wood, Smith, and Messrs. D. G. Hamilton, C. C. Kohlman, D. C. Jenne, John M. Love, C. J. Hull, A. J. Wise, Ferd. M. Peck, Joseph G. Peters.
Finance Committee—J. F. Gillett, L. Everingham, George C. Walker.

Some twenty-five members were present, a considerable proportion of them new men. It was a very important meet-

ing, and in the character and spirit of the men present, as well as in the organization effected, as noted above, makes the success of the effort at re-establishment seem almost assured.

Oct 24/95 The University of Chicago.

A very important meeting of the Board was held on Monday afternoon of this week at the Grand Pacific hotel, Mr. D. G. Hamilton, first vice-president, in the chair. The secretaryship of the board, the executive and the finance committees, left vacant at the former meeting, was filled by the election of Dr. Lawrence; the second vice-presidency made vacant by his resignation in accepting the secretaryship being filled by the choice of Mr. E. P. Vining, also of Chicago. There were reports of committees upon which at the hour of going to press we cannot dwell, save in the case of the committee to nominate a president of the university. This committee reported through Dr. Henson the name of Dr. G. C. Lorimer, who was accordingly unanimously elected, with enthusiasm. Dr. Henson, Mr. Hull, and Mr. Everingham were made a committee to inform him of his election, and as he had not left the building, although not in the board at the time, he soon returned, and was greeted with applause as president-elect of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Lorimer stated to the Board that while this action was not wholly a surprise, nevertheless it found him in a position where an immediate answer could not be given. The subject had indeed been frequently named to him, yet for obvious reasons he had been careful not to indicate in any quarter what his decision would be were such a question to come before him. He spoke feelingly of his relations with his church, and his anxiety to take no step, out of regard for other interests, which would be in any way injurious to it. What he said was eminently judicious and befitting, leaving him uncommitted, as to the main matter; while at the same time making it clear that whatever was really a duty, all things considered, would be honestly and faithfully dealt with.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Lorimer, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee ascertain the amount of indebtedness against the university over and above the claims of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, and find out on what equitable basis the same can be settled.

Also the following, by Dr. Lawrence: Resolved, That negotiations with the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, regarding the indebtedness of the University of Chicago, be committed to H. A. Rust, president of the board of trustees, with such counsel as he may see fit to select from this board.

The board is to meet again in two weeks, when these committees are expected to report.

University of Chicago Nov 12/95

Fully three-quarters of the membership of the board of trustees met last Monday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Col. H. A. Rust was in the chair. Interest centered in the expected decision of Dr. Lorimer as to his acceptance of the presidency of the University as tendered him. Dr. Lorimer read the following letter:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago: PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I desire once more and in writing to express my appreciation of the honor you have paid me in my election to the presidency of the University of Chicago. But I agree with others in whose judgment I have great confidence, that I could not at present accept your offer without jeopardizing interests as important as the University itself.

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In the circumstances, I am therefore constrained to decline the position you have tendered me. Moreover, I am convinced that under the present condition of the University, the uncertainty as to its ultimate location, and the policy proper to pursue on several points, the board is not really prepared to select a president at all. My advice, therefore, is that this matter be postponed until the annual meeting and that in the meanwhile the committee on the filling of this office be continued, who, in the time intervening, may be able to select one better qualified than myself to assume its responsibilities. I hope the board and the public will not regard this note as indicating a lack of confidence in the future of the institution whose interests have been committed to our care. Such is not the case. There are encouraging signs on all sides, offers of money and service, pointing indubitably to success. Consequently I am hopeful and believe that every man should do all in his power toward carrying forward the present renewal of interest to a glorious issue. In this work I am anxious to bear my part and I believe my church would not have me to be behind any of the pastors in this service of love. Anything, then, short of the presidency I am willing to undertake, provided always that it can be performed in harmony with existing engagements. The matter I leave with the board and shall hold myself ready to receive instructions and to set an example of loyal devotion to what I believe can be made one of the grandest, broadest and noblest institutions of learning in the land. Yours truly, GEO. C. LORIMER.

Chicago, Nov. 8.
Dr. Henson, after some discussion of the matter, offered the following which was passed:

Resolved, That Dr. Lorimer's declination of the presidency of the University of Chicago be laid on the table and that pending final action on the presidency Dr. Lorimer be requested to perform such service as president pro tem of the university as may not be incompatible with his other duties.

Dr. Lorimer has consented to perform this service, hoping the way would soon open to place some one permanently in the position.

A committee of five, with Dr. Lorimer as chairman (Vice-President D. G. Hamilton to appoint the others who are not yet named), was chosen to take into consideration the whole future of the University, the amount of its debt and all questions. The next meeting of the board will be upon the call of the chairman of this committee.

Col. H. A. Rust resigned his place as president of the board. This was plainly understood to be, not because he was unwilling to serve, but because his intended early visit to Europe precluded such service.

The meeting was harmonious, and the feeling of hope, notwithstanding the declination of Dr. Lorimer, was still manifest. Most of the prolonged session was spent in "committee of the whole," discussing the general situation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

An incident occurring in the university parlors last week is in a certain way suggestive. The acting president, Dr. Lorimer, held on that occasion a reception, especially for the students, that he might more fully make their acquaintance and enjoy with them a social evening. A very large number of the students, young ladies and young gentlemen, were present, with the faculty, Dr. Henson and Dr. Perren, representing the city pastors, a few ladies and gentlemen from the vicinity of the university, and the writer of this article. After introductions, and an hour spent socially, Dr. Lorimer called the attention of the company, and prayer having been offered, addressed the students in a few happy introductory remarks, and then called upon Dr. Perren for a short address. To this call Dr. Perren responded, dwelling forcibly upon themes interesting and profitable to students. Some portion of his remarks sug-

gested to Dr. Lorimer a taking interlude, before summoning Dr. Henson to the improvised rostrum; the First church pastor filling his own part in the extemporary programme with his accustomed skillful mixture of the grave and gay. Highly acceptable refreshments followed, and the company separated after enjoying a most pleasant evening.

The suggestive feature of the occasion was the presence, appearance, and bearing of so many students, members of an institution of whose probable future such seemingly discouraging prognostics from time to time appear. A university or college approaching dissolution commonly shows signs of decadence. Students fall off, friends desert, and step by step it comes to a point where to die and be buried seems the natural and proper thing. A finer body of students than those assembled on Wednesday evening at our own university is seldom seen in the West. Their devotion to the institution they had chosen was shown in the eager interest with which all that was said of the purposes and hopes of its guardians was listened to. No one could have imagined from what he saw and heard, save in an occasional allusion, that any cloud was in the university sky, or that any prophet of evil had ever undertaken to read the horoscope of the school which has done so much for Western education.

All this is quite in keeping with what has fallen under this writer's observation during weeks past in various Western states. If a warm public interest in a great school could guarantee its future, the future of the University of Chicago would be secure. And we observed with especial pleasure this fact—that none of these men seemed more earnest in their desire that the University of Chicago should live and prosper, than were those who are themselves engaged in fostering and building up educational interests in the several states. The university does not appear to stand to any of these schools in the attitude of a rival. Its position and its relations are exceptional. There is recognition of the fact that the city which is for all these great states a centre in so many ways becomes naturally an educational centre. Discerning men see how important it is that at some suitable point there shall be supplied stimulus, encouragement and example for denominational enterprise in education throughout the West. Besides, it is realized that a disaster here means disaster and damage in a far wider sense than as concerns Chicago, or even Illinois. A great victory is the parent of victories; a great defeat is the parent of defeats. There are a good many schools in the several states fighting their own hard battles. Who can tell what temporary paralysis may be carried to them in a loss of the key position of the whole wide field? There are more persons praying for the University of Chicago than any of us know; and persons ready to help in its reinstatement when the time comes more in number, as we trust, than any one has yet estimated.

Not much can yet be said in response to inquiries from time to time made as to

the outlook. Some impressions have gone abroad, however, which are certainly wide of the mark. No such purpose of removal to a new location as has been reported in some of the papers has as yet any existence. Such a step is not thought of, save by a few, nor is it contemplated officially, otherwise than as the alternative to an abandonment of the enterprise altogether. Neither has any proposition come from the creditor of the university which the trustees have felt obliged to decline. The question of adjustment is still the subject of negotiation, and is in good hands. It is not believed that the creditor will be willing to push to the wall an educational institution, crippled by embarrassments which cannot now be remedied. The officers and directors of the company are, of course, obliged to consider the interest and the expectation of those whom they on their own part represent. Their patience, too, in the long history of this indebtedness, has been severely tried. Still, all interests in this world are related. The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company is itself a great instrument of beneficence. Its managers are men accustomed to look at public and private interests in a large way. Some of its directors are influential trustees in Eastern colleges. They know that those in charge of university affairs here in Chicago are ready to do all that it is possible to do in redeeming engagements made by their predecessors, so as to save the property and preserve to the university all that is best in its history and prestige. They will have the support of an intelligent public, and, we cannot but believe, of their own constituents in the company they represent, in a policy that shall be considerate of what is possible in the existing circumstances of the university, as well of what is right in the liquidation of a just claim.

"CALLED TO THE KINGDOM."

Dec 17/85
He would be a rash man, indeed, who should propose to "emphasize" any words of Dr. Herrick Johnson. We should be glad indeed, however, if something we say here might direct attention, in a special way, to his address before the Chicago Baptist Social Union on Tuesday evening of last week. One part of his address, in particular, invites such attention. His cordial words with reference to the University of Chicago were such as would be expected from one so accustomed as Dr. Johnson is to see all public interests in the light of a large and generous sympathy;—and his eloquent appeal especially to Baptists in that regard, is commended to them in the whole strength of the unanswerable argument in which he shows how discreditably deficient Chicago is in monuments to the intelligence and public spirit of the wealthier citizens. "Who knows," is his plea, addressed to Chicago Baptists, "but you have been called to the kingdom for such a time as this?" Most true it is, that those with whom the fortunes of this institution have been especially committed, whether Baptists or not, are made to share a peculiar responsibility. The university bears the city

name. It is the only school of collegiate grade within the city limits. The question is, at the point of view which Dr. Johnson takes, shall the stone structure by the lake shore, upon its noble campus the gift of one whose monument stands near by, be itself, so long as its walls endure, a glory, or a shame, to Chicago Baptists and Chicago citizens? Dr. Johnson's home-thrust in this regard is a trenchant one, but that it is righteous, no man can deny.

There must be a responsibility somewhere for those defects as regards institutions for higher education, and in the interest of science and the arts, which characterize this city in a way so painful. There was once an attempt to sustain an academy of sciences. It failed, and the collections are now huddled together in a corner of the Exposition Building, no man caring for them. There have been attempts at art-galleries, but they also have failed. There is not in this whole city of 750,000 souls a solitary public edifice to which a stranger can be directed as illustrating the intelligence and liberality of those whom the growth of the city, joined to their own enterprise, has raised to affluence. Dr. Johnson's manly protest against such a state of things should ring in the ears of Chicago business-men, and in fact should find a roused listener in every one of us. But especially those whose duty it is to see that the one institution for higher education in the whole city lives, and not dies.

Responsibility, where there is fitness for it and fidelity to it, is a noble privilege. "Called to the kingdom!" The Persian queen's elevation had been from lowliness to grandeur; from a place among the least esteemed of the subjects of Ahasuerus to a seat beside him in his throne. Was it for her own sake? It was for the sake of her people. Meeting the responsibility of the place and the hour she not only saved her own nation, but she wrote her name on one of history's brightest pages. To be called to do some worthy or great thing is to have the privilege of doing it. A responsibility is not a thing to shrink from; it is something to be desired as an opportunity. If it taxes us in a way to rebuke love of ease, or timidity, or love of acquisition or of hoarding, so much the better; since these are the things which hinder our attaining to those possibilities which are best; enemies of our own highest good which deserve rebuke and chastening whenever they come in the way of what is alone worthy of a man or a Christian.

But we write only that we may second the eloquent words of the Social Union guest, last week, who used his opportunity so well alike in admonition and in cheer. We have only to say in addition that it must now soon be known how far we in Chicago are sensible either of our responsibility or of our opportunity in the matter to which allusion is here chiefly made. There is, let it be also borne in mind, "a great cloud of witnesses" in whose sight what we do will be done. The University of Chicago is dear to many. The demand for a right, and wise, and efficient occupancy of such an edu-

cational centre is realized elsewhere, if not here. This thing, whatever it be, will not be "done in a corner." Well for Chicago, and for the denomination here, if it be realized well for what they have "come to the kingdom at such a time as this."

At the University of Chicago.

Examinations occur this week, and the fall session closes on Friday. Good work has been done in all the departments, and the students are looking forward hopefully to the next term. The meetings of the various societies, together with the Wednesday night Bible readings led by Dea. Wilard, and the monthly missionary meetings, have been largely attended. The junior and senior classes have formed a society for scientific work outside of the regular course, and meet fortnightly.

Meeting of the Board.

A largely attended meeting of the board of trustees was held on Monday afternoon at the Grand Pacific hotel, at which various questions relating to the condition of the university, especially as respects the indebtedness, were considered. None of these questions were in a condition to be treated finally, yet some aspects of them were held to indicate progress toward adjustment. Dr. Lorimer gave to the board a gratifying report of his recent correspondence with President De Witt.

The more recent correspondence with representatives of the company indicates a friendly feeling on their part, and as is believed a purpose to make the terms of arrangement as favorable to the university as can be made to consist with their obligations to their own constituency. After a full discussion of the subject, the whole matter was referred back to the original committee appointed for the purpose of negotiation, with power to act; Mr. A. J. Wise, Col. H. A. Rust, and Mr. L. Everingham being added to the committee, of which Dr. Lorimer is chairman.

The tone of the discussion, and all the indications at the present time, warrant an expression of confidence in such, and such a speedy, arrangement of all pecuniary obligations as will insure the permanency of the university, and at its present location. While so many things are pending, however, it is manifestly improper to go into details, or do more than give this general assurance. The committee above referred to are empowered to make such adjustment with the creditor as in their judgment, after the expression of opinion at the board meeting just held, shall be wise. We hope in no long time to be in a position to speak more definitely.

Programme of the University Lecture Course.

Tuesday Evening at Eight O'clock.

The acting president of the University of Chicago has succeeded in arranging a lecture course, extending from January to May, which promises to be of remarkable interest. We give the programme, feeling sure that many besides students of the university will wish to attend. The lectures are to be given in the university chapel, as follows:

- January 12th, Prof. Alexander Winchell, LL.D., of Ann Arbor, Mich. Subject, "A Walk Under the Sea."
- January 19th, Right Rev. Bishop C. E. Cheney, D.D., Diocese of Chicago. Subject, "Prophecy an Existing Miracle."
- January 26th, Prof. Francis W. Parker, Principal Cook County Normal School. Subject, "The Conflict of Two Ideas."
- February 2nd, Prof. E. Andrews, M.D., Chicago Medical College. Subject, "Drift Area of North America."

February 9th, Rev. Jenkyn Lloyd Jones, Pastor All Saints' church. Subject, "Jean Francois Millet" (illustrated).
February 16th, Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, Sinai Temple. Subject, "German Literature."
February 23d, Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, Sinai Temple. Subject, second lecture on "German Literature."
March 2nd, Prof. A. J. Sage, D.D., Theological Seminary, Morgan Park. Subject, "Pessimism."
March 9th, Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D., Union Park Congregational church. Subject, "John Bright and English Politics."
March 16th, Frank Gilbert, Esq., Chicago Inter Ocean. Subject, "The Press: Its Work and Workers."
March 23d, Rev. Frank M. Bristol, Grace M. E. church. Subject, "Studies in the Renaissance."
March 30th, Oliver H. Horton, Esq., of Chicago. Subject, "Common Law."
April 6th, Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., Pastor People's Church. Subject, "The Successful Life."
April 13th, Plymman S. Hays, A.M., M.D., Late Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology. Subject, "Food, Muscle, Brain."
April 20th, Rev. John H. Barrows, D.D., Pastor First Presbyterian church. Subject, "Samuel Adams."
April 27th, Prof. David Swing, Pastor of Central church. Subject, "The Beautiful and Useful."
May 4th, Rev. L. P. Mercer, Pastor New Church Temple. Subject, "Constitution and Development of Man."
May 11th, Rev. A. K. Parker, D.D., Pastor of Centennial Baptist church. Subject, "Books, and How to Use Them."
May 18th, Rev. Wm. M. Lawrence, D.D., Pastor Second Baptist church. Subject, "Studies in Art."
May 25th, Prof. Wm. C. Richards, Ph.D., Chicago. Subject, "Charmes and Claims of Science" (illustrated).
Dr. Lorimer announces, in connection with the programme, that the service of the lecturers is gratuitous. They "express," in this way, "their interest in the future of higher education in Chicago." The students are expected to "take notes of the lectures, and will be examined by the lecturers or by one of the professors." The several subjects, however, are of a nature to interest a thoughtful people, while the reputation of the lecturers guarantees on each occasion an evening of great enjoyment and profit. Those who attend are requested to "be in their seats a few minutes before 8 o'clock each evening."

Jan 21/86
The chapel of the University was crowded on Tuesday night of last week to listen to the opening lecture of the course by Professor Winchell, of Ann Arbor, entitled, "A Walk Under the Sea." After a few introductory remarks concerning the ocean, the Professor headed a supposititious party of explorers in a pedestrian journey to the deep sea, in the course of which all the wonders and beauties which so thickly cover its bottom were met and described. The temperature of the water, the darkness, the currents and tides, and all the other interesting phenomena of the sea were explained with a clearness which is only possible after wide and varied research. The lecture closed with an explanation of the nebular hypothesis, in which, as in the wonders of the sea, the Professor was able to trace, with admirable clearness, the design of the Creator.

Dr. Winchell, as the author of several very able works on scientific subjects has a wide and honorable reputation. Notable among these is his "Preadamites," a work of great research, courageous and yet reverent in tone, and suggestive even for those who decline to accept its theory. Dr. Winchell's visit to Chicago afforded much gratification to many friends, who had the pleasure, besides hearing him, of meeting him face to face at a reception given by Mr. Thurber. The lecturer for Tuesday evening of this week is Bishop Cheney, and his subject, "Prophecy, an Existing Miracle."

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Jan 28/91

University of Chicago.

The second lecture in the University course was delivered by Bishop Cheney on Tuesday evening, January 19. His subject was "Prophecy an Existing Miracle," showing that unbelief in prophecy on account of lack of authenticity was groundless, as prophecies are being fulfilled in even this nineteenth century:

We can gain a knowledge of the future by hope, by shrewd guessing, or by mathematical computation. But we find that nothing is more disappointing than the realization of our hopes if we happen to attain it. As we approach the fulfillment of the desires of years, their beauties and attractions fade. By shrewd guessing we can foretell, for instance, that some great city is likely to fall. But this is only general, and does not go into the minute particularity of scriptural prophecy. This is always positive in its character, and is backed up by a "Thus saith the Lord," while sagacity can give us only the most general and untrustworthy knowledge of the future. By mathematics we can foretell astronomical phenomena, but no computation of that nature has to take into consideration the human will with its infinite changes. So, as prophecy had to do with men who had wills, it is impossible that mathematics could have had any part in its wonderful fulfillment. The more we use these methods the more do we realize their futility in treating of the prophecies, and so we are compelled to rise above them and come to God.

A geologist breaks open a stone, and in it he finds, in all its minutest markings, a fish. Because I was not present thousands of years ago, when that fish became the center of that globe, is no reason for me to refuse to believe that the fish never was in there. Just so when prophecies have so strongly impressed themselves upon the material world, we have no right to refuse to believe them because we were not present at the time of their utterance. At the date of 600 B. C., Tyre was the largest city of its region, and when Isaiah wrote his prophecy of its destruction, nothing was more improbable than the fulfillment of such a prophecy. The predicted conditions were peculiar and circumstantial, and their exact fulfillment is attested even by infidel historians. These attempts to make the date of the prophecy as late as possible, but the very latest date assigned to it was 440 B. C., and then Tyre was at the height of its magnificence. Every condition of the prophecy is fulfilled in this nineteenth century. In 700 B. C., when Babylon was enjoying its greatest prosperity, its downfall was predicted. The prophecy gave the name of its conqueror, Cyrus, and the strategem by which the city was to be taken, and infidels, in order to attack its authenticity, place the date at 450 B. C. after the time of Cyrus, but even then nothing seemed more improbable than the downfall of the city. To-day its site is only a barren waste, and travellers cannot even induce their Arab guides to pass the night there. Another miracle in the nineteenth century. Twenty centuries ago God said that the Jews should dwell apart, and to-day, go where we may, we find them and know them as apart from all others.

The lecture was characterized by Bishop Cheney's well-known ease and beauty of expression, and was listened to intently by a large audience.

Feb 4/91 The University of Chicago.

A large audience listened to the lecture delivered on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, by Prof. F. W. Parker, of the Cook County Normal School, on "The Conflict of Two Ideas." As all will anticipate who know Prof. Parker, the lecture had to do with educational subjects, and treated, in a very entertaining and original way, of the conflict between freedom and repression in education. It was plain to see that the speaker was not in sympathy with the prevailing methods of education, and the hearty applause testified that his scheme carried with it the sympathies of the audience.

Thursday, January 28, being the day of prayer for colleges, Dr. Lorimer preached in the chapel in the morning on "Righteousness." He was assisted in the service by Brn. Tolman and Henson. Students prayer-meetings were also held, which were largely attended.

Dr. Lorimer, in his sermon, dwelt upon two thoughts in connection with his text, "The just shall live by his faith." (1.) There is no real life without justice. (2.) There is no real justice without faith.

What is commonly called life is not real life. Some form their ideal of life from the domain of culture, of pleasure, of riches, but in all of these something is lacking, and the soul cries out for God. We must seek that which satisfies the soul, which expands life and enables us to enjoy it, and that is righteousness. It brings fellowship with God, and banishes all doubts and fears. The world to day loves to elevate charity, and men strive to still their consciences by giving large sums in benevolence, but the only life that brings with it rest and peace is that which is in accordance with divine justice—the life of Righteousness. The word represents all the glory of Heaven, and all the grandeur of earth. Churches, preaching, and all are only means to an end, and that end is righteousness.

There is no justice without faith. Young people will be told that there is no need of religion in a righteous life. But we find utilitarian righteousness and pure righteousness. The one may be lifeless, Pharisaical and worldly, the other must be strong, kindly and faithful. The true life is the righteous life, that righteous life is the life of faith, and that faith is the faith which lays hold upon Christ Jesus. In whatever walk of life you may be, righteousness is the one thing. You must have the arms and heart of righteousness, touched and kindled by the divinest love of righteousness, before you can hope to attain the highest ideal of earth and the best of heaven.

After prayer by Dr. Tolman, Dr. Henson closed the service by a few remarks, emphasizing what the speaker had said.

The board of trustees of the university held a called meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel on Monday afternoon, Mr. D. G. Hamilton, first vice-president, in the chair. The principal business for which the meeting was called was the report of a committee, of which Dr. Lorimer was chairman, appointed at the last meeting to negotiate with the Insurance Company terms of arrangement for the indebtedness of the university. The committee reported through its chairman, and the report was accepted and the committee discharged. This report we shall publish in full next week. For the present we will only say that the report recites an offer by the committee to negotiate, of the sum of \$200,000, as a discharge in full of the indebtedness. This offer, it appears by the report, was declined, and an answer returned which, as the report states, "involves the paying of about \$291,500, with a further amount of \$37,000, to be compromised, with accrued interest on that sum."

In view of this situation of affairs, Mr. A. J. Wise offered the following: WHEREAS, The amount demanded by the Insurance Company is more than this Board feels it has ability to raise in addition to the large amount needed for repairs, the completion of building, and a partial endowment, be it therefore

Resolved, That we recommend the calling of an educational convention to which the Baptist churches throughout the country shall be invited, to send their representative men as delegates, to whom the whole question at issue shall be presented, and the final decision of the convention of what ought to be done in the present circumstances shall be our guide in future action.

It is expected that this convention will be called by the Baptist ministers of Chicago, at their meeting to be held on Monday next.

The lecture-course now in progress at the University of Chicago is a highly successful one, in every way. It is due to the gentlemen who are rendering this important service to say that when invited by acting-president Lorimer to take part in the course, their consent was given cheerfully and cordially. This fact testifies to the interest of cultured and accomplished gentlemen, such as are named on this list, in the fortunes of the university, and their appreciation of the great service to every public interest it is rendering; and might render more and more if once freed from embarrassment, and fully equipped in all its departments. We trust that a testimony so influential will have weight with those who could afford this relief so quickly, if there were once "the willing mind." We have already made mention of the fact that the lecturers give this service gratuitously; it is for that reason so much the more to be valued. Feb 4/91

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Feb 4/91 Report of Committee.

Below we give the report read by Dr. Lorimer at the meeting of the trustees of the university held on Monday of last week:

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 1, 1886.

To Board of Trustees, University of Chicago: GENTLEMEN: We beg leave to report: Through Dr. Lorimer correspondence has been carried on with the creditor of the University of Chicago, but not with such issue as we had hoped. The letters exchanged have been courteous and friendly; but the offers we have been able to make have been declined. Hearing from a party, who it now appears had no authority to speak, that a cash proposal of \$150,000 would be considered, we tendered that sum, and subsequently by telegraph offered \$200,000.

Knowing that the Insurance Company to whom the University is indebted has sacred interests to guard, we tried in our correspondence to remember this, and to say nothing or propose anything that would even seem to overlook this fact. Perhaps an extract from a letter to Mr. De Witt, president of the company, will clearly indicate our attitude in the premises. Writing under date of Nov. 30, Dr. Lorimer said, "We come in just as any other buyer; only we feel that if such terms could be given us as would enable us to carry out Judge Douglas' wishes, and yet not wrong you" (the company) "that it would on the whole be more satisfactory to both parties than it would be to alienate the property from its original design even though more money might be realized." What we have tried all along has been to ascertain the terms of the creditor, and now that we have them we have not a word of criticism or of expostulation to offer. In a letter to Mr. D. G. Hamilton, Jan. 22, 1886, Mr. De Witt writes: "The Board" (Insurance Company) "has determined unanimously to hold the property at the price at which it was sold, and interest. If the University should at the proper time desire to arrange for a concession of the balance of our debt, this company, if no further trouble is made, would deal liberally." This decision involves the paying of about \$291,500, with a further amount of \$37,000 to be compromised, with accrued interest on that sum.

It is, of course, for this Board, and not for its committee, to determine whether negotiations should be carried further, and

whether the University could reasonably hope to meet the demands of its creditor; but there is one feature of the question that we trust may not be overlooked in coming to a decision. It must be remembered that the University has no funds of its own. Had the present administration found money in the treasury, it would for the sake of Judge Douglas' memory have paid promptly the judgment of the Board, and thus have avoided controversy. But the fact is, it inherited only bankruptcy. It is only through the generosity of friends that we are able to pay the sums already offered, and it is a matter of grave doubt whether the property for college purposes is worth more than \$200,000, and whether, could we induce our friends to give more, we would be justified in spending it on this property, when less expensive grounds and better buildings can be obtained at a more moderate outlay. A wealthy friend of the institution writes from the East, that he trusts the business judgment of this Board in determining what ought to be paid for the present site, but this very confidence should make us exceedingly careful in our decision. We are anxious to carry out Judge Douglas' plans; but as we see the case, a new element of responsibility enters, when we remember that in administering the fresh gifts of philanthropists we are under a solemn obligation to expend the same in the most judicious manner possible. Those among them, at least outside of Chicago, are not so much concerned about the location as they are in seeing established in this city a great university. They would like to have that done, and they rely on us to do it wisely and successfully. Respectfully submitted, GEO. C. LORIMER, Chairman.

Lecture at the University.

The order of the University course of lectures has been changed somewhat, on account of conflicting engagements of some of the lecturers. On Tuesday night, Feb. 2, Rev. Jenkyn Lloyd Jones, of All Soul's Unitarian church, lectured on Jean Francois Millet. After giving an account of his early life, the development of his artistic tendencies, his studies, and his struggle against a vitiated taste in art and in behalf of a true and natural, the lecturer devoted himself to the study of Millet's greatest painting, "The Sower." Pointing out its many beauties, he made it the text of a short exhortation to the students, to learn from the Sower energy, hope and trust, to sow generously, fearlessly, unwearingly, and above all to sow only that which would result in good. After the lecture fifty views of Millet's most famous works were shown by means of a stereopticon, and made a most delightful treat for the large audience. The lecture was especially enjoyable, as it was on a subject of which the average student learns only too little, and was eminently an educational one.

Feb 18/91 The University of Chicago.

The chapel was crowded on Tuesday night, Feb. 9, to listen to Prof. W. C. Richards, in his illustrated lecture on "The Charms and Claims of Science." The professor in his own felicitous way briefly reviewed the history of scientific progress, especially dwelling upon the marvelous advances made during the present century. The greater part of the evening, however, was devoted to experiments, with running explanations and comments by the lecturer. The experiments in electricity, with the aid of the Geissler tubes, were exceedingly beautiful, and some apparatus of the professor's own devising brought forth storms of applause.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

A NEW QUESTION OPENED UP.

The defendants in the suit brought by the Douglas heirs to recover property held by the Chicago University, filed an answer yesterday morning. The answer opens up a new point, and in it is contained the following allegation: "And this defendant says the said university has not at any time since it entered upon possession of the said property yielded possession of the same, or ceased for a moment to use the same for the purpose to which it was dedicated and granted by the said Douglas, but the same is now in use for the said purpose. And it denies that the defendant does not redeem the same, proceed to subdivide and sell said property to purchasers who will convert the same to secular use, for the reason that, as is set forth in said bill of complaint, the said insurance company can never itself acquire, and, therefore, can never convey a title which would allow said premises to be used for any other purpose than that for which it was dedicated, to-wit: for the purpose of a university. And in this behalf further says that such the streets adjoining and the lots abutting upon the express condition that the same were forever to have the advantage and prospect, and the value to be derived therefrom of being thus situated, as upon the open grounds of a park with the buildings of the university thereon; that such subdivision and sales were made before the execution of the said mortgage or trust deed to the said Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, and that it is chargeable with full record notice thereof, and that said mortgage or trust deed, and all purchasers and grantees thereunder, will take said premises subject to the rights of such adjoining properties and the owners thereof. "This defendant therefore denies that by its acts it has diverted the said property from its uses as a university."

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Certain statements have recently been made in the press of this city informing the public that the so-called friends of the University of Chicago have pronounced that institution sick past recovery, and that they are about to make ante-mortem preparations for transferring the remains to some suburban city of the dead.

I am aware that it has been the fashion of late years to speak of the university as "a disgrace to the city." How an institution of higher education, which has counted among its professors men of National reputation; which owns among its alumni scores of representative younger men scattered throughout this city and the Northwest; whose very building, unfinished as it is, is the most graceful bit of architecture of which this proud city can boast—how this university is a disgrace to Chicago I have never been able to understand.

That which has seemed to me a dishonor is that we have been in the habit of throwing the whole blame for the difficulties under which the university has struggled upon the Baptist denomination. It is quite true that they have, to a certain extent, merited the blame; that their fostering care has not always been characterized by wisdom; that the men whom they have chosen to represent them have succeeded in leading the university not out of but into ever deeper difficulties. I appeal through your columns to the hundreds of intelligent men and women of this city who, I believe, think and feel as I do on this subject. Shall we acquiesce in the flimsy paper negotiation which the authorities seem to consider sufficient to decide the question of the university debt? Can no man be found, outside of the Baptist denomination, if not in it, who is willing to go to Portland and discuss the indebtedness in the straightforward, face-to-face way which alone can satisfy the business-men of this city? If, after such negotiations, the amount of the indebtedness is then found to be greater than the Baptists venture unaided to attempt to raise, can we not, as citizens, be large-minded enough to put aside all questions of "blame" and lend a hand to aid them?

Do we so little prize all that the university has, despite its deep distresses, accomplished educationally? Do we so little care for the anguish of its faculty, brought now face to face with exile? Does it matter so little that students are planning to "go eastward," and are saying drearily day by day, "This is the end"? Do we so poorly apprehend the nature of an institution of learning—superior to human life in reality, and not inferior in capacity for acquiring wisdom by age and experience—as to imagine that, when the present institution has abandoned us, another can come in and take its place?

Certainly the time has come when, putting down all superstitious scruples, the citizens of Chicago ought to interfere—to save the university to the city—to compel the appointment of leaders who are experienced "educators" as well as eloquent "talkers"; to say, "Chicago does care for her only university almost as much as for her Exposition and Board of Trade; and, somewhere in her pockets, she still carries a little coin which she is willing to spend for the higher education of her sons and daughters." I appeal to the citizens of Chicago. LONGINUS.

Feb 28/91 The University of Chicago.

An extra lecture in the University course was delivered on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, by Mr. Charles H. Ham, U. S. Appraiser, on the subject of "Manual Training." Mr. Ham is an acknowledged authority on this subject, having contributed an article to the February Harper, and being the author of a book soon to be issued under the same imprint. After treating of education in general, he traced the progress of manual training, pointing out its effect upon individual and national life. Mr. Ham is something of an enthusiast on the subject, and claimed that every good would result from the universal adoption of manual training. In view of the present popular interest in that subject, the lecture was a very timely one.

Mar 4/91 EDUCATIONAL.

The University of Chicago.

The Christian Association of the university is also a missionary society, and holds monthly sessions in the parlors of the institution. On last Thursday evening the topic discussed was "City Missions." Addresses were made by several of the ladies and gentlemen present, who had made personal investigations in the departments of labor assigned to them for study. These were the general enterprise of city evangelization, the newsboys' work, the Chinese schools, the railroad chapels, Colonel Clarke's mission and the industrial schools. Afterward the secretary of the Chicago Baptist Mission Society, present by invitation, gave a brief survey of the mission work being attempted by the Baptists of the city. Especial interest was manifested in the down-town Tabernacle at 465 State street, and several volunteered to help in the work opening up at that point.

Washington Supper. If those who think that the University of Chicago is only an apology for a college, with but a few half-hearted students who haven't enterprise or money enough to go anywhere else, could have looked in at the Douglas House on the evening of Washington's Birthday, they would have been very suddenly undeceived. Ever since the establishment of the university, this Washington supper has been the event of the year, and this time it surpassed all expectations. The attendance was very large, the literary programme was well rendered, the college songs were given with a will, and there was nothing to bear out the funeral ideas of many. After the more substantial part of the feast, the President, Mr. F. J. Walsh, who next month represents Illinois in the Inter-State Oratorical Contest, introduced the class-speakers: Mr. L. M. Coy representing the seniors, Mr. S. O. Levinson the juniors, Mr. C. W. Brinstad the sophomores, and Miss Susie M. Dond the freshmen. Miss Flora J. Brayton spoke for the Young Ladies Department, making a most earnest plea for the continuance of co-education in the new university. That her audience was in sympathy was manifested by the hearty applause. The two literary addresses relative to the status of the

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rary societies, Tri-Kappa and Athenaeum, were represented by Messrs. T. R. Weddell and E. E. Ferris, after which Miss Gertrude Lichtstern spoke for the "Preps." Mr. J. D. Russell, '82, of the metropolitan press, appeared for the Alumni, after which Prof. J. D. S. Riggs, '78, represented the Faculty in a poetical effusion on "The Sleeping Beauty," which the readers of the STANDARD may soon be permitted to see. The Trustees were "toasted and roasted" by Dr. Henson in a speech which must have made a good many ears burn. Dr. Lorimer was to have closed the programme, but being unable to remain so late, was represented by a letter. The singing of college songs and other festivities prolonged the gathering until a late hour.

The Lecture.

The lecture of the week was delivered by Dr. Andrews, President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and was on "The Drift Area of North America." The Doctor succeeded in making a scientific subject very interesting, his own long experience and wide research having given him rare opportunities for investigation.

The University of Chicago.

On Tuesday evening, March 2, Prof. A. J. Sage, D.D., of the Seminary, lectured on "Pessimism." He showed that the tendency of modern times, being analytical and critical, is toward unbelief and pessimism. The pessimistic philosophy is illustrated by Schopenhauer, and pessimistic literature by George Eliot and Byron. To avoid such a melancholy state of mind one must accept those things which, owing to his mental constitution, he cannot help believing; faith in God and divine revelation follow or accompany this, and then comes belief in all things good. The lecture was a most instructive and thoughtful one, and has been pronounced by the students to be the climax of the series thus far.

The University of Chicago.

On Tuesday evening, March 9, Frank Gilbert, Esq., of the *Inter-Ocean*, lectured on "The Press: Its Work and Workers." Mr. Gilbert, after giving an interesting and humorous sketch of our earliest newspaper, the *Acta Diurna* of ancient Rome, showing that it was essentially like ours in matter and range, followed by a short history of the American press, discussed the modern newspaper in its aims, its needs and its possibilities. The editor must be an autocrat, and must not allow himself to be dictated to by the counting room or any other outside influence. At the same time, personal eccentricities must not be impressed upon the paper, but it must always stand for some great principle, political or moral. The editor must keep abreast of public opinion, and must be a man among men. The cardinal, ethical truth of journalism is to be true to the public, unswerving by any private interest. The editorial pen which has behind it profound conviction will do wonders. The secret of Horace Greeley's success as an editor was his sincerity. The press is a universal critic, a knight-errant, bound by the demands of an exacting profession to do battle for the right, to oppose prejudice, and to stand for truth and freedom.

se testified that his scheme carried with dents. Some portion of his remarks of such a time it is a nece.

The University of Chicago.

On Tuesday evening, March 16, Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D., of the Union Park Congregational church, lectured on "John Bright and English Politics." The lecturer opened with a discussion of the politics of England and America, and drew the conclusion that to occupy a leading position in English politics requires more ability than in our country.

John Bright began his political career early. After one defeat, he entered Parliament, and found there such men as Peel, Cobden, Disraeli, and Gladstone. His first speech was a sharp attack upon Gladstone, and was a clear, manly assertion of opinion and a fearless bearing of power in its stronghold. On account of ill health he had had no regular course of learning, but he had a well-endowed mind, was well up in English literature, had a good command of language, and a bountiful supply of sympathies and convictions. Mr. Bright's career has always been marked by an intelligent and profound interest in the welfare of the people. He found them in a miserable condition. There were millions of paupers, and in their advocacy he became a liberal. His convictions were a part of himself, and, in strong contrast with Disraeli, were never changed for mere expediency. He always sought the thing which was right, not what was popular or advantageous. His wit and humor served him well in his public life, and were unsparingly used on occasion. During his more than forty years of public life, his name has been associated affirmatively with all beneficent public measures. In the corn law campaign he did splendid service, and was a worthy coadjutor of Cobden. Ireland has always found in him a firm friend. He has favored the extension of the franchise, has always supported a peace policy, and has been a firm friend of education of the masses. While Gladstone has slowly and painfully climbed up to the convictions he holds to-day, Mr. Bright has held them from the first, as if by an inspiration from heaven.

The lecture was marked by vigor of thought and expression and was full of happy characterizations of men and politics. Examinations commenced Monday, and the term closes on Wednesday, the 24th. The spring term begins on Monday, March 29.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Meetings of the Board.

The trustees of the university have within the week held two important meetings, of which we shall speak with some measure of detail. The first, held on Wednesday, April 21, was called partly in the hope that before it should be held an expected visit to the city by Mr. De Witt, President of the Insurance Company to which the university debt is due, would have taken place, and that there might be something to report of an interview with him. It was learned, however, that he would not arrive until near the end of the present week. It is proper to say, in this connection, that recent statements of offers to him for adjustment of the debt, made in various papers, were wholly unauthorized, and without foundation.

Meantime, as the university year is drawing to a close, and as both faculty and students will be anxious to know what the future of the institution is likely to be, this subject also received attention. Realizing this, on his own part, and appreciating the importance of providing permanently for the position in the university held by him *ad interim* during most of the year, Dr. Lorimer read to the board the following letter: To the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN:—You will remember when you tendered me the position of president of the University of Chicago that obligations existing in other directions prevented me from accepting the important trust. But as you were then in no condition to invite an

entire stranger to assume leadership of your educational interests, and as but little could be done by any one toward redeeming the property from debt until some agreement could be arrived at with the creditor, I consented to serve you *ad interim*.

The time of this service approaches its close, and I send this communication to your body that you may be entirely free to take such action as the interests of the university may seem to demand. I shall complete the year's educational work, and then withdraw from the post which I have had the honor temporarily to fill. I desire that it should be distinctly understood that there is no reason growing out of my relation to the university to prevent you from selecting a permanent president at once. If your attention has been drawn to a suitable person for this office I will cheerfully cooperate with you in securing his services, and will hand over to him, if chosen, at any moment the trust which you have reposed in me.

Believing that you will appreciate the spirit that prompts this letter, and assuring you of my unabated interest in higher education in Chicago, I remain,

Yours faithfully, GEO. C. LORIMER.
University of Chicago, April 21, 1886.

Pending action upon this letter various members of the board expressed their high sense of the value of the service rendered by Dr. Lorimer to the university, even while taxed with his duties as pastor of a large city church, demanding of him such an outlay of capacity, time and strength. The expression was very decided that if Dr. Lorimer could feel it to be right for him to leave his church and accept the permanent charge of the university as his exclusive work, the board would be glad to renew the tender of the presidency made last autumn, but which he then felt obliged to decline. The action finally taken was in the adoption of the following resolutions, offered by Judge Doolittle:

Resolved, That the communication of Dr. Lorimer, as president of the university *ad interim*, just received, be placed on file and spread upon the records, with a deep sense and grateful appreciation of his sacrifices and services as such.

Resolved, That the subject of the presidency be referred to a committee of three members to be appointed by the char. who shall confer with Dr. Harper and report to this board at the earliest practicable day, with power to call a meeting of the board through the president.

In his remarks upon the letter read by him, Dr. Lorimer had called attention to the fact that his term of service *ad interim* closes with the present university year, and in this connection brought forward the name of Prof. W. R. Harper, of the seminary, given also in the second of the above resolutions. It is of course unnecessary to say that the connection of Dr. Harper's name with this presidency is by no act of his own. While on the point of accepting a position as head of a department in oriental study at Yale College, now in process of endowment, and the institution of which has been prompted chiefly by the desire to connect him with that great seat of learning—while feeling that in view of the purpose to which his life is devoted this affords an opening which he must not hastily decline, and while upon the point of accepting it, the subject of devoting himself instead to a new educational work connected with his own denomination was presented to him. In this proposal brethren of the seminary at Morgan Park have interested themselves, and for these reasons: (1) The very great importance and value of the university, in itself, and the unspeakable damage that must result from its loss to us as a denomination. (2) Its relation to the seminary, as the place where so many of our young ministers begin their education, and the crippling effect upon the seminary itself if this important auxiliary in its work goes out of existence. (3) The sorrow occasioned by the prospect that a young man with such capabilities of power and usefulness as Dr. Harper is known to possess may become

lost to our denominational work in education. The force of these considerations has also been felt by those members of the board, especially, who are interested in both institutions.

The committee called for in the resolutions of Judge Doolittle was made up of Dr. P. S. Henson, and Messrs. A. J. Wise and E. P. Vining. The board then adjourned, to meet again on the Friday following to hear the report of the committee.

There was a prompt and large attendance of trustees at the adjourned meeting on Friday. The committee to confer with Dr. Harper reported through Dr. Henson as follows:

We have conferred with Dr. Harper, whose name has been suggested in connection with the presidency, and, although upon the eve of accepting a most enviable position tendered him by the authorities of Yale College, we find him profoundly interested in the future of our university, and we are not without hope that if the voice of this board should call him to the direction of its affairs he might be induced to give the matter favorable consideration. As we are rapidly nearing the end of the period allowed us for the redemption of our university property, and also approach the end of our college year, and as the time has now fully come when something definite and decisive must be done, if ever it is to be done, our unanimous recommendation is that of Dr. Harper.

The subject of the adoption of this report and the election of Dr. Harper was fully considered, each member of the committee strongly sustaining the report, and speaking in decided terms of the favorable impression left by their conference with the gentleman named, and the views expressed by him as to the conditions under which, alone, he could accept such a trust, and as to the possibilities of rehabilitating the university in respect to its property and its financial condition generally. The result was the adoption of the report, and in the balloting that followed, the unanimous election of William R. Harper, Ph.D., to the presidency of the university. After some conference upon financial plans and measures, in which the business men of the board took the leading part, the board adjourned, in the expectation that perhaps another meeting will be held after the expected conference with Mr. De Witt.

It is wholly unwise to give publicity to proposed measures for the relief of the university while these are still in an inchoate and undetermined state. Very little of what has of late appeared in different papers of this nature is in the least reliable. Especially is it unfortunate that the names of wealthy and influential men, East and West, have been given in a way to indicate that they have pledged liberal sums for paying the university debt. Not one of these gentlemen has, at the present writing, been approached upon that subject, and the unauthorized naming of them in such a connection is inexcusable. It is possible to say at this moment, only, that every effort will be made to so meet and satisfy the claims of the university creditor, that the university may re-open next September under the same roof that has sheltered it so long, and that the present property may ultimately be secured to it in perpetuity and without incumbrance. Dr. Harper meantime has before him for decision a question of great moment to himself, as well as to our denominational work in education. Let him be remembered in the kindly thought, and in the prayers of his brethren.

The University of Chicago.

On Tuesday evening, April 20, Dr. J. H. Barrows, of the First Presbyterian church, delivered his lecture on "Samuel Adams." He claimed for him a much higher position and greater honor than is generally accorded him, as the man who developed the public sentiment of which Gen. Washington was the exponent. To his untiring industry and vigilance we are indebted far more than we know. Beside giving a masterly delineation of the life and character of Samuel Adams, Dr. Barrows also gave many interesting characterizations of his times and contemporaries.

The two literary societies, Tri-Kappa and Athenaeum, are preparing for a joint meeting, to be addressed by some prominent speaker not yet determined upon. Further notice will be given. Chapel orations by the seniors are now the order of the day. The Senior Scientific Society is closing up a year of most valuable work. Under the guidance of Prof. Higley they have pursued a most interesting course of investigations.

The University of Chicago.

Lectures have been delivered within the past three weeks by Oliver H. Horton, Esq., Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., and Prof. Plymmon S. Hays. Mr. Horton, who was one of the first graduates of the Law Department, lectured very interestingly on "The Common Law." Dr. Thomas had as his subject "The Successful Life," on which he discoursed very entertainingly and profitably to a large audience. Prof. Hays treated of "Food, Muscle, and Brain," more especially with reference to the cases of students.

The Sophomore Exhibition occurred Monday night, April 12, at the First church. There were six contestants, all of whom did credit to themselves and their instructors. The two prizes, of fifteen and ten dollars each, were awarded to Messrs. C. S. Thoms and G. L. Conley. Miss Julia R. Tolman, the only young lady on the programme, won for herself much praise for her production.

The University of Chicago.

On Tuesday evening, May 4, Rev. L. P. Mercer, of the New Church Temple, lectured on "What Books to Read." His original subject was "The Constitution and Development of Man," and the change was a most happy one, taken in connection with Dr. Parker's lecture this week on "Books and How to Use Them." The central thought of Mr. Mercer's lecture was "much reading of few books," and in furtherance of this idea he gave his idea of the few books which should constitute the nucleus of a library. The lecture was a very enjoyable one, and especially helpful to the student.

Senior vacation commences this week, and the class will now devote itself to the evolution of those master-works of thought which are to astonish the world on the sixteenth of June. The class, with commendable enterprise, is arranging for a revival of class-day, which has been only a tradition for three years past, and preparations for a field-day in connection are in active progress.

The Junior Exhibition of the class of '87 will occur at the First Baptist church on Thursday evening, May 13.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

At a meeting of the university board, held Wednesday, of last week, Mr. D. G. Hamilton presented in detailed form a statement as to possible terms of arrangement with the creditor. The least sum which the company to whom the debt is due will accept is \$275,000, with interest since the date of the foreclosure sale. After much consideration of the situation as thus disclosed, it was finally decided to appoint a committee of five members, with power. The duty of this committee was defined as follows:

1. To take into consideration all pending litigation relative to the title of the university, and to enter into arrangements with the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company for the settlement and defense of all pending suits.

2. To secure from said insurance company a lease or other arrangement by which the university can occupy said premises for five years, with privilege to the university of repurchasing said premises during said term at a fixed price.

3. To report to the board a definite plan for raising funds to meet the current expenses of the university, and to repurchase the property, and such further matters touching the future of the university in its present location as the committee shall deem proper.

The committee as chosen were Messrs. D. G. Hamilton, G. C. Walker, E. P. Vining, A. J. Wise, and C. W. Needham.

On the Saturday following the board met again, at which time the following letter was read from Dr. Harper:

To the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: The notification of my election as President of the university of Chicago was duly received. I desire to assure you that I have been deeply moved by the action of your board, and that I appreciate most heartily the confidence which it implies.

To the friends who suggested my name, and to you who so kindly acted upon the suggestion, I am sincerely grateful for the honor you have done me.

At the first mention of the matter I did not suppose it would take definite shape even in my own mind; but influenced by those for whose judgment I have great respect, I have given it a most serious consideration.

You will allow me, perhaps, to say that for some months I had been considering the question of a call to a professorship in Yale College, and had practically decided to accept the same before my name was mentioned in connection with your university. So great, however, was my interest in the educational work of our denomination, and particularly in the future of the university, that I was entirely willing to consider the propriety of undertaking the work which you proposed to me.

For two weeks I have carefully and prayerfully studied the situation. I realize as never before the necessity of this work, its importance and the great success which must ultimately attend it. I have been strangely and strongly drawn toward it. Yet, in view of all the circumstances in the case, I am compelled to say, though reluctantly, that I do not see my way clear to accept the great responsibility involved in the position. Although my life work, thus far, has been in a different direction, I can conceive that under certain circumstances it would have been my duty to turn aside from it to a work more pressing. But, everything considered, it is my earnest conviction that for me to accept the position so kindly tendered, would be a mistake.

Trusting that you may be divinely guided in the important trust which has been committed to you, I remain yours most respectfully, W. R. HARPER.

Morgan Park, May 6, 1886.

The letter of Dr. Harper was received and ordered spread upon the record. The committee appointed at the Wednesday meeting, Mr. D. G. Hamilton, chairman, next reported through Mr. Needham as follows:

To the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago:

Your committee appointed May 4, 1886, with power:

First—To take into consideration all pending litigation relative to the title of the University of Chicago, and to enter into arrangements with the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company for the settlement and defense of all pending suits.

Second—To secure from said insurance company a lease or other arrangement by which the university can occupy said premises for five years, with privilege to the university of repurchasing said premises during said term at a fixed price.

Third—To report to the board a definite plan for raising funds to meet the current expenses of the university, and to repurchase the property, and such further matters touching the future of the university in its present location as the committee shall deem proper.

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versity property; and to enter into arrangements with the Union Mutual Insurance Company for the settlement and defense of all pending suits.

Second—To secure from said Insurance Company a lease, or other arrangement by which the University can occupy said premises for five years with the privilege to the University of re-purchasing said premises during said term at a fixed price.

Third—To report to this board a definite plan for raising funds to meet the current expenses of the University and to re-purchase the property, and such further matters touching the future continuation of the University in its present location as this committee shall deem proper; respectfully report:

That we believe it should be the policy of this Board of Trustees to pursue a careful and business-like course, attempting no compromise of just liabilities, heretofore or hereafter incurred; and that this board should emphatically adopt this as its line of policy, and upon this theory we approached the president of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; and the substance of our conference is embodied in the following report and recommendations, the Insurance Company donating under the terms herein set forth the excess of its decree over and above the amount by it demanded.

We further believe that the work of raising the funds necessary to redeem and re-establish the university can be accomplished within one year, and that the policy herein suggested is in accord with a decided public sentiment in favor of prompt and earnest action.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following:

First—That all contention between the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, and the University, be entirely discontinued, and that the University give to said Insurance Company all proper assistance in securing the application of the property pledged by the University to the payment of the claims of said company and use its best endeavors to obtain a discontinuance of all suits affecting the title to said property.

Second—That arrangements be entered into between the said insurance company and the university, permitting said university to hold said property until July 1, 1887, with the privilege of redeeming said property on or before said date for three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) cash. That the university pay to said insurance company on or before August 10, 1886 ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be retained by said insurance company as, and for rent of said premises during the further occupancy thereof by the university, in the event that said premises are not redeemed by July 1, 1887; but in case said premises are redeemed within said time, then and in such case said ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) shall be applied as part payment of said three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) leaving a balance of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars (\$290,000) to be paid.

Third—That in case said premises are redeemed as aforesaid, the university accept the proposed donation by said insurance company, of the balance of its decree against the university, and that it shall be expressly stipulated and be conditioned, that said premises shall not, in any manner, or at any time be encumbered or alienated by the university.

Fourth—That there be raised by subscriptions for the university, first, the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be paid on or before the first day of August next, with which to meet the item of rent above mentioned; second, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), payable on or before April 1, 1887, to be used as follows:

For redeeming property from insurance company	\$290,000
For current expenses	10,000
For repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds, purchase of apparatus, etc.	50,000
For foundation of endowment fund	150,000

Total.....\$500,000

All subscriptions to this fund to be expressly conditioned upon the whole sum being subscribed, and payable upon the certificate of this board that the whole amount is subscribed by responsible parties.

Fifth—That action be taken requiring an annual report to be made by this board of the financial condition of the University, expressly stating how and where the endowment funds of the university are invested.

Which report shall be published for the information of all parties interested therein. That an effort be made to secure the passage of a law by the Legislature of this state at its next session, requiring institutions holding endowment funds to make a full report each year to the Probate Court of the county wherein such institution is situated, stating the amount of such funds, where and how and upon what security the same are invested, such report to be a matter of public record, the court to have such general control as may be deemed proper to insure the stability of such funds.

Sixth—That the management and control of the educational work of the university be under the charge and supervision of the president and faculty of the university; that the management of the finances, and fixing the compensation of the faculty, and employees of the university shall be under the control and direction of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees; such committee to keep regular and faithful record of all their transactions, which shall be read to the full board at their next regular meeting; the executive committee to be composed entirely of members of the board engaged in general business.

Seventh—That, while a majority of the trustees are to be of the Baptist denomination as required by the express provisions of the special charter, we believe it to be for the largest success of the institution that the working membership of the board should be essentially representative citizens of the city of Chicago, of well known interest in educational work, without special regard to denominational lines, so that the university may be, what we believe it was originally intended, a university with its denominational majority so fixed as to prevent contention, but undenominational in its work and teaching, and in every sense an institution of learning, commanding the support and patronage of all citizens of the Northwest.

Eighth—That this board does hereby pledge itself unreservedly and unalterably to the maintenance of the University of Chicago in its present location, and the redemption of the property originally donated to it by its benefactor, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. And in so doing we insist that there should be on the part of every officer and member of the board and faculty unqualified loyalty and devotion to this purpose.

D. G. HAMILTON,
CHARLES W. NEEDHAM,
E. P. VINING,
A. J. WISE.

After due consideration the report was accepted and its suggestions adopted. The same committee was continued, under a resolution of instructions to carry out the plan in the report for raising the debt, and to prepare for recommendation to the board such other measures as may be needful in placing the university in good working condition. The committee is authorized to add to its number four other members to assist in putting these instructions in effect. The plan proposed has the merit of being a definite and distinct scheme for not only paying the existing debt, but laying the foundation of what shall ultimately be made an adequate endowment. It has been arranged in consultation with President DeWitt, of the Insurance Company to which the debt is due, and has his full approbation. We trust

it will be made the basis of a resolute effort to place the university, at last, in that career of prosperity for which, in its behalf, so many have for so long a time hoped against hope.

Dr. Harper's letter indicates sufficiently his decision, as regards the presidency of the university. He has given the proposal made to him the earnest consideration its importance has claimed of him. In the circumstances, those with whom he has advised fully approve his decision, although deeply regretting its necessity. He will not, we are happy to say, be entirely separated from the educational work here. He is to retain a place upon the seminary faculty, and in the month of January, of each year, will give the following courses of lessons to the classes: one in the Psalms, one in Isaiah, one on the condition

Messianic prophecies, one in the English Old Testament;—about twenty-five recitations in each. It is expected that Prof. Ira M. Price, who returns soon from Germany where he has spent the last two years in study, will be made instructor in Hebrew; this with Prof. Harper's co-operation filling the vacant place. Prof. Price has, like Dr. Harper, "a genius for teaching," as shown by his work in the Hebrew summer schools, and is a most competent and finished linguistic scholar.

Concerning the election of Prof. W. R. Harper to the presidency of the University of Chicago, the *Independent* expresses itself thus courteously and cordially:

The story that a wealthy and generous Cleveland gentleman has offered to give, or secure, the quarter of a million necessary to obtain possession for the Chicago University of its forfeited property, is not yet true, though we hope it may prove so. That sum would leave the University absolutely without any endowment, except the generous amount which might be expected from tuition. Prof. William R. Harper was last Saturday elected president of the University, and his proven executive powers make the election a most suitable one. But we cannot expect him to leave his beloved Hebrew work, wherein he has achieved his distinction, unless he can be assured that the half-million required for purchase and the beginning of an endowment can be had. Besides, Yale College has its eye on Prof. Harper; and an effort is now making to secure funds to endow a University Chair of Semitic Languages, to be filled by him. We can imagine that such a position, which would leave him free to give his time to his own chosen studies, would be more agreeable to him than the difficult administrative work of a college president. No man can run Chicago University and do any studying. Indeed, the conduct of the best established college is a task requiring great self-denial in any man who has an honest ambition to advance human learning. *May 6/86*

The *Examiner*, also, gratifies many friends this way, in saying:

We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Harper, but we know him to have graduated at Yale College, that he is about thirty-five years old, has made himself eminent as a Hebraist, has the gift of knowing how to teach, rare executive ability, and a national reputation. He could not be called to a more important position. There is no city on this continent that more needs and deserves a first-class University, under the auspices of the Baptist people, than does the city of Chicago, and there never was a better opportunity for wealth to do a noble and enduring service, than in giving it such an endowment as would make it a great educational power throughout the West. If Dr. Harper can see a reasonable hope of its having such an endowment, it would be hard to imagine a service to which he might better devote his life than that which would be found in its presidency.

May 20/86 University of Chicago.

The prize exhibition of the Junior Class was held on Thursday evening, May 13, at the First Baptist church, President Lorimer presiding. The participants were Miss Carrie Haigh, upon "The Angel of Assassination," Mr. A. M. Cooley, whose subject was "Cromwell and the Puritans," Miss Mary W. Thomas, upon "Practical Education," Mr. S. A. Levinson, "The Individual and the People," Mr. E. J. Shaw, "The Jews," and Mr. R. G. Hall, whose subject was "Radicalism." The first prize was awarded to Mr. Hall, and the second to Mr. Shaw. The exercises were of marked interest, the Schubert quartette furnishing the music.

University of Chicago. May 27/86

A. K. Parker, D.D., lectured on May 11 on "Books, and How to Use them." He advocated discrimination in the choice of books and thoughtfulness and care in their perusal. While disclaiming all intention of adding another to the many "lists of books which should be read," he mentioned those which no library should lack. The last lecture of the course was given by Dr. Lawrence, of the Second Baptist church, on Tuesday evening, May 18, on "Studies in Art." The lecturer took his audience with him through the famous galleries of Europe, painted the pictures before them, and with rare clearness and skill pointed out the real principles of art appreciation and criticism.

This brought to an end a course almost unsurpassable, and one which has proved of infinite advantage to the students of the university and those of their friends who chose to avail themselves of it. After the lecture by Dr. Lawrence the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A number of gentlemen eminent in their various professions have kindly favored the students and friends of the University of Chicago by giving their services in our lecture course; and whereas, we desire to express our appreciation of their kindness and our enjoyment of a course so remarkable for its uniform excellence and brilliancy, therefore,

Resolved, That our most hearty and sincere thanks be tendered to the gentlemen who have lectured before us for their valuable services in making the series so enjoyable, so instructive, and especially so helpful to us as students.

June 7/86 University of Chicago.

We hope to have the privilege of publishing entire, soon, the baccalaureate sermon of acting-president Lorimer, at his own church on last Sabbath morning. For this reason we make no attempt at reporting it here. The attendance was very large, students and faculty being present, with representative trustees. The aim of the sermon was clearly to set forth the value of justice, alike as an element in character, and in the conduct of human affairs; the text being taken from the account in Matthew of the crucifixion of our Lord, the nineteenth verse of the chapter: "When he [Pilate] was set down on the judgment seat, his wife sent unto him, saying, Have thou nothing to do with that just man." It is evidently the conviction of the preacher that there needs to be a revival of the sentiment of justice: or rather a reinstatement in human conviction and in human life of the principle of justice. He would trace much of the social disturbance of the present time to the fact that while men are often moved by worthy sentiment, and often manifest other high qualities, they fail in this. It was a view of approved character and of right conduct, deserving of the attention given to it in this sermon to a body of students. The words of the eloquent preacher made strong impressions and will be remembered.

THE STANDARD will report in full, next week, the various exercises of the university commencement: these consisting of addresses by graduates of the preparatory department on Monday evening, trustee meeting, class-day and field-day on Tuesday afternoon, alumni anniversary and supper on Tuesday evening, and the addresses of the university graduates, alike in the literary and the law departments, on Wednesday, at Central Music Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Commencement.

The First Baptist church was comfortably filled on Monday evening, June 14, on the occasion of the commencement of the preparatory department of the university. Prof. Riggs presided, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, whose two sons were among the graduates, leading in prayer. There were fourteen graduates, three of them ladies. The literary exercises were very creditable to the participants and to the institution. "America's Mission" was the theme discussed by John S. Doud. "Ships" was Miss Lena E. Johnson's topic. "Cicero's Defence" was given by John C. Haugon, an original translation from the Latin. Gertrude Lichstein chose for her subject "Echoes." M. Ulysses Falter spoke of "Cicero, the Politician and the Man." "The Grandeur of Self-Sacrifice" was Miss Helen N. Turner's theme. "Eolus and Neptune," with further original work in translation, was rendered by Edgar J. Goodspeed. The Oriental quartette furnished the music for the occasion. If we are to judge of the immediate prosperity of a college by the strength of its entering class, the prospects for the college year of '87, supposing the class to remain almost, if not wholly, intact, is excellent.

Class-Day.

The class-day exercises occurred Tuesday afternoon on the university campus. The Senior class appeared in the open air on an extemporized stage, each graduate clothed in the Oxford gown and cap. E. R. Rundell presided and made the opening address. The "Spoon Oration" was pronounced by L. M. Coy. Mr. G. F. Holloway highly entertained his auditory with "The Class History." Mr. T. R. Weddell recited the "Epic." H. J. Farber greatly amused all present by his "Illustrated Lecture," with striking portraits of university notables. Guy Brockway gave the usual class "Prophecy." G. E. Newcomb presenting the "Resolutions." The "Farewell Address" was spoken by E. A. Buzzell, after which the exercises closed with a class song, composed by H. J. Farber. Excellent music was furnished by the band. In spite of the inclement weather, which necessitated a postponement of the athletic sports, the afternoon was a very enjoyable one.

Meeting of the Trustees.

The Trustees met on Tuesday afternoon at the university parlors, Mr. D. G. Hamilton presiding. The only business done was the conferring of degrees as described in the account of commencement below, on recommendation of the faculty through acting-president Lorimer. Other business was put over to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 29th inst., at which time also a report is expected from the committee charged with the duty of putting in execution the plan for financial relief adopted at the meeting of the Board held some weeks since.

Graduating Addresses.

The audience in Central Music Hall was somewhat less than is usual at the university commencement; in main part owing, no doubt, to the fact that the Chicago Baptist Association was in session at the same time. Prayer was offered by Dr. E. B. Hulbert, of the theological seminary. The orations were as follows: Salutory, "Pilgrim Puritans"—Jennie Isetta Gibson. "The Irrepressible Conflict"—Guy Brockway. "What Next?"—Edwin Richard Rundell. "Ethics in Education"—Thomas Robinson Weddell. "The Hero's Power"—George Frederick Holloway. "Hamilton and the Nation"—Edgar Augustus Buzzell.

"The Tendency to Universality"—William Leonard Burnap.

"Our Foreigners"—Lincoln Manchester Coy.

"The Heroic in Character"—August Gordon Anderson, Jr.

Valedictory, "Modern Civilization"—George Eddy Newcomb.

Other names upon the programme were Rufus Arthur Sage, Francis James Walsh, and Henry J. Furber. The class numbered thirteen in all, of whom ten received the degree of A.B., and three, Messrs. Anderson and Furber, and Miss Gibson, that of B.S. The following degrees were also conferred by the president, with authority of the trustees:

M. A. in Course—Frank Humboldt Clark, William Wallace Cole, Jr., Susan Esther Colver, Elizabeth Cutting Cooley, William Milton Corkey, Andrew Judson Fisher, Henry Frederick Fuller, James Patterson Gardner, William Dwight Gardner, John Cook Hopkins, John Milne Russell, Lucius Weisschen.

M. Ph. in Course—William Marshall Ege, Ruth May Edgerton Gardner, Robins Storer Mott.

M. S. in Course—Charles Sellers Brown, William Arthur Gardner.

Ph. D. in Course—James Eugene Hamilton, William Alonzo Stanton, Gould Jefferson Travis.

Prizes were announced as follows: First junior honorary prize, Robert G. Hall, Jr.; second, E. J. Shaw. Mr. Hall will consequently represent the university at the next inter-collegiate contest. Sophomore declamation prize, \$15, C. S. Thoms; second prize, \$10, Geo. L. Conley. First prize for senior essay on "Paternalism and Individualism in Popular Government," \$50, E. A. Buzzell; second prize, \$25, T. R. Weddell.

After the usual address in Latin, accompanying the conferring of degrees, Dr. Lorimer addressed the graduating class, in substance as follows:

When Napoleon I. was thundering before the walls of Berlin, Fichte uttered the memorable words, "Educate! Educate!" The power and result of this thought the world saw at Sedan. The principle involved in the utterance of Fichte is everywhere recognized, and men and women who have themselves been denied the privilege of education, have confessed its worth and given of their wealth in order that others might receive what they themselves never enjoyed. In the brief time yet remaining to us, I desire to impress upon your minds three thoughts in connection with this subject.

First of all, as you go forth from student life, I would have you remember that you are to continue to educate yourselves. There is much yet before you in that direction. We have all heard of that young man, who, on receiving his diploma immediately telegraphed to his mother the single word, "Educated." It may be doubted whether there was not something of satire in the message. This point was well understood by the old father who, as his son returned home at the end of his freshman year, said, "Well, my boy, what do you know?" "Everything, father, everything." "So," said the old man, "then you must go to school for another year." At the close of the sophomore year the boy came home again. On questioning him, the old man discovered that the boy "knew" more than everything, and he therefore concluded to send him back again to school. The junior year passed, and the boy came home. "How now, my boy," said the old man, "what do you know now?" "I am a little discouraged, father," said the boy, "I don't know as much as I did last year." "H'm," said the father, "Betsey Jane, the boy is making excellent progress; he don't know as much as he did last year. I guess we'll have to send him back to college again." The senior year passed, and the boy came home with the class honors. "Well, my boy, you've finished; and what do you know?" "Father, I believe I don't know anything." "Thank God," cried the old man, tossing his hat into the air, "the boy says he don't know anything; at last his education is completed." Socrates, with all his wisdom, declared that he knew more than other men only in this: he knew that he knew nothing. So will you find it as you go on. Questions which some of you have so clearly solved to-day, and which you think you fully understand, you will find to be deeper and broader than you have yet dreamed, and will discover that they are baffling the profoundest thinkers of our time. You have stood, like the philosopher, upon the shore, gathering a handful of pebbles; the boundless

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Besides continuing to educate yourselves it is your duty to show yourselves the friends of education. Many men, becoming absorbed in the business of life, forget the duty and privilege of making possible to others what they have enjoyed. In whatever way your education makes possible to you a larger measure of success, you are bound to employ the means and influence in your possession to promote education as a blessing to others and an assurance of safety to the state. Upon you and the class of educated men which you will represent, falls especially the duty of being always and everywhere the friends, not only of the common schools, but of that higher education the advantages of which you have received.

Besides these two thoughts,—that you are to continue to educate yourselves, and that you are to show yourselves the friends of education—I charge you, in the third place, to justify your ever having been educated at all. Vindicate the judgment of your teachers, your friends, and yourselves that it is not a waste of time and money to make the sacrifice necessary to complete a university course. The world wants to know if the higher education pays. It is for you to show that it pays. Such had been at one time the conduct and career of college men who have gone from England to Australia, that word came back to England entreating that no more college men be sent thither. It is complained that to the "three R's" of the schools, Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic is now added a fourth, *Rascality*. It is for you to vindicate the higher education, by being of service to your generation. I charge you to remember this always; and like the good knight, of whom one of your number spoke this morning, *sans peur et sans reproche*, so be you, knights of true culture, ever without fear and without reproach. And may God bless you, and go with you as you pass out into the life before you.

The class having secured their diplomas and retired, Dr. Lorimer addressed the audience in a few closing words, of which we report the substance. After some remarks upon the relation of educational establishments to the rise and progress of nations and states, speaking particularly of some of the great American colleges, and their place in our national history, he proceeded to speak of Chicago and its university:

We are older than Boston was when Harvard was founded. Our resources are ample to do more than we have ever yet done. The objection that the present foundation is sectarian, is an unfair representation. The charter of the university gives a prominence to one denomination; but an institution that admits all creeds to its boards of control and its professional staff, cannot, with propriety, be set down as sectarian. Brown has a similar foundation, and its workings have given satisfaction. Yale is probably less liberal than our own university, and yet it is not decried as sectarian. During the entire history of our institution it is probable that the creed of no one has ever been offensively urged; nor can an instance be shown where Baptists, as such, took one side of a question and the remaining members of its board of management another. I should prefer that the present arrangement stand; but rather than see the germ of a great school destroyed forever, I would even abandon the existing plan and have all on an equal footing. I am not in favor of a dog-in-the-manger policy. If Baptists have lost all heart in the matter, if they have no ambition to have the name of the denomination, in future, associated with the cause of higher education in this city, then let those who have heart and ambition do the needed work; on one condition, however, that the school should continue to be thoroughly religious and evangelical. This condition I am led to insist on because education, apart from ethical and Christian culture, is defective, and at times pernicious. We need to have more morality and piety in our institutions of learning, not less, and I would not willingly assist in trying to found one where godlessness, infidelity and atheism were to be commended and inculcated."

Dr. Lorimer closed his address with an earnest tribute to the faithfulness and cheerful co-operation of the faculty during the time of darkness and uncertainty, to which the audience responded with hearty ap-

plause. He spoke of his desire, during the past year, only to fill a temporary vacancy, and in the capacity of president *pro tempore*, to do what lay in his power to conserve the interests of the university. He hoped that by next September a "genuine president" would be at the head of affairs, and that new blood and new life would be infused "Though," said he, "no better blood can be found than courses in the veins of our present faculty." He expressed the hope that all would be enabled to see and to do their duty toward the university. Dr. Lorimer's address was listened to with marked attention, and his words elicited frequent and hearty applause, the audience evidently being in sympathy with the sentiments of the speaker.

The President's Levee.

The parlors of the university were thrown open in the evening for a reception and levee, at which a most pleasing evening was spent by a large number of the friends of the university, and of its retiring president *pro tempore*. The class graduating this year have an excellent record, and their addresses at commencement afforded much gratification. The topics selected showed that they have been observant of passing events, the social and economical questions now agitating the country being made subjects of frequent allusion, even where they were not more or less exclusively the theme. The audience were left to judge of their attainments chiefly from the style and delivery of their orations, most of which showed the effects of good training and steady application. The incoming senior class numbers less than the departing one, but the incoming junior class is larger, numbering fifteen, and the sophomore larger still, eighteen. The preparatory department supplies a good freshman class for next year, alike in numbers and in promise. So far as internal matters are concerned the university was never in better condition.

SHALL THE UNIVERSITY BE DENOMINATIONAL?

An article in the Chicago *Tribune* of last Saturday morning is quite sure to command the attention of those interested in the fortunes of the University of Chicago. The substance of the article is in its first sentence, to this effect: "It has at last been determined by several influential supporters of the recent re-organization of the Chicago University to take it out of Baptist control and place the institution on a broad non-sectarian basis, so that it will appeal to the people of Chicago as a whole for support." Further on it is stated that the "movement" has now among its advocates a "majority of the executive committee of the board of trustees, a fair proportion of the trustees themselves, and, it is claimed, a large majority of the alumni."

Now, it is quite clear that no man can be in a position to speak for the "large majority of the alumni" on such a question as this, so that this part of the statement is of course purely conjectural, based on some individual opinion, and worth just as much and no more as any other mere opinion. The alumni have never expressed themselves upon this subject otherwise than as here and there the matter may have been a subject of conversation. The alumni of the univer-

sity are not only distributed over all this country, but are found in a good many foreign countries. A very large proportion of them are either Baptist ministers or in other ways connected with Baptist churches; of these the number who would favor the making of the university what is called "non-sectarian" must be small indeed. Neither has the subject been before the board of trustees or its executive committee. What two or three alumni of the university, living in Chicago, may conjecture as to the sentiment of "a majority of the alumni," or here and there a committeeman or a trustee may in a like way conjecture as to the views of his associates—all this is of no account, whatever, in a question of policy affecting so many interests as are involved in this of the denominational character of the University of Chicago.

To the spirit of the article in the *Tribune* we have no objection to make. Except for its somewhat rash way of building broad statements on a very narrow foundation of facts, we have nothing to say in the way of criticism as to the manner of presenting and arguing the question. Nor do we think that Baptists ought to feel surprised that the question is thus brought to public attention. Efforts to meet the present crisis in the affairs of the university are limited to a very few individuals, and they, we are sorry to say, do not, as they seek the co-operation of others, even in the donation of very moderate sums of money to meet a present exigency, find the response they have a right to expect. If Baptists claim the university as denominational, in any true meaning of the word, naturally, they are expected by those who are not Baptists to be seen in the front of every effort made to save the institution. If they are not found there, they have no right to complain if questions of the nature of this one comes face to face with them, and in an attitude of warning and of reproach.

We have a right to ask, however, that the question itself shall be fairly treated, and, before decision, all that is in it be fully taken into account. Now, the simple truth of the matter is that the University of Chicago is not, and never has been "sectarian." Earnest and thorough-going Baptists have often complained that it is not even as "denominational" as it should be. The mass of intelligent Baptists, however, have been quite satisfied that it should be Baptist in the same way as Yale is Congregational, or as Princeton is Presbyterian. Nor has the denominational feature of the university ever, in the whole course of this troubled history, been in the smallest degree an element or occasion of discord. What Dr. Lorimer said on commencement day as to this is strictly true. Among the most influential managers of university affairs, in years past, have been gentlemen connected with other denominations or with no denomination. These gentlemen have never complained, nor ever had the smallest occasion to complain, that denominational interests or claims were put forward in a way to embarrass. In fact, the

denominational feature in the organization has very seldom been the subject of even allusion, and where such allusion has been made, it has been as often as any way in expressions of entire approval on the part of trustees not Baptists, of the idea that an institution of this class should be put in relation with some Christian denomination, and entire willingness that this denomination in the present case should be the one selected and named by Senator Douglas himself.

The argument in the article we are considering in favor of the change proposed, while assuming what we have just shown is not the fact, urges also what we are sorry to say is too much the fact, that Baptists are not now, and for some time have not been, co-operating as they should. Now, as to this, what would probably be the effect upon the denomination itself, if influential papers, like the *Tribune*, accepting the constitution of the university as it is, and if wealthy friends of education in Chicago and elsewhere, not Baptist in their denominational relations, were to say: "Here is an institution, located at the most desirable point in the city which of all others in the Northwest should be foremost in every noble and worthy enterprise, education as chief of all. It offers to citizens of Chicago of all religious views and relations opportunity for ample representation in the board of managers and the board of instruction. The charter forbids that in the work of the institution, and in the distribution of its privileges and honors there shall be any "religious test" of any kind whatever. Its constitution, its spirit, its organic laws are as liberal as those of any like institution, anywhere in the land. Let us all join in making it worthy of the city whose name it bears, worthy of these great states from which it shall draw its students and throughout which it shall make itself felt in educational stimulus and guidance." What effect might not be hoped for from such an utterance as this, on the denomination which has never lost its interest in the university, but only lost heart and hope after so many years of disaster and disappointment? A magnanimous daily press, here in Chicago, as concerns this question, and a truly "liberal" spirit in those citizens who have wealth and intelligence, would do more to put a new face on the affairs of the university than any other one thing, than all other things that could be named.

Let it not be forgotten, meanwhile, that there are interests involved in this question of a change in the chartered relations of the university which ought to be sacred. Senator Douglas had a reason, one very important to him, for selecting the Baptist denomination as that which should be especially named in the charter. An act such as this, by a man now dead yet whose memory we are all bound to honor, is not to be treated lightly. This itself is no small part of the trust which those who interest themselves in the fortunes of the university are bound to guard. It is also true that by far the largest part of all the money which during the history of the university has been contributed to it was by

T. W. GOODSPEED,
J. A. SMITH.

Baptists. Whether the funds so supplied were wisely administered or not, and whoever may be at fault that so much of it has been lost, the faith of the university stands pledged to these donors just the same. They gave to it as an institution standing in special relations with their denomination. They have vested rights, good in the court of honor and equity, whether good in the court of law or not. These are considerations which ought to weigh with men who in all business concerns look upon obligations of personal honor as more binding than any mere statute can ever be.

In concluding this article we must, in a word, ask our Baptist brethren to consider seriously what a question such as this which has now been publicly put forward necessarily imports for them. We have often urged this most important educational interest upon their attention. We ask them once more to consider it, pressed upon them now by all the force of the imminent exigency which must be met now, or never.

SECULARISM IN EDUCATION.

Indications are not wanting that a time may come, and perhaps soon, when those interested in the right religious training of the young, in this country, will find themselves face to face with the alternative of secularism or denominationalism in education. A class of influences, represented in papers of wide circulation and great power in the domain of popular opinion, is evidently gaining ground, more especially in the West, hostile to the admission of any religious element whatever in any of the schools, from lower to higher. The source of these influences is partly the growing infidel element imported from foreign countries, and only too successful in its work of propagandism amongst our own people; partly political, occasioned by the eager desire of political leaders to conciliate the foreign-born voter; and partly it is due to a too easy yielding by Christian people themselves to the idea that religion in education is the same thing, in effect, as sectarianism in education, and that fair and just treatment of all classes of people amongst us makes it right that the schools should be wholly secular.

This subject, since those who favor secularism in education succeeded in their effort to throw the Bible out of the public schools, and to prohibit religious exercises there of any sort whatever, has had less of attention than was at one time the case. Yet no one who watches the course of events can fail to see that secularists in education are completely carrying the day, so far as the public schools are concerned; so much so that on a late occasion the president of the Chicago Board of Education felt entirely safe in forbidding the offering of prayer at a high-school anniversary, although held in a Christian house of worship. The secularists in education have the public schools, in the respect now considered, entirely under their control, and the young scholar there is as completely untouched by

members of the faculty and students.

any religious influence as if religion had no existence. The text-books, even, are carefully watched in this interest, while a book of that class which even exposes the physical mischief of strong drink, is not in some instances allowed to go to the pupil's hands without protest on the part of those interested in the liquor-trade.

A like movement for wholly secularizing state universities, a few years ago, failed for the time being. At present the faculties of most of these important schools include religious men of decided character and Christian principle who insist on doing their whole duty by those under their care. Yet as regards these institutions the religious people of the country have no guarantee, of any kind, that any such desirable state of things will continue. The influence they can have in determining the character of the state universities in this respect is only indirect and casual. The control of these universities is in the hands of the state government, which itself is subject to all those influences which shape the politics of the country. At any time the same course pursued as respects the public schools may be adopted here. Such a thing is possible as that the door of admission to the faculty in any state university shall be closed against the Christian teacher, while the same prohibition as regards religious exercises of any sort shall be in force as now in the schools where the children of our families are taught.

The simple truth of the matter is that the only guarantee for the preservation of any religious element at all in American education, is in the fidelity to their high trust of the various Christian denominations. And the only way in which they can discharge this trust is by founding and sustaining institutions of the several grades in education whose character in the respect now considered they can control. We are not urging, at all, that Christian people shall withdraw their interest from any class of schools, of whatever grade, sustained by the state. They should feel that in these schools they have the interest that is common to all classes of the people, and that also which belongs to them as Christians. They should use their influence as voters, and as officials, if called to positions of that character in this connection, to have the schools and the universities in all respects, religious and secular, such as the welfare of the youth of our country and of the country itself, demands. What they are to do, however, directly and influentially, in behalf of a religious element in general education they must do in schools of their own.

This is not a plea for sectarianism in education. It is no part of the idea we are here urging that a young man attending a Baptist or a Presbyterian college or university, or a college or university founded or controlled by any other denomination, shall find himself, as is the case in Catholic schools, subject to a system of artful proselytizing from the time he enters till the time he leaves. Those who imply, in their plea in behalf of secularism in education, that the object of

Baptist university is to make Baptists, or of a Methodist university to make Methodists, either forget or conveniently disregard the immense difference, alike in spirit and in principle, between Protestants and Catholics in this regard. The Protestant denominations have other ways, ample to their purpose, in promoting their respective views of doctrine and church order. Their interest in behalf of religion as an element in general education, so far from being sectarian, is not even denominational. The view they take is that which every intelligent friend of education ought to take;—that to educate the youth of our country with no recognition of even the existence of God, or of the most elementary facts in the relations of man with God, or of those principles of human conduct which base themselves in these relations—to educate the youth of our country in this way, is to fail in a most sacred duty to them, and a duty no less sacred to the country itself. The principle of secularism in education strikes at the very foundations of human virtue, and threatens a reign in government and in society of that same godless and lawless spirit of which anarchism is simply one of the riper fruits.

We repeat that in discharging their own duty in a matter so vital the Christian denominations of this country must found and maintain schools over whose religious character they can themselves exercise direct control. They thus add to all else which it may be in their power to do, and which, when they do their best, may after all be defeated, an instrumentality upon which they may depend, and which will keep alive, whatever befalls in other departments of general education, an educational power that may be trusted. As things are in this country, we look upon this as one of the most pressing and most sacred obligations urged upon American Christians, both as Christians and as Protestants. Only in this way can they set themselves, with needed force, against tendencies toward the secularism of all American life, which threaten the direst mischief. How rapidly the Sabbath is undergoing such secularization no one needs to be told. Social life is rapidly experiencing a like change. The most popular literature fosters the same evil tendency. Let this mischievous element in our American life get command of the education of our youth, and let the church and the ministry thus become isolated as representatives of "a creed out-worn," and what sort of an outlook will there be for this land, to which, of all others, the charge has been committed of maintaining among men that "righteousness" which "exalteth a nation," and that fear of God which is the safeguard of society itself?

University of Chicago. Sept 27/86

At a meeting held a week ago last Monday, vacancies in the board of trustees were filled in elections and re-elections, by which the following new names are made to appear in the list: E. H. Pratt, M. D., LL.D., W. L. Pierce, L. H. Bisbee and Jacob New-

man. The officers, as newly elected, are: president, C. W. Needham, Esq., vice presidents, E. P. Vining and C. J. Hull, secretary, O. W. Barrett and treasurer A. J. Wise. The executive committee, in addition to the officers of the board as just named, are J. H. Smalley, R. R. Donnelly, Ferd. W. Peck, G. C. Walker, and J. F. Gillett.

Readers of THE STANDARD are aware that in accordance with recent arrangements with the creditor, the university may occupy the premises heretofore its property for another year, provided the sum of \$10,000 is raised and paid by the first of August, as rent for the year. An effort to that end has been for some weeks in progress, with what result is not known, as we write. Those who are engaged in this effort are, as we learn, hopeful of success, and in that event will endeavor within the year to recover the property.

Aug 12/86 University of Chicago.

By far the most encouraging and hopeful meeting of the trustees in a long time was held on Friday afternoon of last week; the president, C. W. Needham, Esq., in the chair. The amount, ten thousand dollars, upon which occupancy of the property for another year is conditioned, is now so nearly secured that the resumption of work at the university as usual, in September, may be looked upon as settled. New members are coming into the board in place of those who for various reasons have declined service, and these gentlemen are entering into the work with an enthusiasm and energy which remind one of those early years of the institution when membership on its board was understood to mean work. Some new elections were made at the last meeting: Mr. A. H. Veeder, of Chicago, and Hon. Dorrance Dibble, of Joliet, as members of the board; L. H. Bisbee, Esq., as second vice-president and member of the executive committee, in place of Hon. C. J. Hull; and Messrs. Veeder and Jacob Newman, Esq., as also members of the executive committee, in place of gentlemen, before elected, who decline to serve.

It is the purpose of the finance committee, and of the board, as we understand by what appeared at the recent meeting, so soon as the conditional sum named above is secured, to proceed at once in the effort to raise the remaining \$290,000 for clearing the debt. There is a hopeful feeling in this regard, also. We think it a duty, however, to advertise our Baptist brethren that if they wish to retain the interest they now have in the University of Chicago, under the charter, it will be dangerous for them to stand aloof while this effort is in progress. We learn with chagrin and regret that the pledges toward the ten thousand dollars now nearly raised have been mostly made by men outside the denomination. Unspeakable as would be the loss of our present denominational position in the management of the university, we have no right to expect that others will pay the debt and leave us still in possession. The denominational property in the most important educational enterprise in all this Western land is seriously at stake, and it is fully time that Western Baptists, and Eastern ones too, were awake to that fact.

relative and woody interior of Wisconsin. Rev. J. W. Fish, of Chicago, one of our veteran preachers, whose hand is always ready to assist the weaker organizations especially, writes: "I am now nursing an interest at Hebron, McHenry county, Ill., which will soon become a church." A. C. Zellhofer, of the seminary at Mor-

gan Park, is preaching at Russell, adjacent to Chicago, during the summer months. Mr. John Oliver, of the seminary, preached at Gross Park last Sunday evening. Last Sunday Dr. Lorimer preached morning and evening at the Tremont Temple, Boston.

City Missions.

The missionary committee of the Chicago Baptist Mission Society met on last Monday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Reports were rendered with reference to the mid-summer work in the various missions, one or two new or prospective interests being referred to. It is hoped that La Salle Avenue, Morgan Park and perhaps other churches, may find it convenient to put out new branches in their growing vicinages ere long. The adjustment recently made with the State Board, whereby the life-membership fund for Chicago and suburbs shall be administered by the city mission society—the apportionment being eighty per cent for the home field and twenty per cent for the general work—was also outlined. By this happy arrangement all holders of life-memberships have a part in both the city and state work.

Sept. 14/86 The University Academy.

Under this name an academical and classical school is to open in Chicago, Sept. 27, in the building owned and formerly occupied by the theological seminary, near the university, with a view to meet the demand for a continuance of the educational work of the University of Chicago. A circular is before us issued by Messrs. A. J. Howe, Lewis Stuart and J. D. S. Riggs, late professors in the University, in which they propose to establish this school as an "Academy which shall prepare young men and women to enter the sophomore class in college, and which shall also furnish to those who can take no further course a thorough Academic education." Instruction will besides be given "in English Literature, French, German and Elocution," while a class will also be formed "for instruction in the elementary branches." The school year is to consist of three terms of twelve weeks each; the first term opening at nine o'clock on Monday morning, Sept. 27, "at which time all who wish to become students in the institution should appear." The price of tuition is thirty dollars per term, or ninety dollars for the full year.

We take pleasure in saying that the reputation of the gentlemen making this announcement, as accomplished scholars and skilled teachers guarantees first-class work in every particular. It is also to be understood that this is the resumption and continuance, although under new auspices, of Baptist work in education in Chicago. As the time for making arrangements was short, it was impossible for those sharing with the professors named the responsibility of the undertaking, to consult with many brethren, either in the city or elsewhere. A few have volunteered, in this particular, to pay the rent of the premises to be used, and to add, if possible, to the \$600 necessary for that purpose, what may be needed to secure to those who do the work of the school a fair remuneration for their labor over and above the income for tuition. The unanimous favor with which the announcement of this resolute endeavor to keep our educational foothold here in Chicago has been received, encourages these brethren to believe that they will find the denomination ready to second the movement. Any brethren inclined to contribute toward meeting such pecuniary responsibility as will be involved, are requested to communicate with the Editor of THE STANDARD, who for the present has consented to act as treasurer of any fund so raised.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Sept. 23/86

The undersigned wish to make a statement and appeal to their brethren. We have encouraged the professors of the university to continue the work of instruction during the coming year. We have leased a building for the school, and have become personally responsible for \$600, the amount of the rent. We have further engaged to attempt to raise \$1,400 in addition to assist the professors in providing for the work of instruction. This action was taken by us for the following reasons:

1. We were present when the trustees decided to suspend the work of the university. It was the critical moment in the history of our educational work. There was no time to consult our brethren and ask them to advise with us. But we felt that we could not permit Baptist educational work at Chicago to perish without an appeal to the denomination. We therefore decided to take this responsibility and appeal to our brethren for their approval.

2. There was an able corps of professors ready to begin work even with the slight encouragement we could offer. Students were already arriving. Some were on the ground, others were anxious to come. Only a little help was needed to continue the work through the year, and we felt compelled to pledge this little, that from the wreck of the institution we might save at least the work of instruction till the will of the denomination could be known.

3. We had a very strong conviction, and we have it now, that the Baptists of the West are not willing that the educational work maintained through nearly thirty years should be abandoned without an effort to save and re-establish it. We believed that our brethren would sustain us in venturing to continue the work of instruction while plans could be matured for the establishment of a new and distinctively Baptist University.

4. We were especially moved by the fact that proposals were likely to be submitted that would make it practicable and easy to re-establish our educational work in a new location and with a certainty of success. These proposals are now taking more definite and hopeful shape and promise the establishment of an institution on plans so feasible that we believe they will command universal attention.

Under these circumstances we felt that it was imperative to hold the classes together as far as possible until the question of re-establishing Baptist university work could be fully tested, and the responsibility for doing this seemed to be laid on us. We now ask our brethren to share this responsibility with us. Are we right or wrong in believing they will give us their approval and such help in bearing the burden we have assumed as they may be able? We think we are right, but if not, we will meet the obligation resting upon us without complaint. A little help from a good number will lighten our load and enable us to fulfill our promise to the professors who have entered on a most heroic and self-denying work. We did not become personally responsible for \$600 because we felt able to pay that sum, but because we thought we knew that our brethren would gladly join us in an effort to save our educational work from utter wreck while a chance remained to continue and reconstruct it. We therefore invite all who are willing to do so to send their contributions to Rev. J. A. Smith, STANDARD office, Chicago, treasurer of the University Educational Fund.

P. S. HENSON,
T. W. GOODSPEED,
J. A. SMITH.

A Note From Dr. Boise. The University Academy.

Readers of THE STANDARD have observed the announcement of this new organization, and I have been requested to say a word respecting it. This I do very cheerfully. I can say in truth, after wide observation, that I believe this Academy will afford the very best opportunity to acquire a thorough preparation for the leading colleges and universities of this country. I have known Professors Howe, Stuart, and Riggs for some years intimately, and regard them as among the most thorough scholars and teachers, with no superiors and few equals. They are also—what many parents will consider of primary importance—earnest and consistent Christian men.

J. R. BOISE.
Morgan Park, Sept. 18, 1886.

Oct 14/86 The University Academy.

We take great pleasure in enrolling this institution amongst those which from time to time are to be named in our educational column. Opening at such a critical moment in the history of denominational education at this point, and gathering about it the associations and hopes so long connected with the name of the University of Chicago, its position is altogether unique. It is old in the sense of continuing the educational work in progress here under Baptist auspices during nearly thirty years: it is new in the sense of new organization, with outlooks toward a new future.

The faculty of the academy is made up entirely of university professors, well-known, alike as scholars and as instructors. Prof. Howe has charge of the mathematics, Prof. Olson the Greek, Prof. Stuart the Latin, while Prof. Riggs is charged with much of the English teaching. Considering the circumstances under which the academy opened, the attendance, between forty and fifty, is regarded as most encouraging. The rooms in the old seminary building, near the university, are made exceedingly pleasant, and the work of the year begins with enthusiasm. The course of instruction embraces a full curriculum of academical studies, with a college freshman class. Tuition is thirty dollars per term, or ninety dollars for the three terms of the academic year. There will doubtless be accessions of students, as the year proceeds.

The University Academy, Chicago.

The Academic Literary Society is the prosperous successor to the old university organizations. Its meetings are invariably interesting, but last Saturday night an extra programme was arranged and was rewarded with an overflowing audience. Prof. Riggs gave a recitation, Prof. Stuart made an address, and Dr. Henson delivered his lecture on "A Plea for the Old." Music was furnished by members of the society. It is gratifying to know that such an important element of education is maintained so successfully in the new institution.

University Academy, Chicago.

The Academy Literary Society celebrated the close of the first term of academy work by a banquet, held Thursday night at the Douglas House. A large number were present, who were entertained by speeches by members of the faculty and student.

The University Academy, Chicago.

Readers of THE STANDARD remember well under what circumstances the University Academy, occupying a portion of the building owned and formerly occupied by the theological seminary, in Chicago, was instituted last autumn. It represents so much as is left of the University of Chicago. The first term of the academy has just closed. The faculty and others interested have found their expectations fully met, as regards attendance of students and general helpfulness of the enterprise; while from those who have had sons or daughters among the pupils, we hear the warmest expressions of satisfaction with the instruction given, and the general arrangement of the school. The rooms occupied are pleasant, are handsomely fitted up, and have an air of welcome which makes the young student speedily at home. Professors Howe, Stuart and Riggs give their whole time to the work. During the period of Prof. Olson's confinement with a broken limb Prof. Howes takes his place. The second term opens next Monday, January 3. The faculty are sending out circulars, with full particulars. *Dr. H.*

THE STANDARD.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1886.

A WORD UPON DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

THE STANDARD has, first and last, had a good deal to say upon the topic named in the heading to this article. Since the announcement it had the melancholy duty of making, last August, that the University of Chicago was not to re-open, it has been mostly silent upon a theme which, nevertheless, has by no means ceased to be of interest. It is now, perhaps, time that a few words should be said, partly to show that, although not much has been made public to the matters of general education at this point the subject has still in suitable quarters had attention, and partly as a reminder.

An article in the last *Examiner* is headed, "Three College Catalogues." The three "colleges" are Brown, Rochester and Colby universities. The showing in many respects is gratifying in a high degree in the case of each one of these institutions. In one particular, however, one reads the record made with surprise. Brown University, with its twenty-three instructors, has 243 students; the University of Rochester, with its faculty of twelve, has 159 students; Colby has ten in its faculty, and upon its roll of students 118. In these three old and well-equipped institutions, therefore, there are 520 students. If we estimate for the college department at Madison the same attendance as at Rochester, and for Denison the same as at Colby, we shall have in the five well-endowed universities of our denomination in this country, able to carry on their work without financial embarrassment, about 800 students.

Now, we certainly would avoid every appearance of disparagement in speaking of denominational institutions so eminent as these. We have, however, in the

the fact no less certain that there are institutions in this country the attendance at any one of which equals that of all five of these Baptist universities put together. These other institutions do, it is true, have other departments besides the collegiate, and when allowance is made for that fact the disparity will be much less; yet the truth remains that these institutions have been so built up, and are so equipped in the various lines of educational work, that they can each bring under its tuition and guidance a thousand, fifteen hundred, or perhaps even more of the brightest and most promising youth of the country. Some of them, too, are state institutions, like Cornell and Ann Arbor, yet this makes the fact under consideration all the more significant. The eight hundred young men in our five well-endowed universities represent, in a very large measure, the share our denomination is having in the higher education of this country.

Four months ago a university, begun somewhat less than thirty years since under most promising auspices, closed its doors, its property having passed into the hands of its creditor under foreclosure of a mortgage, and there being no money to pay professors, and no roof under which to gather classes. At the time this university thus closed its doors, it had upon its roll of students more than Colby university has to-day, and almost as many as Rochester has. Grant that many of these were preparatory students; all the same they were students, and nearly all of them either in college classes or preparing to enter there. They represent the educational work of this institution at the moment of its death. And they represent more than this. These students had come together a year previously when it was a serious question whether the university would live through the year. In fact, during the preceding vacation, in the summer of 1885, there was a general impression that the university would not re-open. The president had resigned; the force of instruction was crippled; the students who came scarcely knew whether they were coming to a live university or a dead one. Yet they came.

On the day before the penning of this article, the writer of it had occasion to spend a few moments in the university building. He was reminded of the sentence in Ossian, "I have seen the walls of Balclutha, but they were desolate." And these walls had been "desolate" for many a year. It was impossible to recall without emotion the zeal of the young men who would seem to have almost lost sight of the dingy gloom of their surroundings in the scholarly interest their instructors had kept alive in the midst of all; or to know, as he did know, that if those doors were to open again the halls of that great building, in spite of their aspect of neglect and disrepair, would again be at once thronged with students.

The lesson is this: Here in Chicago, or near it, is the place for Baptists to build their great school. The university, in all the vicissitudes of its history, has never

more in the way of gathering classes and teaching them than any Baptist institution now existing, or likely to exist. Just at present proposals are made for a new site, and a beginning under new auspices, in the most desirable locality in or out of Chicago. Readers of this paper will, perhaps, ere long hear more of it. Meantime, we offer to the denomination the assurance, and the guarantee, so far as any personal pledge of the kind can answer for such, that if Baptist men of wealth will accept these proposals and rebuild the University of Chicago on its new site, in less than ten years they shall see there, in college classes, a larger number of students than in any other Baptist university on the continent

HOW IT WAS DONE. Jan. 13/87

In hearty agreement with your "Word Upon Denominational Education," perhaps I can minister unto others the encouragement by example. For, of course, no complete Baptist is going to concede that what the Methodist church has done for education here in Evanston the Baptist church cannot do at some other suburban point. I don't think that way; and you know I'm only a kind of half-brother to your good people, through my only sister, now eight years in the mission service for Burma, and who, broken in that service, sailed homeward Nov. 26.

By your leave, then, I will give, uncolored, a brief outline of the Northwestern University, which is under Methodist direction, but teaches no denominational doctrines outside of its special school of theology. And let me premise that, while I am not connected with the university, except as a patron, I know the temper of its faculty is one of regret over the loss of Chicago University. President Cummings has several times expressed to me the pain he felt that the institution had to surrender to misfortune. And yet its failure has added to the Northwestern a generous group of students.

It was in 1850 that eight or nine Chicago Methodists met, prayed and resolved that Christian learning needed at once a university in the Northwest, and that the city, or vicinity, was the spot to build upon. The next year they secured a legislative charter, and purchased for \$8,000 the west half of the ground now occupied by the Grand Pacific hotel, designing to begin with an academy. But they soon felt the ground too narrow, and without selling, looked outside. These lots to-day are valued at \$700,000, and produce a handsome income, it being a condition of the charter that no property held by the Northwestern University should be taxed.

Twelve miles north, along the lake shore, they purchased a wild, wooded tract, of 380 acres, for \$25,000, for \$24,000 of which they went in debt. There, in 1853, they plotted a paper village, and in honor of Dr. John Evans, a generous patron, named it Evanston. They reserved every fourth lot for perpetual leasing, sold some, purchased an adjoining tract, got \$50,000 by sale of scholarships, \$25,000 by early donations, and in the fall of 1855 opened school in a modest wooden structure, with three teachers, ten students, and a few hundred pioneer settlers in the new suburb. That winter, too, they secured the charter amendment prohibiting the beverage sale of liquors within four miles of the school building.

From such financial nothingness almost, and with but small direct donations, the

university has advanced to a present wealth of nearly three million dollars; instead of three, it numbers seventy professors; instead of ten student babes in the woods, the catalogue just issuing shows an attendance of 1,197 studious young men and women, while that wild land has become the beautiful, moral and wealthy suburban village of 8,000 people, with the best of public schools, and all the evangelical churches substantially housed and served; the prohibition clause of the charter also always enforced. And of course the university has moved into handsome and generous quarters of brick and stone. Of these 1,200 students, 704 (of whom nearly 200 are ladies) attend the college of liberal arts, in Evanston; 157 the college of theology, also in Evanston; 143 the college of law (in which Chicago University had a joint interest); 132 the college of medicine; 61 the college of pharmacy, the last three being located in Chicago.

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Resolved, That we, Alumni of the University of Chicago, for which he gave so many years of faithful and effectual service, present to him this word of grateful appreciation and remembrance and our kindest greetings.

W. W. EVERTS, JR., Chairman,
R. R. COON, JR., Secretary.
Chicago, May 28, 1890.

OLD ALUMNI ARE GAY

Recd. - Herald
Feb 23, 1907
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"Mr. Rockefeller is not now, however, the only man who has befriended us. He is not the only man on earth, after all. There are many business men in Chicago who are giving their money, and, better still, their precious time, to build up the university. Chicago and the university can well be proud of such men as our trustees."

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The assemblage sent greetings and best wishes to Dr. Judson. Other speakers were: Dr. William W. Everts of Boston, for the early students; Professor Lewis Stuart of Lake Forest College, for the early faculty; Frank G. Hanchett, for the later students; and Theodore M. Hammond. Judge Frederick A. Smith was toastmaster.

used document with due respect

discussion of party managers, or who are responsible for it now are called, bosses, is timely, and a quotation from the diary of John Adams is interesting as showing how the did not rule. "This day," he "learned that the caucus club meets at certain times in the garret of Tom Daws, adjutant of the Boston Regiment. There they smoke tobacco till you cannot see from one end of the garret to the other. There they drink flip. I suppose, and there they choose a moderator who puts questions to a vote regularly and selectmen, assessors, collectors, fire-wards and representatives, are regularly chosen before they are chosen in the town." Discussing conditions of a later date the writer de-

scribes in interesting manner the natural tendency of the party in power to stand pat. "Third parties are sometimes formed, besides; but they are likely to be quickly absorbed. . . . A party appears to need a principle; but it also needs office."

the fact no less certain that there are institutions in this country the attendance at any one of which equals that of all five of these Baptist universities put together. These other institutions do, it is true, have other departments besides the collegiate, and when allowance is made for that fact the disparity will be much less; yet the truth remains that these institutions have been so built up, and are so equipped in the various lines of educational work, that they can each bring under its tuition and guidance a thousand, fifteen hundred, or perhaps even more of the brightest and most promising youth of the country. Some of them, too, are state institutions, like Cornell and Ann Arbor, yet this makes the fact under consideration all the more significant. The eight hundred young men in our five well-endowed universities represent, in a very large measure, the share our denomination is having in the higher education of this country.

Four months ago a university, begun somewhat less than thirty years since under most promising auspices, closed its doors, its property having passed into the hands of its creditor under foreclosure of a mortgage, and there being no money to pay professors, and no roof under which to gather classes. At the time this university thus closed its doors, it had upon its roll of students more than Colby university has to-day, and almost as many as Rochester has. Grant that many of these were preparatory students; all the same they were students, and nearly all of them either in college classes or preparing to enter there. They represent the educational work of this institution at the moment of its death. And they represent more than this. These students had come together a year previously when it was a serious question whether the university would live through the year. In fact, during the preceding vacation, in the summer of 1885, there was a general impression that the university would not re-open. The president had resigned; the force of instruction was crippled; the students who came scarcely knew whether they were coming to a live university or a dead one. Yet they came.

On the day before the penning of this article, the writer of it had occasion to spend a few moments in the university building. He was reminded of the sentence in Ossian, "I have seen the walls of Balclutha, but they were desolate." And these walls had been "desolate" for many a year. It was impossible to recall without emotion the zeal of the young men who would seem to have almost lost sight of the dingy gloom of their surroundings in the scholarly interest their instructors had kept alive in the midst of all; or to know, as he did know, that if those doors were to open again the halls of that great building, in spite of their aspect of neglect and disrepair, would again be at once thronged with students.

The lesson is this: Here in Chicago, or near it, is the place for Baptists to build their great school. The university, in all the vicissitudes of its history, has never

more in the way of gathering classes and teaching them than any Baptist institution now existing, or likely to exist. Just at present proposals are made for a new site, and a beginning under new auspices, in the most desirable locality in or out of Chicago. Readers of this paper will, perhaps, ere long hear more of it. Meantime, we offer to the denomination the assurance, and the guarantee, so far as any personal pledge of the kind can answer for such, that if Baptist men of wealth will accept these proposals and rebuild the University of Chicago on its new site, in less than ten years they shall see there, in college classes, a larger number of students than in any other Baptist university on the continent

HOW IT WAS DONE. Jan. 13/87

In hearty agreement with your "Word Upon Denominational Education," perhaps I can minister unto others the encouragement by example. For, of course, no complete Baptist is going to concede that what the Methodist church has done for education here in Evanston the Baptist church cannot do at some other suburban point. I don't think that way; and you know I'm only a kind of half-brother to your good people, through my only sister, now eight years in the mission service for Burma, and who, broken in that service, sailed homeward Nov. 26.

By your leave, then, I will give, uncolored, a brief outline of the Northwestern University, which is under Methodist direction, but teaches no denominational doctrines outside of its special school of theology. And let me premise that, while I am not connected with the university, except as a patron, I know the temper of its faculty is one of regret over the loss of Chicago University. President Cummings has several times expressed to me the pain he felt that the institution had to surrender to misfortune. And yet its failure has added to the Northwestern a generous group of students.

It was in 1850 that eight or nine Chicago Methodists met, prayed and resolved that Christian learning needed at once a university in the Northwest, and that the city, or vicinity, was the spot to build upon. The next year they secured a legislative charter, and purchased for \$8,000 the west half of the ground now occupied by the Grand Pacific hotel, designing to begin with an academy. But they soon felt the ground too narrow, and without selling, looked outside. These lots to-day are valued at \$700,000, and produce a handsome income, it being a condition of the charter that no property held by the Northwestern University should be taxed.

Twelve miles north, along the lake shore, they purchased a wild, wooded tract, of 380 acres, for \$25,000, for \$24,000 of which they went in debt. There, in 1853, they plotted a paper village, and in honor of Dr. John Evans, a generous patron, named it Evanston. They reserved every fourth lot for perpetual leasing, sold some, purchased an adjoining tract, got \$50,000 by sale of scholarships, \$25,000 by early donations, and in the fall of 1855 opened school in a modest wooden structure, with three teachers, ten students, and a few hundred pioneer settlers in the new suburb. That winter, too, they secured the charter amendment prohibiting the beverage sale of liquors within four miles of the school building.

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university has advanced to a present wealth of nearly three million dollars; instead of three, it numbers seventy professors; instead of ten student babes in the woods, the catalogue just issuing shows an attendance of 1,197 studious young men and women, while that wild land has become the beautiful, moral and wealthy suburban village of 8,000 people, with the best of public schools, and all the evangelical churches substantially housed and served; the prohibition clause of the charter also always enforced. And of course the university has moved into handsome and generous quarters of brick and stone. Of these 1,200 students, 704 (of whom nearly 200 are ladies) attend the college of liberal arts, in Evanston; 157 the college of theology, also in Evanston; 143 the college of law (in which Chicago University had a joint interest); 132 the college of medicine; 61 the college of pharmacy, the last three being located in Chicago.

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MEXICO CITY INTERURBANS
First Section of Electric Line to Toluca Completed to Coaximilpa Mexico City, Mexico, Dec. 3 (Special)—The Mexico Tramways Company has finished the construction of the first division

to recognize him, and when court for inspection, she declared that he did not resemble the Daniel Blake Russell whom she knew.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Important Meeting of the Alumni Association.

Ten Thousand Dollars Raised to Endow a Chair.

Addresses by Messrs. Burroughs, Greenebaum, and Miner.

Report of the Committee.

The movement for the establishment of an Alumni Endowment Fund for the maintenance of a Professor's chair in the University of Chicago has at length been inaugurated in a practical and tangible manner. To bring about this long-wished-for position, Dr. Burroughs, Chancellor of the University, invited the Alumni Association to meet him last evening at the Brevort House, and over a hospitable table take the initiatory steps toward raising the required amount of money.

Twenty-eight out of 141 members of the Association were present, and also the newly-elected President of the University, Dr. Lemuel Moss, and the Hon. Henry Greenebaum. Although the attendance was comparatively speaking, small, yet, as a parol of the proceedings will show, lack of number was more than compensated by the enthusiasm displayed. Ten thousand dollars was subscribed.

A SUPPER

preceded the business meeting, and, as may be expected, there was the characteristic "flow of soul" of the whilom college-student. "University soup" was on the menu, but, with seeming disagreeable reminiscences of days gone by, the boys repudiated it.

When the feast of reason had ended, CHANCELLOR BURROUGHS arose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION: I need not say to you that it is a great pleasure to me to meet so many of you here on this occasion. I need not say that this occasion revives in my mind a great many associations. As I have sat here, and looked backward over the past fifteen years, associations crowd my mind. Very few of them are unpleasant, and the majority of them are most gratifying. If the evening were not so much advanced I should like to recall reminiscences of the past. But I must not get running in that strain, and I realize that it is hardly safe for me to venture to recount these memories. I am glad that we have representatives of the earliest days of our University present. I will conclude this brief speech tendering you a hearty welcome, and assuring you that this is one of the most pleasing incidents in the history of our institution, and especially as I have the opportunity to introduce to you Dr. Moss, President of the University, and the Hon. Henry Greenebaum, one of the Trustees.

The Chancellor then called upon

DR. LEMUEL MOSS.

who said that he was happy to meet them. He was satisfied from what he had seen that the Alumni were capable of doing yeoman service in the movement he understood they had assembled to inaugurate. He assured them that in his new sphere, the importance of which he fully appreciated, they would find him ready to assist them in every legitimate manner. He invoked God's blessing upon the Alumni Association.

HENRY GREENEBAUM

then addressed the alumni. He declared that it was his chiefest longing to be a trustee of the Chicago University. It was his great ambition, and it has been realized. He trusted he could find some way of doing the University a service. Mr. Greenebaum's remarks, though brief, were well chosen, and called forth demonstrations of enthusiasm. The President of the Association, H. C. Mable, took the chair and opened the business-meeting. He introduced

PROF. J. A. MINER.

who delivered the following address:

whom presumably there resides so great a development of the mental and the moral virtues as in the Alumni of the University of Chicago. It is true that in speaking to them and for them I am under some embarrassment. I am no more than a poor layman in many of the arts, while so many of the Alumni around me have gained an assured distinction in the nobles of all the arts,—the art of fit words fitly spoken."

My knowledge of the Alumni of the University has conformed closely to the three stages through which Comte says all knowledge must pass. It was first mythical, then metaphysical, and now at last it is positive. The exploits of our predecessors as held up before us during our college days—their studiousness, their brilliant bayonet charges upon the very heights of knowledge, their docility which kept even their blunts adjusted to shattered preceptorial nerves, their mental and moral hermaphroditism, strong with the strength of manhood, gentle with the gentleness of woman—a more mature acquaintance with the word has shown me that these oft-repeated stories exemplify the mythical stage of truth.

The metaphysical stage of my knowledge of the Alumni happened about the time I left college. All the members of my class shared in the possession of it. We found it easy to make a satisfactory theory to account for the perturbations which would soon take place in society. Our faith in efficient and final causes was sublime. We ourselves were about to become more efficient social causes than any which we could discover round us. Seeing as we did our adaptation to the work before us, how could we question the doctrine of final causes when we of ourselves were sufficient instances to establish that doctrine? Where do metaphysical explanations of phenomena more abound than around the shrine of a young man's ambition who has some cultivation and no experience of personal contact with the world? Once a year the doors of the American colleges open, and several thousand young men, in the main more fantastic than Don Quixote, sally out and rush a tilt against modern society. It is one of the rules of composition that the emotions should not be excited by a too long contemplation of the pitiable and the horrible. We will hasten over a scene which is so full to all of us of sad memories and of deep chagrin, comforted by the thought that we were not the first to find error strong entrenched or to meet an unresponsive world. There are cycles in human experience, and there are reasons for fearing that our children, when they first enter active life, will be no wiser in gauging their powers than were their fathers. But I am doing wrong in dwelling so long upon the provisional stages of the truth. I am glad to say that my knowledge of the Alumni of the University extends into the positive stage.

There have been 141 new graduates from the University. The average time which has elapsed since their graduation is about four years and eight months. I am very willing to compare their achievements with any band of graduates of a corresponding experience. But I find myself between Scylla and Charybdis. If I go forward and recount how ably our Brigadier-General, our Colonels, and our company officers acquitted themselves in the War of the Rebellion; if I repeat the praises which belong to the State Superintendents of Education in Iowa and Texas, if I point to our clergymen who from Kansas to Japan are filling positions of high responsibility, to our lawyers who are strictly honest, even in Chicago (laughter), to our physicians who have never yet been sued for malpractice, to our country and city preachers, and who form a very noticeable part of the most progressive journalism in America, I refer to the city press of Chicago; to our teachers who, as Professors in colleges of medicine and of arts, or in the High Schools which are the perfected part of our public-school system, have achieved an honorable distinction; to our business men who, amid the war of wits which characterizes the modern field of gold, and which requires qualities no less exceptional than those of the tested field, have gained for themselves a commanding position even in Chicago, I say that if I should describe all these successes truly, somebody might say that we are not modest. Upon the other hand, there seems some reason for speaking the plain truth. It has been published in the papers, croaked upon streets, and hissed in parlors, that the 141 young men, the Alumni of this University, who are about a 1,300,000 part of the people of this great Republic, have furnished no Supreme Judges, no United States Senators, no Justices of the Supreme Court, no Ogdens, no Vanderbilts, no Jims Fisks, no Benders families, no Daniel Pratts, in fact, nothing great in any line. While the letter of this charge is true, there is a calumny lurking within it. But is it worth while to feign an irritation which we do not feel, and go aside to hunt down every calumnious statement? I think not. Sometimes such statements are like those animals which are so over-charged with venom as to sting themselves to death. So much for the past and present of our Alumni. What can we hope from them in the future? The temptation to philosophize is strong enough to make me ask your indulgence for a brief interval. Among the advantages which come with a liberal education are an acquaintance with the steps of human progress, a sympathy with all which makes for progress, an ability to discern, amid all the tumult of life, that part of human labor which is immortal—immortal because it is linked to the labors of those pioneers in the fields of discovery whose achievements have been the fiery cloud which has led the race out from the primitive barbarism. A liberal education also gives a knowledge of things and their causes, and a consequent power, through the best adaptation of means to ends, to make the labors of life additive to the imperishable results of the past. The young man, fresh from the contemplation of the story of human progress, who cannot discern amid all the littleness of daily life that portion of human activity which is to form part of the heirloom of all the ages, is the more semblance of a man. The part of him which should be immortal, and best responsive to the symphony of heroic achievement, has been left out, and an enlargement of stomach put in instead. [Laughter.] The modern history of mankind has consisted of three great steps, connected as are the Alps, and yet so large singly as to fill the whole horizon. When the future historian of the descendants of Adam gropes his way back through a vista of 13,000 years, he will see in our time above all the

oblivious flood three great mountains by which he will establish the hand of human affairs. The revival of learning, with its consequent freedom of thought, crowned as it was by the Reformation which carried this freedom of thought into the realm where it is most easily lost, where it is hardest to be regained, is an event of such significance that its memory is beyond even the ravages of time. The next step is so near our own time that it is difficult to see its growing significance, and yet I believe that from it results a greater grandeur than any in past history. The complete solidarity of all peoples, which centuries of Christianized philosophy have been unable to accomplish, has received a wonderful impulse, because a new and mighty force ministering to man in a thousand ways completely changed the objects of his ambition. Philosophers from their closets are so occupied with moral causes that they lose sight of the complexity of man's nature, and are in danger of overlooking the fact that, through the discovery of steam as a motor, the whole environment of man's life is changed, and that already changes are taking place which are making a revolution. The other great step is not yet completed, but its certainty is none the less sure; nor is its philosophical importance any the less unquestionable. The final judgment of the controlling power in society with its individual merits is coming upon the world silently, like the rain from heaven; but, like that same rain, it is washing all the continents into the sea, and is making a new world. I said that the future historian, when he comes to our centuries, would have his attention fixed upon three imperishable monuments of progress. I made a great omission. Our century, which has mainly given to the world the physical sciences, has developed a new and practical philosophy of such transcendent importance that the welfare of every man upon the globe is dependent upon his acquiring it. The supreme discovery of the physical sciences is at once a law from Sinai and a gospel from Zion.

THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

on the endowment appointed at the meeting of the Alumni Association held on Thursday evening was then called for. Mr. Peck, with a few prefatory words, read:

WHEREAS, The Chancellor of the University of Chicago has addressed to this body a communication setting forth the pressing needs of that institution, and calling upon us to assist in placing it upon a more stable financial basis; and

WHEREAS, The accession to the Presidency of so able a man as Dr. Moss, and to the financial department of Chancellor Burroughs, is emphasized by the Board as an occasion for advancement and expansion in every department; and

WHEREAS, We recognize in the general and widespread interest in the National Centennial not only a grand occasion for an appeal to the popular heart, but also an obligation upon us to take some high and worthy part in the same; and

WHEREAS, As a body of men we have individually received a degree of education and culture at the hands of our "Alma Mater" which places us under lifelong obligation to serve her interest and promote her honor; therefore, be it

Resolved, first, That, as an initiatory step in this behalf, we, as an Association, do now undertake to establish an "endowment fund" of at least \$25,000 by July 4, 1876.

Second—This fund shall be known as the "Alumni Endowment Fund," the income from which shall ultimately be applied to the maintenance of a Professor's chair in said institution, the selection of which and the option of appointment therefore being reserved to this Association.

Third—That the income from said fund be applied toward payment of the salary of such chair as the Executive Committee, hereinafter provided for, may select, until such time as the Alumni Association shall elect to fill a chair as above contemplated.

Fourth—That the subscription to the above "fund" be payable at the end of five years from July 1, 1875, with option of prepayment, with interest payable semi-annually at rate of 10 per cent per annum from Jan. 1, 1875; that each member of the Association execute his promissory note for the amount of his subscription as above specified, payable to the order of the trustee or custodian of said fund, to be selected by the Executive Committee hereinafter provided for from their number.

Fifth—That an Executive Committee of eleven, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, representing as far as practicable the several classes, shall be appointed at this meeting, to serve until and account to the annual meeting of the Association in 1876, who shall solicit subscriptions to carry out the proposed object and have supervision and control of the "fund."

HENRY C. MABLE,

WM. L. PIERCE,

JOSEPH F. BONFIELD,

FRED W. PECK,

T. W. GOODSPEED,

Committee.

On motion, the report was received and adopted, and on motion the following gentlemen were, in pursuance of the resolutions, appointed an Executive Committee and a custodian:

Executive Committee—Henry C. Mable, Oak Park, class of 1863; James B. Rynion, Chicago, class of 1861; Joseph F. Bonfield, Chicago, class of 1864; F. W. Peck, Chicago, class of 1863; W. L. Pierce, Chicago, class of 1865; Robert D. Shepard, Chicago, class of 1869; Orin B. Clarke, Chicago, class of 1871; Thomas E. Egbert, Chicago, class of 1874; N. C. Wheeler, Chicago, class of 1873; and on the part of the honorary members the Rev. Thomas W. Goodspeed.

Trustee—Joseph F. Bonfield.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Bonfield returned thanks in a witty speech and opened the actual business they had met for by declaring he would subscribe \$1,500 to the fund. W. L. Pierce followed with a subscription of \$1,000, and F. W. Peck with one of \$2,000. Mr. H. T. Thomas declared for \$1,000.

subsequently, becoming extra enthusiastic, raised it to \$1,500. The Rev. Mr. Goodspeed and James Goodfellow subscribed \$300 each, as former promised to make an effort to \$1,000. Henry A. Gardner put his name for \$275, and was followed by Messrs. Smith, E. H. Sterns, and George Sutherland \$250 each. Thus time sped, the Alumni each other to contribute generously, so the Rev. Chancellor would be able to tell the President announced that \$8,150 had promised, new vigor seemed to be imparted Alumni, and, although some talking was in, yet the good example of Messrs. as and others had more effect; and it with undiminished satisfaction that the man announced the \$10,000 subscribed on. With votes of thanks to Dr. Burroughs for his hospitality, and to the proprietor of Brevort House for his liberality, the group separated. It was declared by the votes to have been one of the pleasantest ones had since the founding of the University.

ALUMNI PRESENT.

Les Goodman, Chicago, class of 1862; F. Bonfield, Chicago, class of 1874; W. Peck, Chicago, 1865; Frederick A. Smith, Ark, 1866; Loren T. Bush, and Henry A. Clark, Jr., Chicago, and H. C. Mable, Oak Park, 1863; J. Ambrose Muir, Beaver Dam, Wis., 1868; R. D. Shepard, Chicago, class of Clinton A. Snowdon, B. H. Pratt, Chicago, class of 1871; H. W. Booth, Clark, L. S. Cole, N. E. Wood, and F. H. Ing, Chicago, class of 1872. Jacob New-N. C. Wheeler, Chicago; G. C. Ingham, Zion, Ind.; and E. L. Jayne, class of 1873. Egbert, C. E. D. Fisher, Levi H. Holt, and T. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, class of 1874. Honorary members—The Rev. Thomas W. Goodspeed, C. Kohlstaet, H. H. Thomas, and A. M.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.



Classical, Philosophical, Scientific, Preparatory, Law and Medical Departments. Instruction will be given during the coming year in the Collegiate department by twelve professors; in the Preparatory by five, in the Law by six, in the Medical by twenty professors. Young women are admitted to the regular courses of study on the same terms as young men. \$197 pays for board, room and tuition for one year. Term opens Sept. 10. For information address,

HON. ALONZO ABERNETHY, PRESIDENT.

NOTE.—In his leisure moments the advanced student is able to enjoy the advantages afforded by this metropolitan city with its churches, courts of justice, halls, libraries, museums, avenues of and political—to enjoy all that is excellent in music and the fine arts—to study the finest specimens of architecture—to examine the most recent inventions—to familiarize himself with the machinery of trade and commerce and with the manifold adaptations of the industrial and mechanical arts exhibited in the factories, shops and commercial establishments of this great metropolis—all which is an education of itself.

Chicago Tribune
Oct. 31. 1874