property is mortgaged in the interests of the institution. They contend that by the mere force of personal ability and energy he has made the college what it is, in spite of all difficulties; and insist that, if innendoes be in order, a man, even though he be a doctor of divinity, who, charged with the supervision of certain funds, is also charged with having permitted their gross misappropriation, is not the man to entrust with the finances of an important public institution; that a man who would leave his own congregation in order to "earn" $100 for preaching the dedicatory sermon of a small church, whose dedicatory collection did not exceed ten times that amount; and who in selling real estate for the benefit of this same university, only does so upon a commission of ten per cent., is not the one to expect much self-sacrificing service from; and that a man whose alleged schemes for self-aggrandizement have for years rendered him the chief cause of discord in his denomination in the city, is not the one to have much to say about a position which, if faithfully filled, could promise its incumbent little beyond hard toil and self-abnegation for very many years to come, but which, if abused, could be made an instrumentality of great personal power.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

[illegible] Board Meeting To-Day—[illegible] Present Questions at Issue.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A week ago, I wrote a communication, which was published in THE TRIBUNE, calling the attention of the Board of Directors of the Chicago University to certain matters connected with that institution, which, if public rumor be at all correct, need inquiring into. These matters were, in substance, as follows:

1. That the University has not kept pace with the prosperity of Chicago.

2. That half-a-dozen extraordinary opportunities of relieving the financial embarrassments, and of procuring endowments for the University, have notoriously been lost.

3. That the majority of the Faculty have, from the first, and do now, doubt the competency of the President of the University.

4. That the scholarship of the denomination, East and West, have always doubted the President's qualifications for his office.

To these allegations it might have been added that many of the students of the University, with enlarged opportunities for observation, have become utterly dissatisfied with the President; and that the educated public of this city have always lacked confidence in him.

Now, what answer do the friends of Dr. Burroughs make to these statements? Simply no answer at all. But Mr. Burroughs himself, or some one of his friends, fills the ears of a *Times* editor with a trumped-up story that somebody else wants to get into his official shoes, and that that is the cause of the charges that have been made. He makes no attempt to answer the specific queries of my former communication, but endeavors to stigmatize the controversy as a personal quarrel, and to regard the writer of this, and all who agree with him, as conspirators who sneak anonymously into publicity.

It is not my wish to deny the good which Dr. Burroughs has done in the early history of the University, but rather to claim that the highest usefulness of the institution now requires that he should retire. Some of the most brilliant scholars that have graced the Faculty of the University have been actually driven away, or compelled to resign, by reason of their want of confidence in the headship.

And is it not true that, owing to the inextricable confusion in which the University accounts have been kept, the several financial agents of the institution have found it pleasanter to resign their positions than to continue the hopeless task of straightening them out?

Moreover, it is a notorious fact that citizens of Chicago, who live within the shadows of the University, and who would naturally send their sons there if it was such an institution as it professes to be, do, nevertheless, send them away to distant seats of learning, which do not assert the sounding title of University?

With regard to the divine whom Dr. Burroughs calls "an ecclesiastical wire-puller and speculator," it is not necessary that I should say one word. The pastor of the First Baptist Church needs no eulogy. His works are his defenders, far more potent than words. It is enough to say that, in the Baptist denomination, the country over, no man stands his superior, as a "Father in the Spiritual Israel," to use Dr. B's. expression. His fault in this case is simply that he was an enthusiast in regard to the Chicago University. He raised the endowment of the Greek Chair in that University by his own personal solicitations at the East, for which he received not one cent compensation. The credit of the last scheme for paying the University debt belongs almost wholly to the members of the First Baptist Church of this city, and the work was done with the most enthusiastic and self-sacrificing encouragement of the pastor. He never received a cent for the work which he did in connection with the scheme, Dr. Burroughs to the contrary notwithstanding.

[illegible] church is [illegible], and charged with [illegible] getting into Dr. B.'s [illegible] being ever received the least intimation that he would, in any case, accept the office; and all the other allegations in reference to said divine are equally false and malicious, and are in a line with the customary efforts of the learned President to shift the real issue, and shield himself, while diverting attention to somebody else. The pastor of the First Baptist Church has always been satisfied with his pastorate. It is simply one act in a broad plan of the President of the University to get rid of everyone who, makes himself conspicuous by *contrast* with the President, especially in the matter of raising endowments for the University, and in obtaining aid to cancel the debts of the institution.

Dr. B. says, in the *Times*, that "want of money has crippled the University from the beginning." Very true. That is what we say; but we say more, that, if a man had been at the head of the institution in whom the Baptist denomination had confidence, the University would never have lacked for money.

With regard to the charge that $10,000 was to have gone into the treasury of the University, on condition that the pastor of the First Baptist Church should resign his position on the Board of Directors, it is simply necessary to say that, as soon as the condition was made known, he promptly wrote his resignation; but the objection of the proposed donor was withdrawn before Dr. E. assumed again to act upon the Board. The ground of his refusing to give anything to the University finally rested on objections in his mind, the nature of which, the President of the University knows, related in no respect to the pastor of the First Baptist Church.

In conclusion, the President of the University is invited to refute the allegations herein made, before he attempts to stigmatize those who differ with him as conspirators. He is further invited to express his opinion whether they are facts or innuendoes, before he dictates another editorial, the burden of which is all innuendo. When Dr. B. wishes to discuss the facts in the case, and not to make side-issues, he will find that some of his truest friends think that the time has come for him to step aside. "Not that they love Cæsar less, but Rome more."

OBSERVER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have noticed, within a day or two, some articles in THE TRIBUNE, relative to the Presidency of Chicago University. They are the public outcroppings of a systematic course of slander and detraction entered upon ten or twelve years ago, and persistently followed up, in season and out of season, from that time to this; emanating from a single source, and having one object in view: the displacement of that officer, and the putting of some other man in his place. The President has, at different times, so far recognized this clamor as to submit his resignation to the Board of Trustees, composed of some of our best citizens, in the denomination and out of it,—to be accepted whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the University required such acceptance. The Board have always refused to accept it, and have whenever the matter has been brought up, sustained the President, by an almost unanimous vote, as against his detractors. For the truth of this I refer you, or anybody else who is curious in the matter, to the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, the Hon. L. D. Boone, the Hon. Samuel Hoard, the Rev. Dr. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, and I might name a dozen others.

This clamor,—although confined to two or three originators,—has been the greatest obstacle in the way of the prosperity of the University. It has tended to undermine confidence in its management with those personally unacquainted with the President, and ignorant of the animus of the opposition. It has stood in the way of it financially and otherwise, for the slanders have been industriously pedled, not only at home, in the West, but at the East; and have had the effect to cut off aid which would otherwise have come to the institution. And yet, with all these drawbacks, the number of students has yearly increased, and I have heard, from the lips of distinguished College Presidents of the East, the highest commendations of its standard of instruction.

Had these men, who are the authors and distributors of the reports, slanders, and insinuations, such as the first article in THE TRIBUNE is based upon, never seen Chicago, or never heard of the University, it is my candid opinion, founded upon a pretty thorough knowledge of the facts in the case, that the University would have been clear of debt, and that its chairs would have had an abundant endowment.

Committees of investigation have been appointed, and their labors have always been attended with but one result: a vindication of the President, and the confusion of the mischief-makers. The probabilities are, that, as the charges and insinuations have been made public through your columns, the matter will again be investigated by the Board of Trustees; and none, I am sure is more ready for it than the officer who has been so unjustly arraigned.

P.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1872.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

A Few Plain Words to the Friends of the Institution.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: During a residence of many years in Chicago, I have taken a lively interest in the educational interests of the city, and especially in the history and progress of the Chicago University. Already the city stands pre-eminent for its public schools. Its course of public instruction is carefully copied throughout the Northwest.

But a higher culture is needed—a place where the graduates of our public schools may acquire that growth of scholarship which is now attainable at Yale, at Cornell, or at Ann Arbor. At present it is a very noteworthy fact that the boys of our public schools enter business before fairly passing through the various grades of the public schools, whereas it is quite certain if our University were looked upon as the final goal in the course of a complete education, very many of them would seek there to continue their studies.

Why is it that while our public schools stand as models for primary and intermediate instruction, the youth of Chicago must look abroad to obtain a complete education in the highest sense of the word? These inquiries have often been heard among the friends of education both in this city and abroad. Even the Eastern press has again and again made significant allusions to a doubtful state of the administration of Chicago University. A few months ago the organ of the denomination mainly charged with the administration of the University most unmistakably hinted at a possible necessity of a "change of men and measures" for the attainment of the ends contemplated by its friends and founders.

The Board of Directors of this institution of learning is composed of men of undoubted ability, and who have the reputation of the city largely in their keeping and control; and the Faculty of the University are gentlemen who are well known, for the most part, for broad and profound scholarship; why, then, does the University languish in the plane of mediocrity and possess little that the people of Chicago can really be proud of? While the Board of Directors are so classed as to include members of most of the Christian denominations, and thus has an ostensible broad and general management, the institution is really under a cheap and irresponsible denominational control.

As the Board of Directors are about to meet to consider the affairs of the University, I would like, through THE TRIBUNE, to propound to them a few inquiries, with no other object than that of a just criticism. I would like to ask whether the affairs of Chicago University are administered with all the careful inquiry and thoroughness demanded of banks or railway corporations, or guardians of other important trusts. Do not many members of the Board absent themselves from its meetings, while others appear to feel no responsibility for either the financial or educational policy of the institution. At the July meeting of the Board, so few were present that the gravest official business, I understand, was transacted without a quorum. Under these circumstances, does not the continuance of an array of distinguished names on the Board mislead the confidence of the friends of the University and the public? Is not the position of the University, at present, one of unhappy singularity? While scores of institutions of higher and lower grades, during the last few years, have been paying off debts, or enlarging their endowments, Chicago University, enjoying advantages and promises far surpassing any of them, only retains the land donated to it, while owing more than half the cost of the building. To be content with the progress of a provincial college is to confess that the University is not identified in educational matters with the spirit and growth of Chicago. While the distinctions of Yale or Harvard are offered to us, it is a poor relief to say we have kept pace with second or third rate colleges. Your estates are so rich that second and even fifth-rate husbandry does not destroy them. But is the richness of the estate a proper apology for the meanness of the husbandry?

A plan was devised for naming the University after its first benefactor and endowing it by dollar subscriptions from the friends of Stephen A. Douglas throughout the country. His most enlightened friends approved the plan, but it failed. Why? Half of the educational fund appropriated to the State of Illinois by Congress was manifestly due to Chicago, as the centre of the mechanical interests of the State. The Governor and other distinguished citizens favored such distribution. But the measure failed. And still further: owners of real estate in the vicinity of the University donated lots to the institution, which are now of very great value. The title was made out, and the deed signed by a majority of the owners; but the signature of the third donor was never obtained, and a property now worth some $30 000 was lost.

Again, a plan to procure an endowment for a Chair of Engineering from the railroads centering in Chicago was successfully instituted, one road giving $4 000. Yet, with the prestige of such a munificent beginning, the plan has never been carried out.

Still further, a medical school sought alliance with the University; but such alliance was never consummated, and now the President of a rival University dispenses the diplomas of this very school, to large graduating classes, almost under the shadows of Chicago University.

And finally, negotiations were entered into with a gentleman in New York, who proposed to endow a Polytechnic Department in the University. But that gentleman, it is now understood, has given $200 000 for a scientific department of some rival Board, to be located in this city, and thus removes the necessity for such a department in Chicago University.

But, more than all, one whose father was among the chief patrons of the University, whose family name is borne by one of its halls, and who was himself one of its graduates, and who succeeded his father as a member of the Board of Directors, and who [illegible] position of liberal bequests to [illegible] and his father's views, died, [illegible] to personal friends, but not a farthing to the University. What is the cause of all these failures? How could so many brilliant prizes elude the grasp, if the management were all right? Why were those who, from the first, have worked most successfully, been at length distrusted or displaced? May the answer not be in the widespread belief that the obstacle to the financial success, as well as to the wider patronage and higher reputation of the University, has been want of confidence in its leadership? It is alleged that the weight and testimony of the Faculty has, from the first, and does now, question the competency of the leadership of the University. It is further alleged that many of the best students have expressed their serious dissatisfaction with the highest officer of the Faculty. And certain it is that the Baptist denominations have never been convinced of the intellectual or scholarly competency of the chief manager, but, on the contrary, have almost universally doubted it.

Are not these allegations too grave, and too widely believed to be longer ignored? Is not impartial investigation, after a trial of 15 years, the least that can possibly be demanded? If these allegations, then, be found false, let indignant rebuke fall upon those who countenance them. If found true, let not grave public trusts be sacrificed to personal or party convictions.

The press East and West have challenged impartial investigation, and promise the most liberal indorsements if a full and proper showing be made. The success of the scheme for liquidating the funded debt, and generous purposes known to exist in reference to endowments, mark this as a time for a new departure. OBSERVER.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

For some time past it has been well known in Chicago, especially in the circles bounded by the Baptist churches of the city, that powerful efforts were being exerted in certain quarters to oust from his present position the president of the Chicago university, and if possible, place in his shoes a somewhat prominent city divine, better known, however, as a sort of ecclesiastical wire-puller and speculator than as a father in the spiritual Israel. The last object was to be attained, if any way possible; but the first—the destruction of President Burroughs—was underlined "must 'be" in the plans of all the plotters against his peace and welfare.

For a long time, very many good people, who wanted to believe in human gratitude and Christian love and some few of the other kindred graces, refused to give credence to the rumors to the above effect that reached them; particularly when they knew that to believe them at all, they must also believe, that at the head and front of the scheme for the overthrow of Mr. Burroughs was a Chicago clergyman who owed him much gratitude for much friendship in the past, especially at a time when he sadly needed friends, not only in this city, where he was not known, but in a southern city, where he was exceedingly well known indeed. The time for kindly doubts, however, has long since passed. The opposition to the president of the university, though generally covert, has been sufficiently distributed to be even more generally understood. Prominent men who have been known, or supposed, to possess influence at headquarters, have been interviewed and argued with; charges of every conceivable intangible character have been trumped up and secretly scattered as widely as possible; even the students of the college have been confidentially approached upon the advisability of disloyalty to the president of the institution that was to be their *alma mater*, and now, through the columns of *The Chicago Tribune*, the conspirators sneak anonymously into publicity, with personal attacks that are doubly mean, because made by inuendo. It is either a very mean or a very weak case that has to be conducted in the dark; it is a meaner and a weaker one where inuendoes have to be put forward as substitutes for facts or straightforward, open and above board assaults. If the parties who do not believe in the attack upon the university are ever driven to the use of the same means of warfare, it will probably be from the fact that the best way to baffle a sneak is with his own weapons.

The published insinuations against the university appear, among much that is too indefinite to attempt to say anything about, to embody four charges:

First: The general inefficiency of the college;

Second: The particular inefficiency of the president;

Third: That certain benefactions which might have been made to the university, under some supposed circumstances, have not been made;

Fourth: That the institution is not the equal of either Harvard or Yale.

In regard to all these charges, one thing would prominently suggest itself to a disinterested spectator, and that is, that if the anonymous accusers really possess the pure love for the college that they claim to be running over with, and really entertain the confidence in the integrity and ability of the directors they profess, they certainly have adopted a singular way of expressing themselves. Their present course of conduct, even were all their complaints justly grounded, must tend to hurt the college they claim to respect. There is a tribunal before which those charges could have properly been brought, and that tribunal—the directorate of the university—will be in session this week. It, and it alone, possesses the power to act in the matter; it could be appealed to without bringing the institution into public scandal, and if it is composed of the kind of men that the anonymous accusers admit, it is very evident that such an appeal, if based upon truth, would not be made in vain.

So far as the individual charges are concerned, it is probably safe to assume that President Burroughs and the faculty of the college—and one of the professors, by the way, is one of the editors of *The Tribune*—are competent to fight their own battles. That the university has not been the equal of either Harvard or Yale is not to be denied. Most people, knowing the superior age, wealth, and prestige of those institutions, have not expected that it would rival them for some time to come. That it has not been what, under some circumstances, it ought to have been, is also perhaps true, but it is also true that it has had to encounter almost unprecedented difficulties. Want of money—a want so great that it has been found necessary in order to save salaries to saddle upon the president not only the management of the institution and the management of its finances, but the work of collecting and soliciting funds for its maintenance—has materially crippled it from the outset; while not among the least of its obstacles has been the underhanded opposition of men who claimed to be its well-wishers. It is said by these men that certain benefactions which might have reached the treasury of the college have never been received. Of these nothing appears to be generally known, except in regard to one of the instances cited in *The Tribune*. It is there claimed that a gentleman, a graduate of the college, and who subsequently succeeded his father—"one of the chief patrons of the 'university"—upon the board of directors, died worth a good deal of money, and left none of it to his *alma mater*. This is true; but it is alleged by the most intimate friends of the deceased gentleman that he made no bequest to the institution, not because he disbelieved in her Burroughs; on the contrary, he reposed the utmost confidence in him; but because he feared that the management of the university might before long be controlled by the Chicago divine of whom mention has been made; and in order to show that he had reasons to distrust that clergyman somewhat, the following little incident is narrated: Once upon a time, it is said, the divine in question learned that the then living father of this gentleman—one of the best-known and most widely respected citizens of Chicago—would give $10,000 to the university if he—the clergyman—could be got out of the board of directors. Thereupon he wrote his resignation, and forwarded a copy thereof to the proposed benefactor. Subsequently, the money was donated, but the divine having omitted and continuing to omit to send in his resignation to the board, he remained a member thereof and so remains to this day. This is given, among other reasons, why the graduate alluded to failed to remember the college in his will.

The friends of President Burroughs claim that all they ask for him is a fair hearing and a free field. They say that the burden of whatever inefficiency has been manifested at the university does not rest upon his shoulders; that he has worked in its behalf as no other man has begun to do, and that to day all his own individual

DEATH OF WILLIAM JONES.

An Interesting and Valuable Chapter of Chicago History.

What Industry, Sagacity and Integrity Can Do—A Notable Example of Faith and Faithfulness.

William Jones, our aged and esteemed fellow-citizen, who died last night at his residence in this city, was a notable example of the success which a high manly character, practical business talent, and persevering industry never fails to command among us. He was eminently a good man, who never violated his sense of justice. Though little educated in the schools, he possessed that alert, sagacious mind which learns richest lessons in the common events of life; and never failed, on occasion, to profit by them. A singularly clear, commanding value of good sense, allied to his sagacious anticipation of results which were sure to come, often led him to make many temporary sacrifices of comfort and ease. In one word, his active life measures that period of our history when Chicago abounded more in possibilities—rather certainties, say,—than in realizations. His business career, during all these years, rather sought to lay foundations for great and assured future success, than to enjoy the present fruits of small prosperity.

Mr. Jones died at about eighty years of age. He had an attack of paralysis three years ago, from the effects of which, although it did not re-urn, he never recovered. Since that time he has gradually failed, until at last he passed away, from no well-defined disease, to little bodily suffering, and great mental repose. Born in Chatauque county, N. Y., he passed some time in Buffalo, acting in a somewhat public capacity, and emigrated to Chicago in 1833. He came here on horseback. The moment he set foot in Chicago, he said that he had found the place he sought. Faith in the future greatness of the place as once possessed him; and that faith, although put to many severe tests, has never wavered since. Having made up his mind that Chicago was to become the metropolis of the new West, he set himself at work not only to reap the benefit of its becoming so, but to make it so, as far as lay in individual power. For some time he dealt in hardware,—firm of Jones, King & Co.; afterwards he was a partner in the banking house of Jones & Patrick. During all this time, not only did he invest all his available means in real estate, but ran largely in debt therefor. In fact, he was always during those early years, largely in debt for land. But he never would sell. He would deprive himself of the comforts not only, but almost of the necessities of life to pay interest on sums thus due. For example he for some time paid 20 per cent. interest on the purchase money of the ground now occupied by Adsit's bank, rather than part with it. Though rich in real estate, much of which was always salable, it is related by a friend who knew him and his business long and intimately, that for days together he was unable even to pay the postage on letters, for want of ready money. A curious fact in his early career illustrates the qualities which we have noted; and we venture to say that the anecdote cannot be paralleled, even in Chicago history. At one time he built the Buffalo Light House. He observed that the action of the current threw the sands against the pier, making a considerable accretion. After he came to Chicago he examined its harbor, and saw that the same thing was going on. Forthwith he bought a few lots fronting on the pier next the lake; and these he persistently kept until two or three acres of ground had accumulated, now worth millions of dollars. That is the ground where Mr. Ogden has begun the construction of pier, slips, and breakwater.

It should not be forgotten what the Chicago University owes to William Jones. Indebted to him for about $20,000, its destiny during the period of its greatest embarrassment, and when almost everybody else was utterly discouraged, rested in his large faith and his firm faithfulness.

Mr. Jones dies leaving an estate valued at nearly a million of dollars. This will be divided by will, equally among his three sons; a grandson who has lived with him since the death of his mother, Mr. Jones' daughter; and the two children living in Massachusetts of a second daughter now dead.

WILLIAM JONES, ESQ.

[illegible] half-past [illegible] o'clock on Saturday morning, died, at his residence, No. [illegible] Wabash avenue, in this city Mr. William Jones, one of the oldest citizens of Chicago, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Jones came to this [illegible] in the year 1833, having emigrated from Buffalo, New York. He at once entered in to the business of selling goods, connecting himself with two other gentlemen, the firm being known as Jones, King & Clark. The firm occupied a small frame building near the river, on what is now South Water street. At the time he came here, Chicago was an insignificant little village; but Mr. Jones saw at once how admirably it was situated, and he became possessed of a firm belief in its future greatness and prosperity. Making safe investments, capital rapidly increased in value, and at his death he was possessed of property valued at nearly a million of dollars. Several years since he engaged in the banking business, in which he was remarkably successful. He invested largely in real estate, and constructed many large business blocks, among which were the Lloyd block, on Randolph street, near Wells, and the marble block on Clark street, now occupied by the offices of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. He laid off the "Jones' addition to the city of Chicago," which is situated in the South Division, and comprises property of immense value. As showing the unwavering confidence felt by him in the growth of the city, may be instanced the passion that ever possessed him for investing in real estate here. He used to invest all his available means therein, and frequently ran largely in debt for land.

Mr. Jones felt a warm interest in the cause of public education. In 1840 he was elected President of the first Board of School Inspectors which Chicago possessed. This position he retained for eleven years. For several years he was President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, which institution has received most material benefit from him. The Jones School, on the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, was named in his honor. In the year 1858, Mr. Jones established the Jones School fund of $1,000, the interest of which sum is devoted to the benefit of that school, to be used in the purchase of text books for indigent children, and other charitable purposes connected with education.

He was essentially a self-made man. Upright and honest in all his dealings, he leaves behind him an enviable reputation, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who, esteeming him in life, will deeply regret his death.

Mr. Jones leaves, as has been stated, an estate valued at nearly a million of dollars. By the terms of his will the property is bequeathed equally to his three sons, a grandson who has lived with him for a number of years, his daughter, and to the two children of a second daughter, now deceased.

THE LATE WILLIAM JONES.—In noting the fact recently that the late William Jones, Esq., had been a resident of Chicago ever since 1835 or '36, we did not mention the place of his residence anterior to that time. The following extract from a Buffalo exchange will supply the omission:

"The Chicago papers announce the death in that city, on the 17th instant, of William Jones, formerly a resident of Buffalo, and still remembered by many of our old citizens. Mr. Jones resided here from 1827 to 1833; was Health Officer during the first cholera season, in 1832; and was constable from 1832 to 1833. Walter S. King, at one time a stove-dealer here, was a son-in-law of Mr. Jones, having married his eldest daughter, and with his family went to Chicago with Mr. Jones. Both Mr. King and his wife subsequently died, leaving an only child, a son, who was adopted by Mr. Jones, and who is now one of the heirs of his vast estate. Mr. Jones always kept up his friendly regard for his old Buffalo friends, and his interest in our city."

The Late William Jones, Esq.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of the University of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon, to pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the late William Jones. Dr. L. D. Boone, the Chairman, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death our venerable and esteemed associate, William Jones; therefore,

Resolved, That, in his death, the city of Chicago has lost one of its most upright, public spirited, and useful citizens, who, though he passed the natural term of human life, dropping into his grave "like a shock of corn fully ripe," yet "lived in deeds, not in years only," and, to the last, was a blessing to society.

Resolved, That, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, and as a Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Jones was an able and efficient officer, a discreet and sagacious adviser, and a zealous coadjutor, the loss of whose counsels his associates will long deeply deplore.

Resolved, That, among the friends of the university, who have contributed material means to its support, our late associate ranks among the foremost, having not only given munificent sums of money, but having also stood by it in the crisis of its history, when its friends were few, and having been the first to put his name on the subscription now in progress for placing the institution on a firm foundation.

Resolved, That, as a President of the Board of Education, and as a patron of our public schools, he was among the firmest and most enlightened friends of education in our city, and, though dead, will long live in the influence he will exert upon the culture of coming generations.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the family of the deceased, who, in his death, have lost an affectionate father, a judicious adviser, and a faithful friend.

Resolved, That the board and the faculty attend the funeral of their late associate and friend, as a token of their veneration for his memory.

[illegible] Jones.

The funeral services [illegible] the late William Jones took place yesterday [illegible] p. m., at the First Baptist church, [illegible] long residence of Mr. Jones in this city, and the high respect in which he was held called together a very large concourse of people, in which were largely represented old and well known citizens who were the associates of Mr. Jones in the early day, and also several public bodies—the Board of Education, the Trustees, Regents, and Faculty of the University of Chicago, and the Masonic fraternity.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Samuel Hoard, Charles Follansbee, L. D. Boone, J. H. Woodworth, Thomas Church, Thomas Hoyne, Ambrose Burnham, A. Huntington, F. Sherman, and J. M. VanOsdel.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. President Burroughs, of the University of Chicago, assisted by Rev. Dr. Everts, Baker, and Goodspeed.

Dr. Burroughs, in concluding his discourse, remarked that some fourteen years ago the beloved wife of the deceased, a noble and Godly woman, passed away in the triumphs of Christian faith, requesting, a few moments before she died, that the text of her funeral sermon might be, "In my Father's house are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am you may be also."

One on whose young mind that request had made an abiding impression, had asked if the same text might not be remembered on this occasion. And why not? For no words that ever fell from the lips of our Saviour of the World were fuller of his divine love and tenderness, and none shed a sweeter and holier [illegible] the darkness of death and the grave than these.

At the close of his discourse, which was an able and eloquent effort, the speaker proceeded to sketch briefly the life and character of the deceased.

He was born in Franklin county, [illegible] 1804, and was consequently [illegible] years of age. [illegible] Saratoga county, [illegible] to Buffalo, he spent his early manhood in that city, where he held several honorable and [illegible] public positions. So early as 1829 his attention was turned to Chicago, this "quick, far-reaching sagacity discerning, as few had then discerned, the elements of [illegible] in this insignificant town. The [illegible] traveling companion with [illegible] he commenced the journey hitherward, [illegible] back, and it was not till [illegible] that he reached this city, when he [illegible] purchased lots 2 and 7, block 17, original town, fronting on Lake and South Water streets, between Clark and Dearborn at one hundred dollars a lot. This is supposed to have been the first purchase of real estate in the city made with a view [illegible] advance of the value. In [illegible] Mr. Jones made arrangements [illegible] remove his family to Chicago, but was deterred by the breaking out of the cholera and the Indian war, which was then in progress, and did not finally remove here until [illegible], when he at once entered, with all [illegible] and business talents, into the material development of the city. At the same time he was [illegible] the first an earnest promoter of all that pertained to the moral and intellectual progress of the community, the churches [illegible], especially the public schools, one of [illegible] in token of his liberality to it, bears his name. The facts of Mr. Jones' connection with the Chicago University were stated, and befitting tribute paid to his munificence. Referring to Mr. Jones' religious history, the speaker said that, though he had not latterly been an active member of the Church, he had never retained a reverent regard for religion; and during his last days, and when the shadows of the dark valley were deepening around him, he expressed his confidence in Christ, and his sense of His presence.

Arriving at the University, the funeral procession was met by the students of the institution, and escorted to the front of the building which was draped in mourning, where a brief, but very beautiful and eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, designed to impress on the minds of the young men the lessons of Mr. Jones' life, and specially of his munificence to the University. It was a deeply interesting and touching scene to see the remains of the aged man thus lying before the noble monument which he had done so much to erect, while those who enjoy the fruits of his benefaction paid their heart-felt respect to his memory.

The procession then proceeded to Oakwoods Cemetery, where what is earthly of Mr. Jones finds its last resting place.

IT WAS ALUMNI DAY.

Reunion of Graduates at the University of Chicago.

BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

Gift of $50,000 for a Professorship in Greek.

Addresses by President Harper, Prof. O. B. Clark, Rev. Alexander Blackburn, and Others.

The alumni held sway at the University of Chicago yesterday. Although no degrees have yet been conferred, the new institution has already alumni numbering 311, graduates of the old university, and of more than 1,100 students who were connected with the Baptist Union theological seminary before it became the divinity school of the present university. Right cordially the old graduates welcomed the students of the new institution, and, as a mark of their interest in President Harper's institution, and as a tribute to an honored professor, they have, during the past four years, raised $50,000 for endowing a professorship in Greek. Though the gift was not announced yesterday, the money has been put into the hands of the authorities of the university, awaiting formal acceptance. The chair will be named in honor of Edward Olson, a graduate and later a professor of Greek in the old university, who met death in a railroad accident in 1890 while he was president of the University of South Dakota. Professor Olson was an enthusiastic teacher, a favorite of his pupils, and through the founding of a chair of Greek in the new university his friends are erecting a monument to his memory.

Elected Their Officers.

Yesterday was given over entirely at the university to the old scholastic veterans who "shouldered a crutch and showed how fields were won" in their undergraduate life. At 3:30 o'clock the divinity alumni met with Rev. Alexander Blackburn, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass., in the chair. At 5:30 the collegiate alumni met and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: E. L. Jayne, '73, president; Miss Florence Holbrook, '79, first vice president; E. W. C. Hayes, '80, second vice president; E. A. Buzzell, '86, secretary-treasurer. It is planned to organize alumni associations in each of the departments of the university, and to form these into an affiliated alumni association, which shall meet annually.

In the evening the stately chapel of the university was transformed into a banqueting hall. The graduate of the class of '70 sat down with the graduate of '80, and recounted stories of student life in the old university, and wondered at the magic growth of the new. Among the guests was the venerable ex-president of the old university, Galusha Anderson, who is now a professor in the divinity school. Professor O. B. Clark, of the University of Indiana, president of the alumni association, opened the postprandial exercises with a witty speech, bringing up reminiscences of the old university and paying a glowing tribute to Mr. Rockefeller and President Harper. He concluded by calling upon the latter to speak on an "inexhaustible subject, 'The University.'" President Harper responded as follows:

President Harper's Address.

"I am heartily glad to welcome you here to-night, ladies and gentlemen of the associated alumni. I hope that we shall no longer speak of the old and new, contrasting one with the other. I see here a pamphlet with the names and addresses of the collegiate alumni of the University of Chicago, and side by side with the graduates of the old university are the names of the present graduating class. The chasm, I feel, has been bridged. I hope before long we shall have an alumni from a law school and a medical school. The past year has been a remarkable one." President Harper then outlined the difficulties which a faculty, strangers to each other and working on an entirely new line, had met, and warmly praised the spirit shown by the several instructors. He closed with an invitation to all to attend the ball game this afternoon and the other exercises of this week.

At the close of President Harper's remarks Miss Elsie Ober sung a solo entitled "In Dreamland," and then Dr. Alexander Blackburn was introduced as toastmaster. In the course of his address he said:

"I find that I am an alumnus of an institution that was organized after I graduated. We are older than our mother, but we do not propose to go back on her for that. I am not a native of Boston, but still it was in Boston where this university was born. Mr. Rockefeller's letter offering his first donation for a university was read first in Tremont temple. You do everything so rapidly here in Chicago that I expect to see another meeting of the alumni in three months, four annual meetings during a year. Let me introduce Rev. Levi Holt, a graduate of the old university and the new, the Baptist Union theological seminary, and the divinity school, a man who never loses his hold." [Laughter.]

Toasts and Responses.

Mr. Holt spoke on the subject, "Hopeful Signs," which he found in the change of attitude toward a college education as a preparation for a business career.

Miss Elizabeth Faulkner, A. B., '85, of Chicago, responded in a bright manner to the toast, "Beyond the Barriers," and Dean Judson outlined wittily the work of the colleges. Joseph Mountain, A. B., '73, B. D., '80, of Ripon, Wis., responded to the toast, "Paris." Dean Hulbert spoke of the work of the Divinity school; E. O. Sisson, of Lancaster, England, a graduate of the class of '93, toasted his class, and C. W. Brinstad, who took a degree in the divinity school this spring, responded to the toast, "Past and Present."

The last speaker was Professor Butler, who won popularity as a professor in the old university, and is now a favorite instructor in the new. He worthily represented the old faculty, and as he called up reminiscently name after name of the scholarly instructors of the old university he was greeted with frequent applause.

Among those present at the banquet were:

President and Mrs. Harper, Dean and Mrs. Judson, Professor and Mrs. Goodspeed, Dean Hulbert, Dr. Galusha Anderson, Professor Lewis Stewart, Professor Nathaniel Butler, Professor C. R. Henderson, Howard B. Grose, Professor A. A. Stagg, Professor Ira M. Price, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Gardner, '80; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Buzzell, '86; Dr. Lucy Waite, 80; Miss Lily Gray, '76; Jessie Waite Wright, '77; Florence Holbrook, '79; Elizabeth Faulkner, '85; Gertrude Fuller Anderson, '84; Lydia A. Dexter, '84; Elizabeth S. Cooley, 83; H. T. Clendening, '73; W. L. Gaud, '93; H. M. Manchester, '93; L. B. Jonalmon, '93; E. C. Ridpath, '93; R. Margaret Gilbert, '93; Antoinette Cary, '93; Frank A. Helmer, '78; Charles L. Hostetter, '65; J. M. Rea, '67; Henry F. Frink, '68; A. B. Hostetter, '68; Dr. E. H. Pratt, '71; Professor O. B. Clark, '72; Hon. G. M. Lamberton, '72; Edgar L. Jayne, '73; Levi H. Holt, '74; Frank J. Wilcox, '74; Professor Herbert A. Howe, '75; Dr. John Ridlon, '75; Richard B. Twiss, '75; Dr. John E. Rhodes, '76; Dr. Luther G. Bass, '77; James Langland, '77; Frank H. Clark, '82; Thomas C. Roney, '74; Nat J. Rowell, '78; Oscar Bass, '80; James P. Lindsay, '80; Chase Stewart, '80; John O. Hopkins, '81; Frank G. Hanchett, '82; Fred R. Swartwout, '84; T. M. Hammond, '85; Lincoln M. Coy, '86; George E. Newcomb, '86; E. H. Rundell, '86; Thomas R. Weddell, '86; Elon N. Lee, '68; Edward O. Sisson, '93; Jesse D. Burke, '93; George F. Holloway, '86.

The University of Chicago Libraries

Dedication of the Chicago University
By William C. Richards.

13½
2

I.

Old tower, thy crest is haughty still,
As I behold it on the sky,
Though fate and wrong have wrought thee ill.
And brought thy speedy downfall nigh,

I mark no tremor in thy crown,
Nor in thy pinnacles below:
Thou lookest on the city down,
Unconscious of impending woe.

Couldst thou, as I, but feel and see,
Thy loop-holes would be full of tears;
And whiter would thy turrets be,
Blanched with the agony of fears.

For only from my instant sight,
By intervening walls, lie veiled
The tokens of thy pitiless plight,
By Vandal horde and hands assailed.

II.

Slender and gray, in Sabbath rest,
Thou standest in dark silence now,
No pang has seized thy stony breast,
No frown has settled on thy brow.

And yet behind thee and around
A fearful ravage has been wrought,
Which, couldst thou see—in sudden swound,
Prone to the dust thy pride were brought.

With art and skill and purpose stern,
The Vandals have thy palace rent,
Nor storm could blast, nor fire could burn
Its walls to sorer ravishment.*

To-morrow, brave old sentinel,
And guardian long of learning's hall,
It needs no oracle to tell
That thou in ruin's grasp must fall.

'Tis well for Douglas that near by
A shaft of honor bears his name;
Nor shall his memory dim or die,
Nor, with thy splendor, sink in shame.

III.

Thy tutelary gods, proud fane—
O, whither they from duty fled,
Or what their vigilant watch made vain,
To shield from harm thy honored head?

I know not where on History's scroll
Thy parallel of shame is writ;
That time may not its source outroll—
Let them beware who compassed it!

Ten thousand eyes are vital now
That saw thy strong foundations laid;
A thousand years upon thy brow
Should scarce a groove of age have made.

A timid prophet he, whose lips
Had then on thy proud form forecast
The shadow of a fell eclipse,
Ere freshness from thy face had pass'd.

IV.

When fiery scath on kindred halls—
Toronto's and Ontario's pride—
Wrought havoc that the sight appals
And Learning's sorrow justified,

There mingled with her tears no shame,
She did not blush for willful wrong;
That ravage smote no lustrous name,
And pity only wept in song!

'Twere better far for History's leaf
If fire's red tongues thy stones had lick'd
Till crumbled all—our loyal grief
Time solaced and—no conscience prick'd.

I hear symphonious with thy fate,
Deep death knells from quaternate tombs
Where rest brave souls who toiled of late,
Hopeful amid thy gathering glooms.

Did sorrow smite them, nor too soon,
To shroud their vision from thy fall,
Teachers and temple at their noon?
Rain fast our tears upon their pall!

V.

Gray, somber, silent tower—farewell!
Some swift to-morrow breaks thy dream,
Thy beauty tranced me with its spell,
Farewell, fair shrine of Academe!

*Mark xiii., 2.

William C. Richards

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 6, 1942

Dear Mrs. Bornstad:

I am sending to you today the scrapbook you and the others in your family so kindly loaned to the University. We have now had the sections dealing with Mr. William Jones and the Chicago University photostated so that they may be made part of our permanent records. We are, of course, deeply grateful for the opportunity to make this addition to what information we had on the founding and early days of the first University of Chicago. You were very thoughtful to let us know about this material and to let us have copies of it. On behalf of the University administration I want to send you our most cordial thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Emery T. Filbey
Vice-President

Mrs. Roland G. Bornstad
Colerains, Minnesota

cc: Mrs. Basil Robillard
Lewiston, New York

Mrs. Roger Newhall
2612 Southwest Talbot Road
Portland, Oregon

Mrs. Thomas F. Dunn, Jr.
212 Home Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

Mr. Ralph A. Beals
University Librarian

Enc. Photostats

A Historical Sketch of the Institution.

The Donation of the Site by Senator Douglas.

List of the Incorporators and the First Board of Trustees.

Description of the Buildings---The Observatory---The Law-Depart. ment.

The Number of Students and Graduates in Each Year Since the Foundation.

Financial Condition of the College---The Present Faculty and Officers---Proposed Admission of Lady-Students.

The historic period of Chicago itself does not extend very far back into the past. The life of a single generation will cover the whole of it. There are yet those among us, and not even in the "sear and yellow," who saw a small hamlet of a few houses clustering around a point on Randolph, Lake, Dearborn, State, and Clark streets, occupied by two or three hundred people; yea, even beyond that, when a small stockade-fort or block-house, a trading-post, a few Indians and half-breeds, constituted the germ [illegible] of which this mighty city should grow,—the astonishment of the world, even while yet they linger amid the changed scenes of their earlier years. A third of a century embraces all there is of importance in the growth of Chicago. Prior to 1840, its possibilities were hidden; not even the most enthusiastic, in their wildest dreams, as they peered with strained eyes into the future, could form a picture approaching the reality which has since dawned upon their vision.

Thirty years, then, has Chicago had to call into existence, and to build up, all that she is, and to start on a career whose end and whose greatness we may not forecast. All her institutions, of whatever nature, are of this brief period.

Among them, and occupying a prominent position, is the one whose history we now propose to sketch,—

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

We might say, by way of preface, that most of the early settlers of our city came from New England and New York, and brought with them the broad and liberal views concerning education which prevail in that section of our country; and to this fact we owe the early establishment of our excellent and comprehensive public-school system, and the interest which has from the beginning been manifested in the cause of popular and higher education.

Some time in the fall of 1854,

DR. ANSEL EDDY,

a distinguished Presbyterian divine of Newark, N. J., came to Chicago; prospecting, probably; seeking a "call," possibly; or having an invitation from his brethren "on trust" to visit them, perhaps. Be that as it may, he came, and found here, as we suppose he expected to find, an old pupil of his,

THE HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

whom he had taught in years agone to decline latin nouns and conjugate Latin verbs. During the relationship of instructor and pupil, a close intimacy and a strong attachment had grown up between them,—a feeling of mutual respect and esteem. One bright autumnal day, Dr. Eddy and Senator Douglas went out into the then somewhat distant suburb of our city at Cottage Grove, where the Senator owned a beautiful and extensive estate, "covered with shady groves and forests primeval," a part of which has since become academic and classic, such as the old poets sing of. Walking along, the minister remarked something after this fashion: "Mr. Douglas, this is a

BEAUTIFUL SPOT FOR A COLLEGE;

your greatest glory would be to liberally endow, with a portion of your property, an institution of bearing of the highest order, right here, under the shadow of this great and growing city of the West." The Senator was touched with the idea; perhaps he had entertained it before; he lapsed into a thoughtful mood, and the two passed on in silence for a few minutes, which was broken by, "I will do it, Dr. Eddy, if you will consent to be its President." Other conversations upon the subject followed at this, as well as at subsequent times.

In the beginning, Mr. Douglas cherished the idea of founding an institution entirely independent of any denominational control, and under

THE PATRONAGE OF THE STATE.

He had obtained this idea from having made a personal inspection of some of the great continental universities of Europe based upon it. He and Dr. Burroughs discussed this point pretty thoroughly at Terre Haute, and he seems to have abandoned his preconceived notions, and to have been so far convinced as to concede the necessity and desirableness of denominational control to the extent of carrying responsibility with it. Hence his first offer of the land to the Presbyterians, through Dr. Eddy, and subsequently to the Baptists, through Dr. Burroughs.

In the early spring of 1855, Dr. Eddy removed to Chicago, having received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Soon after his arrival definite arrangements were entered into between him and Mr. Douglas on the founding of a College or University, on the basis of their previous understanding, under the auspices of

THE PRESBYTERIAN DENOMINATION.

Mr. Douglas was to donate ten acres of land, the present site, for that purpose, and Dr. Eddy was to comply with certain conditions, by the 1st day of December, about six months ahead.

Dr. Eddy thus had two quite large enterprises upon his hands at the same time: the building of an expensive house of worship for his church, and the raising of $100,000—we believe this was the sum—to comply with Mr. Douglas' conditions. Under the circumstances, he being a comparative stranger here, and Mr. Douglas resting under a political cloud on account of the Kansas-Nebraska business, it was not particularly strange that he should have failed in both.

In the latter part of the summer of 1855, it came to the knowledge of

THE REV. J. C. BURROUGHS,

who had been for two or three years pastor of the First Baptist Church, that Dr. Eddy was likely to fail in his efforts to meet the conditions of Mr. Douglas. The idea immediately struck him, that, should the failure prove final, an opportunity might present itself for the Baptists to avail themselves of the liberal offer of the Senator. Mr. Burroughs had been requested to accept the Presidency of Shurtleff College, a Baptist institution at Upper Alton, in this State. In fact, we think he had been elected to that position. But, with a wise forecasting of what Chicago was destined to be, he thought that right here, in this great future commercial city of the Northwest, was the place above all others for a great university,—right here, amid the life, activity, energy, and enterprise which even then characterized Chicago. And so he declined to go to Shurtleff, and waited until the latter part of November, when he learned that Dr. Eddy had failed in his endeavors to lay the foundations of a Presbyterian institution of learning.

Senator Douglas being in disgrace with Chicago, on account of the part he took in the Missouri Compromise, and Chicago with him, on account of the mob at North Market Hall, which prevented his being heard in vindication of his course, he spent much of his time at Terre Haute, Ind. Here Mr. Burroughs sought him, armed with a letter of introduction from the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, a personal and political friend of the Senator. Dr. Douglas was found to have

LARGE AND LIBERAL VIEWS

upon the subject in hand, and evinced a deep interest in the success of the enterprise. Mr. Burroughs ascertained, however, that Dr. Eddy had preceded him about a week in a visit to Terre Haute, and had obtained an enlargeceived assurance that the proposition would be transferred to him for the Baptists. On the 1st of March, Dr. Burroughs presented himself to Senator Douglas at Washington. Nothing had been heard from Dr. Eddy; but, lest this might be due from some accident or miscarriage of the mails, Mr. Douglas asked a further delay of two weeks.

At the expiration of the two weeks, it having become evident that Dr. Eddy had entirely failed in his efforts, Mr. Douglas made a formal conveyance of the present site to Dr. Burroughs, in trust, for the purposes of a university, stipulating merely that the work should go on promptly; and that, while a leading representation in the Board of Control should be conceded to the Baptist denomination, it

SHOULD NOT BE EXCLUSIVE.

A provision carrying out these views was subsequently embodied in the charter, and has formed the basis of the policy of the University, both in the Board of Trustees and in the Faculty, ever since.

Dr. Burroughs, in his account of the interview with Mr. Douglas, at Terre Haute, says: "An element naturally contributing to the result sought to be brought about ought not to be passed over, especially as it brings into view a benefactor of the University, who has never been an actor in its history, but whose influence has reached back from the Unseen World to help forward principles and interests which in life she had loved and labored for.

MRS. DOUGLAS

(who was a Baptist) had but recently died, and it was something to be remembered to see the great statesman, in the midst of his career of intense activity and ambition, swayed and subdued by reverence and affection for the noble woman who had shared his early struggles. As our conversation went on, he said, abruptly, as if a new thought had occurred to him, and with a voice broken by emotion, 'Who can tell but that this is the way in which I am to fulfill a promise made to my wife in her last days, that I would do something for the Church and the principles which she loved?"

This, too, may account for the tender solicitude Mr. Douglas ever manifested in the success of the enterprise, after it had passed into the hands of the Baptists.

But there were

DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME

in the very inception of the enterprise. So bitter was the feeling against Mr. Douglas on political grounds, and especially on account of his uniting with the South in extending the area of slavery by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that many leading Baptists were opposed to receiving the land as a donation from him. This feeling had undoubtedly been one of the causes which defeated the efforts of Dr. Eddy, and it now stood prominently in the way of Dr. Burroughs and his friends. A few months were spent in preliminaries, and, on the 16th of July, 1856,

THE FIRST PUBLIC MEETING

of the friends of the movement was held at the office of Gen. M. Brayman, 76 Lake street. Of this meeting the late Hon. Charles Walker was President, and J. O. Brayman Secretary. The whole subject was discussed, the action of Dr. Burroughs approved, and a resolution adopted to go forward as rapidly as possible to meet the conditions of the land-grant. Gradually the feeling of opposition on political grounds abated, and, after a little while, almost entirely disappeared.

As was natural, the "laboring-oar" fell to Dr. Burroughs. Having resigned his pastorship of the First Church, he entered vigorously upon the work of raising subscriptions for the embryo University. He was very successful, and, in less than a year, the sum of

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

had been subscribed. This was doing grandly,—for, be it remembered, things were not done on so large a scale in the ante-War times as they have been since the advent of greenbacks. Dr. L. D. Boone put his name down for $5,000; Cyrus Bently, J. T. Edwards, Samuel Hoard, J. S. Buchanan, J. K. Burtis, J. K. Pollard, and others, for the same amount.

A liberal charter was obtained from the Legislature of the State, at the session of 1857; and, in June following a Board of Trustees was elected, of which Mr. Douglas was properly made President, a position which he held up to the time of his death, in 1861.

The Board went forward, and made arrangements for the erection of the necessary buildings upon the site donated. On the Fourth of July, 1857,

THE FIRST CORNER-STONE WAS LAID,

amid imposing ceremonies, under the direction of the Masonic Order, and in the presence of a large concourse of people who had gathered in the beautiful grove. The Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge of the United States Court, acted as President of the day. Mr. Douglas was present, but, owing to indisposition, made but a brief address. The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold delivered the principal address of the occasion, in which he did not omit to excoriate Mr. Douglas for his then recent political action. Other addresses were made, and the great work of founding a University for Chicago and the Northwest was considered fairly under way.

"But man proposes and God disposes." The Board advertised through the public press for bids for the erection of the buildings. Quite a number were received. The most favorable was that of Messrs. Stone & Boomer, and a meeting of the Board was called in the first week of August to formally award the contract. But the day dawned upon a changed condition of affairs. The lightning-flash of the telegraph conveyed that morning the unwelcome intelligence of the failure of the Ohio Life & Trust Company, and foreshadowed

A GENERAL FINANCIAL CRASH,—

an event which followed all too soon, and reached all parts of the country. The Board met. None had the courage to go forward, and it was resolved to indefinitely postpone the whole enterprise. Here was seemingly a failure. But Dr. Burroughs, with a pertinacity and a fixedness of purpsoe which has characterized him all through, did not despair of final success; and Mr. Douglas came to the rescue with a liberality and forbearance which do him infinite credit. The result was, to delay the undertaking a whole year. In the general crash, many of the most [illegible] subscribers to the fund went down, and were wholly unable to meet their engagements. Others, taking advantage of the delay, backed out of theirs; so that, when the time for a new effort arrived, nearly the entire financial work had to be done over again.

THE INCORPORATORS AND FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Before resuming the narrative, we will give the names of the incorporators and of the first Board of Trustees of the University. The act of incorporation was passed on the 2d day of April, 1857, and constituted the following gentlemen a body corporate: Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Burroughs, William B. Ogden, Mason Brayman, Hiram A. Tucker, W. S. Gurnee, Charles Walker, Samuel Hoard, Ichabod Clark, James Dunlap, J. H. Woodworth, C. H. Roe, L. D. Boone, Elijah Gore, E. D. Taylor, H. G. Weston, John H. Kinzie, S. G. Miner, Robert W. Clarkson, and N. W. Miner.

The first Board of Trustees was appointed at a meeting of the corporators held on the 21st of May, 1857, and consisted of the following gentlemen: The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, President; William Jones, President Executive Committee; the Hon. Charles Walker and the Hon. J. H. Woodworth, Vice-Presidents; H. A. Tucker, Treasurer; the Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Recording Secretary; the Hon. Samuel Hoard, the Hon. L. D. Boone, the Hon. E. D. Taylor, the Hon. J. H. Kinzie, the Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., the Hon. Walter S. Gurnee, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, the Rev. A. J. Joslyn, J. K. Pollard, J. K. Burtis, the Rev. R. Boyd, C. N. Holden, the Hon. William B. Ogden, of Chicago; Mason Brayman, of Springfield; the Hon. James Dunlap, Jacksonville; the Rev. Ichabod Clark, Rockford; the Rev. C. H. Roe, Belvidere; Elijah Gore, Quincy; the Rev. H. G. Weston, New York City; the Rev. S. G. Miner, Canton; the Rev. N. W. Miner, Springfield; the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Racine, Wis.; Thompson Maples, Canton; D. Valentine, Aurora; the Rev. N. G. Collins, La Moille; the Rev. J. Bulkley, Carrollton; the Hon. R. S. Thomas, Virginia; John Dement, Dixon; the Rev. J. H. Manton, Quincy; Francis Wayland, D. D., LL. D., Providence, R. I.

The Rev. J. A. Smith was appointed Corresponding Secretary; J. B. Olcott, General Financial Agent; and William Jones, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE BUILDING.

Here, too, may not be an inappropriate place to insert a description of the building, the adoption of the plans for which were among the first official acts of the newly-elected Board of Trustees. The style of architecture is intended to be purely Norman, and the material undressed, or rough-dressed, Athens stone. The structure consists—or is to consist as soon as the north wing is built—of a main or central building, 172 feet front by 136 deep, and 90 feet high, each corner surmounted by a turret 120 feet high, with a grand central tower 150 feet in height, through which is the main entrance of the building, under a massive arched stone doorway. Since the original plan was drawn, the Observatory has been attached to the west front of the main building. The tower of the Observatory is a solid and substantial stone structure, which cost about $25,000, and is connected with the main building by a corridor. The wings are 67 feet long by 46 in width, four stories high, with a basement. They are also con[illegible] building by corridors, [illegible] general structure. The [illegible] principally by the munifi- William Jones, Esq., of Chica- [illegible] buted over $30,000 to the funds of the University. In commemoration of his liberality it has been ordered by the Board of Trustees that this part of the building should be known as "Jones' Hall," and the main or central building, by a vote of the same body, has been christened "Douglas Hall," in honor of the founder of the institution. The north wing, not yet completed, it is conjectured, will be named "Ogden Hall," to commemorate a generous deed which yet exists only in expectancy. The building, especially in its external appearance, is one of the finest collegiate edifices in the country.

THE HISTORY RESUMED.

Nearly a year has passed away since the financial cloud overshadowed the prospects of the University, as well as those of thousands of individuals all over the land. We have seen the Board of Trustees despairing of success and ready to abandon the enterprise. But not so Dr. Burroughs. He was sanguine still that light would come out of darkness; that the recuperative energies of our people could not long be kept down under the pressure of financial reverses. Senator Douglas, too, behaved nobly. He might have resumed his gift on account of a failure to comply with the conditions which accompanied it. But the thought never, probably, entered his mind. He took a large part of the burden, and carried it forward. There also came another helper, who ever proved a fast friend of the University,—an honored citizen of Chicago, who had acquired wealth here, and used it, much of it, to a good purpose. It was at this time that the late

WILLIAM JONES

gave his voice and his money to aid in reviving the paralyzed enterprise. The financial storm had somewhat blown over, though wrecks were strewn in every direction. But in July, 1858, operations were resumed in earnest, and the work upon the north wing and corridor was pushed rapidly forward to completion.

In the meantime, arrangements went forward for organizing a school,—the germ of the future University. Dr. Burroughs having been elected President of the Faculty and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; A. H. Mixer, Professor of Greek Language and Literature; and Le Roy Sattelle, Professor of English Language and Literature, the institution was

FORMALLY USHERED INTO EXISTENCE

on the 20th of September, 1858, with a registry of *six students!* Preparatory classes were soon organized, and it was announced in the first circular issued that "All departments meet for the present in the rooms recently occupied by the Chicago Young Ladies' Institute, on the first floor of St. Paul's Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street;" and also that "The rooms are carpeted, spacious, and well furnished with school apparatus."

And the University of Chicago had form and being; had an organic existence; was a fact—a reality, though but in the germ to be developed in the future. It was the day of small things; but the embryo was imbued with vitality, and was henceforth to grow and expand, we hope, almost indefinitely, as the years roll along. Nearly fifteen years have passed away, and what a change has taken place, though the enterprise has been compassed about with difficulties and obstacles growing out of the peculiar condition of the country (the great Rebellion has risen and been put down, requiring all the energies and revenues of the people), as well as those incident to every new educational enterprise, besides some which have been peculiar in this case, and ought never to have had an existence.

THIS FIRST CIRCULAR,

to which we have referred, being a "historic document," deserves to be further quoted from, as foreshadowing the views and expectations of the founders of the University. It says: "The institution is designed to be what its name imports,—a UNIVERSITY,—and the managers are resolved to give a character suitable to its position as a University for the City of Chicago and the Northwest. . . . . Requirements for admission will be the same as in the best Eastern colleges." An Academy, or Higher English and Classical School, was provided for; a Collegiate Course, the first, or Freshmen, class of which was expected to graduate in 1862, was organized; and a Scientific Course, differing from the Collegiate Course in the omission of the ancient languages, and the substitution of the modern languages, the higher mathematics, and the sciences and their applications, was inaugurated. It was also announced that classes would be formed in German and French for those who might wish to study those languages without becoming members of the University. Thus was laid the foundation of the institution whose history we are endeavoring to sketch.

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

in connection with the dedication of the new building—being the south wing, and known as "Jones' Hall"—occurred on the 21st of July, 1859. In the morning, the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, then a member of the United States Senate, delivered the dedicatory address. Mr. Doolittle has always been a fast friend of the University, aiding it with his influence and wise counsels from the beginning. In the evening, an address was delivered by Prof. A. C. Kendrick, of the University of Rochester. The occasion was one of great interest with the friends of the young institution. It was now fairly under way, having demonstrated its right to live by bearing fruit, and entering upon its career of sending forth young men fully equipped with mental learning for the battle of life.

THE SECOND YEAR

shows a large increase in the number of students,—178 appearing on the Register. The Faculty, too, had been materially enlarged by the addition of A. J. Sawyer as Professor of Mathematics; E. C. Johnson, Professor of Latin; J. H. McChesney, Professor of Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, and Agriculture; the Hon. Digby V. Bell, Professor of Commercial Science; James Sylla, in English Language and Literature; and William Tillinghast, in Vocal Music.

For the next two or three years there is nothing of especial interest to note in the history of the University. Notwithstanding the existence of the great Rebellion, which absorbed the attention and the resources of the country, calling its young men to arms in defense of its Government and to preserve its existence, the University continued to grow in strength and in popular favor. We find, by the record, that

NINETY-TWO OF ITS STUDENTS

entered the Union army, several of them rising to high positions of trust and command. Financial difficulties were encountered, which taxed the energies of its indefatigable President, who had the main burden to bear, as well as to perform his collegiate duties at the same time.

The prosperity of the University soon outran the accommodations afforded by "Jones' Hall," and the Trustees moved to enter upon the construction of

THE MAIN BUILDING,

although we were then in the midst of our great Civil War. But more room had become a necessity, and the wisest alternative was adopted. Dr. Burroughs, having too many duties on his hands, retired from the finances, and the Rev. M. G. Clarke was appointed General Financial Agent, which post he held for about three years. Under his management the main building was erected. It was completed in 1865, at a cost of about $125,000. It embraces a large chapel, rooms for the various scientific departments, recitation-rooms, a large reception-room, suites for religious and literary societies, besides dormitories for the students. Credit is given to Prof. A. H. Mixer for raising a good share of the funds for the erection of the main building; but still the enterprise left the University heavily in debt, the principal part of the present indebtedness having been incurred at that time.

We may pass over the next four years without meeting any striking incident in the general current of events, as specially connected with the University. Its course of instruction, which had from the commencement been of a high standard, had

ESTABLISHED ITS REPUTATION

throughout the country, and its alumni had already began to make their mark in the active duties of life. During these years, the Greek Professorship was endowed, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Everts, in New York, and progress made in other endowments by Dr. Burroughs and Drs. Miner and Roe. We should have said before that the Rev. J. B. Olcott, the first Financial Secretary of the Univeristy, did a good work in getting up the early subscriptions, which so largely went down with the crash of 1857.

THE OBSERVATORY.

As an episode in the history of the University proper, we give some account of the establishment of the Dearborn Observatory.

The first project of an Astronomical Observatory in connection with the University was brought forward by Prof. M. R. Fory. He had been a teacher of the science of Astronomy elsewhere, and his plan was to procure an extensive apparatus, and go through the country and deliver lectures to raise the necessary funds. This, on investigation, was decided not to be feasible. Others took up the subject, among whom we may mention President Burroughs, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Prof. Mixer; and J. Y. Scammon came to its aid with such a liberal contribution of means as to secure early success to the enterprise. Those engaged in it heard of the existence of a great equatorial refracting telescope, constructed by Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridge, Mass.,—the largest then in this country,—and resolved to possess it, although there was competition from several quarters. Through the promptness of Mr. Hoyne and others, it was secured, and, for its accommodation, a solid and substantial tower was erected, west and adjoining the main building of the University. Subsequently, a first-class meridian circle, and a fine chronometer clock and chronograph, were added, making the apparatus quite complete. Mr. Scammon was the principal contributor to the funds of this department, having given $25,000, besides providing for the salary of the Astronomer in charge, Prof. T. J. Safford. The main business of the Observatory has been, in conjunction with several of the renowned observatories of Europe, the making of a new map of the stars,—a section of the "celestial blue" having been assigned to each. The work is one which requires several years for its completion, and is regarded with great interest by astronomers, and scientific men generally, throughout the civilized world.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

In July, 1859, the first circular was issued concerning the establishment of the Law Department of the University. A Law Faculty had been appointed, consisting of the Hon. Henry Booth, the Hon. Grant Goodrich, and the Hon. John M. Wilson. The circular set forth the advantages of the legal training and discipline to be secured in such schools at length. It announced that "Lectures will be given occasionally in certain departments of jurisprudence, for the sake of variety in the school; but not to such an extent as to form a prominent feature of the place. Experience and observation have taught us that the recitative system, in which each student is examined daily, or oftener, in the presence of the class, with the advantage of mutual criticism and inquiry by his associates, and explanation and correction by the Professor, is a more effectual method of imparting a thorough knowledge of legal principles than any system of mere oral instruction by lectures." Mock courts were next provided for, and means for "imparting the grace of a finished elocution."

It was announced in the circular that exercises in this department would commence on the 21st of the following September, on which occasion the Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York, was to deliver an address. The arrangements entered into were set forth in detail. A Board of Legal Counselors was appointed by the Trustees of the University, from the legal profession of Chicago, to whose general management the Law-School was intrusted. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne is accredited with being the "father of it;" and most certainly he has been an able, earnest, and valuable helper in all that pertains to the establishment of the University from the beginning, acting in harmony with the President in promoting all the interests of the noble enterprise.

The Law Department went into operation as announced, and the following is a record of what it has done in the way of instructing and graduating students during the period of its existence:

Years.	*Students.*	*Graduates.*
1859-'60	48	..
1860-'61	52	11
1861-'62	36	14
1862-'63	39	11
1863-'64	43	17
1864-'65	48	19
1865-'66	64	26
1866-'67	46	18
1867-'68	38	12
1868-'69	42	21
1869-'70	55	25
1870-'71	62	23
1871-'72*	28	11
1872-'73	27	208

*The great October fire destroyed the building of the Law Department, and scattered the students, which has had the effect to reduce the number about one-half the past two years.

The present Board of Counselors consists of the following gentlemen: The Hon. Thomas Hoyne, LL. D., President; the Hon. C. Beckwith, the Hon. S. W. Fuller, the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, the Hon. S. B. Gookins, the Hon E. S. Williams, the Hon. Van S. Higgins, E. B. McCagg, B. F. Ayer, and J. M. Jewett.

The Faculty is composed of the Hon. Henry Booth, LL. D., Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Real Estate and Pleading; John Alexander Hunter, LL. B., Professor of Equity, Jurisprudence, and Practice; Van Buren Denslow, Professor of Evidence, Contracts, and Commercial Law.

Efforts are being put forward to increase the endowments, and otherwise enlarge and strengthen this department. It has not yet regained the ground lost by the fire; but its friends are sanguine that another year will find it more prosperous than ever.

THE PRESENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

As the years glide along, they bring nothing to pass in the history of an institution of this kind, out of the usual routine of studies, the vacations, and the commencements, with an occasional exception. We find nothing especial to note in connection with the University, except those to which we shall refer as we draw this sketch to a conclusion. It has had to battle with financial difficulties, and some unnecessary obstacles have been thrown in the way of its progress; but, nevertheless, it has been steadily working its way into popular favor, and proving its claims to a good position among the educational institutions of the country. The highest compliments have been paid to the scholarship of its graduates by distinguished educators of the East, and they have done credit to their Alma Mater, in the various professions and other callings into which they have entered. President Burroughs and his associates are still laboring, and sacrificing much, in order that the University may be built upon sure foundations.

An idea of the progress of the University may be obtained from

THE ANNUAL CATALOGUES,

the first of which was published for 1859-'60. The following are the statistics:

Years.	*Students.*	*Graduates.*
1858—opened with	6	
1859-'60	178	
1860-'61	225	2
1861-'62	184	53
1862-'63	193	3
1863-'64	173	3
1864-'65	199	9
1865-'66	201	8
1866-'67	236	11
1867-'68	302	19
1868-'69	344	14
1869-'70	346	17
1870-'71	329	10
1871-'72	281	13
1872-'73	283	16

The first years of the War took off quite a number from the advanced classes, and thus reduced the number of graduates, as well as the general attendance. The number has lessened the two last years by the falling off of more than one-half in the Law Department, which was disorganized by the great fire, which destroyed its buildings and scattered the students to other schools.

The value of the real estate and other

ASSETS OF THE UNIVERSITY

is large, being estimated between $600,000 and $700,000. But so great a proportion is in real estate, which, though necessary, is unproductive, that the current receipts are comparatively limited. They were, however, last year, about equal to the current expenses.

A few years ago, Dr. Burroughs, having full faith in the rising tendency of Chicago real estate, proposed to the Board of Trustees to authorize a purchase of a tract north of the University grounds, with a view of paying off the indebtedness from the profits. The Board decided it not wise for a literary corporation to go into the real-estate business, and the proposition was declined. But the idea remained with the sanguine President; and, in the spring of 1871, ascertaining that Gen. Riley, of Rochester, N. Y., owned 60 acres, and Col. Stone another 60, lying contiguous and located southwest of the Stock-Yards, which they wished to dispose of, he entered into

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE.

He authorized Messrs. Jacobs & Burchell, real-estate brokers of this city, to enter into negotiations, which they did, and soon succeeded in making terms, receiving the usual commission from the "grantors" for effecting the sale. Dr. Burroughs mortgaged his own real property for $20,000, to make the first payment, and became responsible for the entire purchase,—giving a written paper stipulating to pay all the profits into the University treasury, to be applied in liquidation of indebtedness. Messrs. Jacobs & Burchell were employed to map, advertise, and sell the property, 120 acres, for which they were to receive 10 per cent on the gross proceeds. Subsequently they purchased 40 acres adjoining, of Mr. D. W. Baker, the profits of which were to go in the same direction. Considerable of the land was sold, when, a short time ago, an offer was made to the Universty of $50,000 net for the purchase, which was accepted,—thus making the result equivalent to a

DONATION OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

from Dr. Burroughs, as he alone was the responsible party in the purchase of the 120 acres, and would have been utterly ruined pecuniarily by the failure of the enterprise.

Measures were immediately set on foot to raise the balance of the indebtedness of $120,000,—a large part of which had been incurred in the erection of the main building,—with a fair prospect that the whole amount required

WILL SOON BE REALIZED,

and thus the University relieved from its financial embarrassment, and permitted to go on the career of usefulness it has so well begun, with vastly augmented power and influence.

A fair beginning for

A LIBRARY

has been made, by purchase, and through the liberality of many friends. In the University library proper there are now 5,500 volumes, to a considerable extent a miscellaneous collection, but embracing many rare and valuable books. The students have also the use, jointly with the Theological Seminary, of the Hengstenberg library, of 12,000 volumes, mostly in German, Greek, and Latin, but very valuable to the advanced student. There has also been accumulated a creditable collection of apparatus and specimens in the chemical, philosophical, geological, mechanical, and physiological departments.

The University, though under the general control of the Baptists, is

NOT STRICTLY A DENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Dr. Burroughs, in his account of his first interview with Mr. Douglas, at Terre Haute, states its true position, thus: "Mr. Douglas finally conceded that, to the extent that denominational representation was asked,—that is, not of absolute control, but of such well-defined relations as would preclude *future strifes for control*,—his plans might be modified to suit the ends which we sought." And, in the final result, they were so modified, as the charter provides that the President and a majority of the Board of Trustees shall always be of the Baptist denomination. This, of course, exerts an influence upon its general character, as is seen from the fact that, of the fifty students who now have the ministry ultimately in view, forty-eight are Baptists; so that, without the University as a feeder, the Baptist Theological Seminary, located in its vicinity, would be of little use to the denomination.

Upon the general point of denominational control, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, who may be said to more nearly represent Mr. Douglas after his death than any other, in University matters, said, in a speech upon a public occasion: "Gentlemen of the Baptist denomination, if I could ever rise with the orator to command language in thoughts that breathe and words that burn, I would pay the most eloquent of tributes to your organization. The founder of this institution placed its fortune under your care as a great University-school in trust for posterity. For the broad, catholic spirit in which the trust has been executed, you are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the city, and the State, and of the country."

THE PRESENT FACULTY

of the Collegiate Department is made up as follows: The Rev. John C. Burroughs, D. D., LL. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; James R. Boise, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; William Mathews, LL. D., Professor of History and English Literature; Alonzo J. Howe, M. A., Professor of Mathematics; J. William Stearns, M. A., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; [illegible] Henry Safford, B. A., Professor of Astronomy, and Director of the Dearborn Observatory; Henry Booth, LL. D., Hoyne Professor of International and Constitutional Law; J. W. Foster, LL. D., Lecturer on Cosmical Physics; C. Gilbert Wheeler, B. S., Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry; John C. Freeman, M. A., B. D., Associate Professor of Ancient Languages, and Principal of the Preparatory Department. —— ——, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; George F. Root, Mus. D., Professor of Music; C. E. Richard Mueller, M. A., Tutor in German; Ransom Dexter, M. D., Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy and Zoology; Nathan Sheppard, Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution; M. H. Holmes, Instructor in Drawing.

Instruction in Spanish, Italian, and the Scandinavian languages will be given to any who desire it, by Prof. Wheeler. Instruction in French has been given during the past year by Prof. Mathews. The instruction in German during the past year has been under the charge of Prof. Boise, assisted by Miss Alice R. Boise, B. A. Courses of lectures have been delivered during the year by Dr. Joseph Haven, on the History of Philosophy, and the Rev. Dr. Pattison, late Vice-President of the University, has delivered a course of lectures on the Will, and give instruction in Logic. Van Buren Denslow, of the Law School, has delivered a course of lectures on Political Economy to the Senior Class.

The Hon. W. B. Ogden is President of the Board of Trustees; J. Y. Scammon and Samuel Hoard, Vice Presidents; the Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., Secretary, and John W. Griggs, Treasurer.

The Hon. L. D. Boone is President of the Executive Committee, and the Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., Secretary.

In addition to the local classes, the University maintains preparatory departments at Beaver Dam, Wis., called the Wayland Institute, and also at Winnetka, in this State. Including these, THE REGISTER

stands as follows:

Students in Law Department		27
Seniors	18	
Juniors	11	
Sophomores	18	
Freshmen	27	
Students in Partial Courses	16	
Students in Astronomical Course	3	
Students in Practical Chemistry	5	
Total in College		98
Third Year Preparatory	21	
Second Year Preparatory	37	
First Year Preparatory	44	
Students not in Course	47	
Total in Preparatory Department		149
In Wayland Institute	115	
In Winnetka Institute	40	
In Undergraduate Departments		402
		429
Deduct for names counted twice		7
Total		422

A few months ago—the Board of Trustees being favorable to the admission of

LADY STUDENTS—

a movement was set on foot by Mrs. Kate E. Doggett, Mrs. O. B. Wilson, Mrs. Burroughs, and several other energetic ladies, to provide a suitable building for their accommodation. It is proposed to raise $5,000 for this purpose, and measures have been set on foot to secure the success of the undertaking. The enterprise is, however, held in abeyance awhile, awaiting the raising of the necessary amount to pay off the genera. indebtedness of the University, when it is expected that it will be entered upon in earnest, and pushed forward to an early consummation.

With the near prospect of an early liquidation of the debt; with its commanding position in the leading city of the Northwest; with the prestige it has already obtained, there is no reason why the University of Chicago should not secure a position, before the lapse of many years,

AS A PEER

with any institution in the land. It needs time, it requires ample endowments, to create great institutions of this kind. They are not the growth of a day, but must have "years upon their head" before they reach their ripest usefulness, or accomplish their highest ends.

Madame Patti in "Trovatore."

Madame Patti's impersonation of *Leonora* in "Il Trovatore," says the London *Orchestra*, kept the audience at Covent Garden on Thursday in a high-wrought state of admiration and excitement. It is generally recognized that Madame Patti's voice this year is richer and purer than ever. It has gained in fullness and depth; it has some low notes worthy of Madame Trebelli. Time deals more than gently with the *diva*—deals lovingly, and beautifies her more and more. Looking at her slight form and girlish lovelinss, and watching her trip lightly across the stage, we forget how long we have had Adelina among us. Is it twelve or thirteen seasons? She is perhaps three years older than when she first came. Something of Northern endurance seems to fix the Southern bloom and ripeness; it yields neither to time nor *fatigue*, and the Patti of 1873 is all that was the Patti of the early sixties, with the gifts of culture and experience added thereto. The wildness of her versatility is demonstrated when, as on Thursday, she undertakes a highly dramatic role. She who is *Norina*, the *Zerlina*, the *Dinorah* of all time can hold *Leonora* against any competitor. As admirable in pent-up passion as in irrepressible gayety, she fills all parts with the completeness and self-abandonment of a thorough artist. Sig. Nicolini was the *Manrico*, and earned the favor of all by the energy and correctness of his performance. At the close of the third act a slight contretemps arose. The house demanded an encore, and Sig. Nicolini was ready to yield to the public wish, but the conductor had left his post, and there was no accompaniment for the singer, who had to signify his inability in pantomime. When Sig. Vianesi next appeared, the audience conveyed their sense of his desertion. The rest of the cast embraced Sig. Graziani as *Di Luna*, Sig. Tagliafico as *Fernando*, and Mlle. Scalchi as *Azucena*.

Galignani says, in relation to affairs at the Paris Athenee: "An opera in four acts, 'Raphael,' the libretto by the late M. Mery, and the music by M. Bellini, said to be a nephew of the great composer, has appeared here and failed."

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merica Done for Women?" With all their eauty, and character, and wit, American women -Mrs. Sherwood thinks—are not gracious; in ct, they are too often indifferent to external od behavior.

An anonymous writer, who declares that he els like rushing through the world with two lacards,—one held aloft in his right hand, "Be are of children's magazines;" the other urished in his left, "Child's mag ine wanted,"—discusses the typographical and erary qualities needed in a periodical for chil en, and comes to the conviction that the per ct magazine for children lies folded at the art of the ideal best magazine for grown-ups. "Recollections of a Restored Lunatic," by Dr. ewell, is understood to be autobiographic, and of peculiar interest.

Dr. Holland talks, in "Topics of the Time," "American Morals," "Skilled Domestic Ser ce," and "Summer Play."

The stories are: "Elinor Dane," by Adeline afton; "A Ten Days' Drama," by Kate Put m Osgood; and the continuation of "Arthur onnicastle," in which Old Jenks dies,

George MacDonald's "Spiritual Song," G. P. athrop's "Song-Sparrow," B. F. Taylor's Vane on the Spire," C. F. Bates' "Treading Circle," and A. R. Annan's "Christ," com ise all the poetry.

PRINCE PRETTYMAN.

ow the Young Ladies Wait for Him, and Get Fooled When They Catch Him.

From the London Saturday Review.

Whatever the strong-minded sisterhood may y, marriage is the great object of most omen's lives, their chief thought when they e young, their greatest regret, if missed, hen they are old. Almost all women of nor al, healthy development, desire to be wives d mothers, and feel that the best of life has en forgone, if fate and circumstances have rbidden it. It is a truism to say that the world uld not go on else; and there is no reason to ashamed of the fact or its avowal. There is re reason to be ashamed of its denial, repre as it does the absence of some of the st and tenderest qualities of womanhood, hich yet have to be kept in hand till the fitting oment has arrived. Negotiation and control, wever, are different things. The question, en, with those who have what the world calls chances," is not, save in rare, exceptional ses, Shall I refuse them all? but, Which all I take? It is a grave question, as every man knows who has at the same moment a na fide lover of a good kind and a potential nger-on of a better; and it is a question in which ul and sense, prudence and passion, the lovely eams of romance, and the greatest chance of actical prosaic happiness, seldom unite. Many ls, chiefly family favorites and considered etty in their circle, in which opinion ey themselves concur, but also some o are neither, refuse all sorts fair-seeming offers out of the pure reason of youth and for the sake of the daz ng possibilities of the future. They do not ow how many golden balls, ever so much ger and richer than this may not be thrown their feet; and they reject the actual and liv man who would really make them very ppy if they would only think so, waiting for t apocryphal Prince Prettyman who never nes. They are dimly conscious, too, that, en a woman gives herself in marriage, she lost her present form of intoxicating premacy, though by tact and temper may gain another of more sober and dur e kind. The courting time is her time of eenhood; and so long as she keeps from ut ing that fatal "yes," she is mistress of the uation, as the one who has to decide for the sery or happiness of both, and who can con a favor and grant a prayer. Naturally she is dious to prolong her sovereignty, knowing t when she marries she sinks from a queen o a slave, and that the lover who ped upon her as humbly as dog becomes her master, more or s severe, as soon as the law makes him her sband. All girls feel this; and those among m who have most of what is called maidenly le in their intuitive knowledge of what that -surrender means, half unconsciously, half sciously, prolong that moment of surrender ny one else would delay any action by which er was lost, though, in a sense, security was ned. This is one reason why girls with nces hesitate, and why they are sometimes long in making up their minds that the nces pass them by, and leave them stranded the remainder of their days.

nother reason for their delay is Prince ttyman. There are women who are always ting for the coming of the Prince, like the h-born maidens in the palace towers of ro nce and fairyland, and who will be content h nothing less than their ideal realized. No y is good enough for them; and their friends e at the infatuation which led them to re such suitable, such excellent offers, for no knows what reason. Smith is one of the rants. He is really a very good fellow; a nice present income, fair prospects, and hereditary disease that the world knows of. e sure he is no Rothschilds; and his sharp ured mother, with his tribe of busy maiden rs and industrious brothers, do not take among the idealities of the human race. so far as he himself goes, you might many a worse man, if some better; and inda would not do amiss if she chose Clorinda rejects him. She is waiting Prince Prettyman—Prince Prettyman, has no sharp-featured old mother strict notions about Sundays and nons, no busy maiden sisters who talk three time, and who would consider her house, maids, and her babies as much theirs as her no industrious brothers of all sorts of r professions, and no amount of "style." h's income and prospects, and good condi generally are not sufficient for her, penni as she is. She must have perfection all d—Prince Prettyman, and never a flaw in circumstances, personal or relative. The equence of which is that at 40 she sub on charitable contributions from her ds, and music-lessons, when she can get ls. Brown comes to the front, and lays to the fair Amanda's heart, as Smith had to Clorinda's. He gratifies her romantic ations as little as in the other case. He is orthy a fellow as ever stepped; and he too enough and to spare for comfort. He d be a quiet, placable kind of husband, who d use his latch-key with discretion, and not her temper bad by the sourness of his He would not philander after y women abroad, and he would not in the sanctuary at home. He would give liberal allowance for pins and housekeep and he would take the holiday times and be generally willing to save oil, trouble and annoyance. But with all slices of solid pudding he is not Prince yman; consequently he is nowhere in the ing. His eyes are small, his nose composes in a photograph, his voice is unmelodious, his hands are uncomfortable about the s. Nevertheless, small eyes, a mean and uncomfortably articulated hands, d with a good home life and a kind and, are better than beauty and a bad , rupture in the honeymoon and repent ever after. Yet Amanda, like her sister, es honest, homely Brown in favor of the iful Prince over the seas; and the es are so many as to make a cer that the Prince will never cross seas at all, and that Amanda too will go ndless through life, because of the tinsel e which romance had drawn on her young and which there was not enough common about her to rub out; or, perchance, worse she will end with marrying Brown's clerk, as every disadvantage his master had, and ng of his compensations.

ce Prettyman has many impersonations— any as there are silly girls who wait for With some it is absolutely necessary that ould be in the army. The glitter of epau and the jingle of spurs are worth any nt of stupid, civilian, workaday vir and nothing but a well-set-up cav officer can get a hearing from garrison of belles who have learn it one litany of love. With others a whose soul is devoted to dogs and horses is ly kind of person who carries Prince Pret 's credentials. Talk of a well-conditioned erchant, with a sprinkling of gray hairs uspicious tracts of shining scalp, or of a young professional who could as soon t a camel as a horse, to those sweet crea whose fancy paints the gallant hussar or ast young squire—talk of fidelity, ten ss, truth, and the like, without dash, ut personal beauty, without the glittering ia of Prince Prettyman—and you talk to af. They have their ideal man and their conditions, and nothing short of either will epted. A beautiful young painter or poet, oft eyes and a silvery voice, well up in the n of art, and cultivated to the highest in æsthetics, is Prince Prettyman to one. s in all probability the kind which talks of nion of souls and forgets the butcher's It is a way both he and his admirers have; lebasing considerations of filthy lucre g the soul in a remarkable man It is a pity that the tax-gatherer should be so obdurate; and that Prince Prettyman sailing over the silver sea of creative fancy should be brought up every now and then with a round turn to the barren stake of poverty, or grounded on the grating shallows of domestic bills with no effects to meet them. A high-class diplomatic-looking person is the hero of one young maiden, who has ideas; and she will accept no offer, however eligible, if the maker thereof is below 6 feet, is rotund in body, and of an indiscriminate kind of social position. So it goes on; Prince Prettyman, whatever his special form, always looming in the horizon, always being waited for, and in the great majority of cases never coming.

It is a complaint as old as man, that we only know how to live when we have done with life. The saying is essentially true to marriage and of the right kind of person to choose. Girls of romantic tendencies think they ought not to marry unless with the most passionate *furor* of love. They do not know that respect and compatibility of temper are better sureties for a happy life than a passion which must in time wear itself out, however strong it may be now, and of which the best hope is that it may become friendship. Good plain, common-sense men, who would make excellent husbands, but are nothing to look at, are refused by certain of the feather-headed, in favor of a dream that will never be realized, a fancy that has no more substance than a soap bubble. Or personal worth is refused for mere wealth, quite as often as for penniless romance. The man of a girl's fancy is too handsome to be a traitor, a *roue*, weak, or of so wayward a temper that her life, if she marries him, will be simply a fortune. She is sure of him, she says with indignation when stony-hearted wisdom points out his patent flaws, and experience preaches caution and renunciation. She knows that love will not fly out of her window when poverty stalks in at the door; or she does not believe he is a *roue* now, whatever the evidence. And even if he is, she comforts herself with the sensible reflection that a reformed rake makes notoriously the best husband, and no woman is proof against the seduction of reforming the man she loves, and bringing him to virtue by means of her wiles. She is in love, and she believes that her love is eternal. Pretty girls of poor circumstances, and belonging to large families, whom it would be an incalculable relief to get well settled, have been known to refuse eligible offers from good men because of this fancy of theirs about Prince Prettyman. Of course one would not like to see woman give themselves to any one, no matter who he might be, for the sake of getting married; but the solid things of life should be taught them as well as its poetic beauties; and false hopes, false ideas, unsubstantial loves, should be rigorously excluded. A bad marriage or a loveless life is not a pleasant *coda* to that never-acted romance; nor is the disenchantment which comes with such cruel certainty on the heels of the love-sick and unsuitable marriage a blessing to be desired. Beauty fades, passion cools, the blindness of romance gets couched when seeing is too late; poetry does not pay the butcher; and gallantry of bearing of the "long sword, saddle, and bridle" kind is apt to lose itself in domestic bad language when the pot is empty of pudding, and half-a-dozen children swarm about the musty lodgings or dingy quarters to which love and folly have reduced the gay Lieutenant and his bride. On the whole, Prince Prettyman is a dangerous fellow either to get or to wait for, having the trick of unsubstantiality throughout. Romantic girls would do well to reflect that, if they are to have only one gown in a lifetime, they had better buy one that will wash and wear creditably to the end, rather than a flimsy bit of finery that looks well only in the beginning, and goes to pieces before the first year is out.

THE DAWN AND THE DAY.

I.

Such dawns, can they be mother of such days?
Late vigils held me all one night awake,
And, looking up from my completed task,
With throbbing brain, and languid nerves relaxed,
Glad I arose, that glorious spectacle
With solemn adoration to behold,—
A new-created day. Ethereal hosts
Of bright, expectant clouds, swift-gathering,
Went trooping from the zenith to the East,
To greet the sun; resplendent gods reclined,
And goddesses, on banks of amethyst,
Or rosy pearl, by their fierce ardor wafted;
Or golden chariots guiding, swiftly drawn
By winged coursers; multitudinous,
A thronging host of fair, dissolving forms,
Bright, gleaming faces, arms outstretched, love-yearning,—
All speeding to that palace of the East
From whose effulgent portal should emerge
Their monarch. Through the fields of lower air,
On bold, swift wing, flew flocks of twittering birds,
Down-dipping to the church-spires, outlined clear
Against the blue, upsoaring to the clouds,
And swooping with them to the golden East,
Elate with joy. The ocean gleamed afar,
A broad expanse of silver—motionless—
Quiet as dimpled child in slumber bound.
The dewy meadows glittered, and the air
Was keen, electrical with tingling life.
With rapture universal Nature glowed,
And I in all that rapture shared, in thought
Soared with the birds and floated with the clouds,
The morning air inhaled, and with it drank
In cool, deep draughts, fullness of life and joy,—
Awaited glad, with all created things,
The coming god. At last the sun arose,
Blood-red and fiery. Slowly he emerged
Majestical from void abyss of space,
Then calm surveyed the tremulous green earth.
Then, as the glorious orb suspended hung
One moment on the horizon's level verge,
One long, black, narrow cloud, like darting snake,
Or rafter of wrecked vessel, ribbed his gold,
Dividing sharp the blood-red disk in twain.

II.

He rose, and with o'er-powering splendor quenched
The glory of the dawn—ineffable!
And now in weariness I turned away.
The open window closed, the curtain drew,
And in my darkened room lay down to rest,
In deepest slumber sinking instantly.
When I awoke, the air was chill and damp,
And in my ears a sound of falling rain,—
A dismal sound, of rain, or restless waves,
As I were in some vessel tossed at sea
In storm, or standard on lone, coral reef,
I started up bewildered, with quick hand
The curtain drew, and once again looked forth
From my lone eyrie on the outer world.
Dull clouds, a heavy pall, concealed the sky,
And lashed the earth in fitful gusts the rain.
I rubbed mine eyes. Surely 'twas but a dream!—
It could not be! This dull, unlovely day,
How could it e'er have followed that bright dawn,
Which in my memory like a vision hung,
Vouchsafed in moments blessed the quickened soul,—
A vision beautiful of youth and love,
Of the creative force and energy,
And joy perpetual of life eternal.
How could they be united e'en in thought?
In wildest fantasy?—It could not be!
Troubled, perplexed, I spoke; and, at the words,
In wilder torrents fell the beating rain,
And blacker grew the black pall overhead,
I stood confronted with the dismal day.
Again I turned away, in sadness now!
As silently, through space, those vapors dank
Had darkly risen and o'ercast the sky,
Long-buried memories within my soul
From dim recesses of the past arose,
Darkening my day. I thought of cherished friends
Whom death had snatched from my retaining grasp,
Or by the world's cold, cruel spell estranged;
Of happy lives which I, e'en I, had seen
[illegible] in gloom;
Of thee, dearest and best-beloved, sweet saint!—
With thy frank, child-blue eyes, and brow serene,—
So strong in goodness, wise and innocent,
That all who knew thee loved and reverenced,—
Whose patient virtues could not shield thy breast
From sorrow's sharpest sword, which at the last
Slew thee, wounded by many cruel blows;
Of thee, dear boy!—musician, poet born,
Thy life so bright, with promise beautiful,
Who sank in stagnant pool of dire disease,
And died unknown. And more, ah! many more,—
Beloved and hapless ones, if not so dear
As these, still dear,—the best and brightest always
(While meaner souls swiftly attained their goal),
Who dropped and died. Their pale, dejected ghosts,
With bitter lamentations, round me thronged,—
Phantoms, oh! not of these beloved friends
Reborn to happiness in heavenly sphere,—
But of their pale and shadowed lives, on earth
Forever unfulfilled. Mournful they came,
And seemed to wind me in their cold, dead arms,
And drag me down with them, helpless, benumbed,
Into the grave. And I wept bitter tears,
For these, and my own soul, and all on earth,
Who live unblessed, unloved, and hopeless die.

IV.

Slowly the day dragged to its dismal close,
Dark, dark, and drear. That wild storm held its course;
Still fitfully in torrents fell the rain;
O'erhead the lowering clouds still darkly frowned;
No brighter moment this dull, leaden gloom
Illumined, with rapid gleam swift vanishing!
The sun with all his splendor could not pierce,
With his all-potent shaft of fiery beams,
Their heavy pall; no sudden, golden rift,
Blue lake by toppling, fire-seamed hills engirt,
The burning heavens aflame disclosed, beyond
The storm. And so in sullen wrath he sank
E'en as at dawn in triumph he had smiled.
And all day long my dark, despairing mood,
With doubt and fear tormenting me, held sway,
This gloomy world, to my sad soul it seemed,
By Deity beneficent, disowned,
Is ruled by some dark fate, blind, merciless,
Or conscious Fiend, in cruel, wanton sport,
Who tortures man, his creature and his slave,
And dogs him, wretched, to the arms of death.

VIRGINIA VAUGHAN.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1872.

—*Golden Age.*

—A minister examined his school-boys thus: "What is the meaning of the word 'repentant?'" "Please, sir, don't know." "Now, if I had stolen a loaf of bread, what should I be?" "Please, sir, locked up." "Well, should I feel sorry?" "Yes." "Well, why should I feel sorry?" "Please, sir, cos you was *cotched*."

—It is a curious fact that, while beaux are permitted to go on in the way they are bent, belles are expected to go in the way they are told.

BIBLIOMANIA.

Extraordinary Sale of Costly Books.

The Perkins Library Put Up at Auction Near London---Some Rare Volumes---Remarkable Prices.

London (June 5) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The great Perkins sale began on Tuesday, and ends to-morrow,—not a long period for the dispersion of a library. But Mr. Perkins' books can hardly be said to have constituted a library. They remind me of what I once heard a distinguished Frenchman say to another Bibliophile: "Ah, you have a fine collection of books. *I* have a library," which was true. He had about 8,000 volumes, the other had a certain number of bibliographical rarities. There are about 865 titles on the Perkins catalogue, and it contains two classes of books, those which are worthless and those which are priceless. However, I will postpone what I have to say generally of the library till the last day's sale is over—a sale which includes an unusually fine first folio of Shakspeare and the two Mazarin Bibles. From some whim, the owners have chosen to sell these books at Hanworth Park, twelve miles from London, and it costs a whole day, or at least from 12 to 6, to attend the sale. With an ordinary library, such a mistake would have been fatal, but the Perkins books would bring their price if sold in Madagascar, provided only that time enough were given to enable buyers either to go or send commissions. This library, as a whole, is expected to fetch $100,000; an enormous price for less than 900 lots. Judging from the first day's sale, the estimate will probably be exceeded, for the first day, which is by no means the richest, foots up about $20,000. I asked a bookseller what he supposed a Mazarin Bible on vellum would bring. "If I wanted it," he answered, "I should not think of sending a bid of less than $20,000!" We shall know to-morrow how near the estimate comes to the actual price, and whether the Shakspeare first folio, announced as equal to the Daniel copy, is to equal or surpass it in price.

The first day, though somewhat deficient in general interest, was very rich in Bibles, and the prices were certainly, in some cases, extraordinary. Putting MS. aside, the gem of the collection was a Bible in two volumes, folio, on vellum, with illuminated capitals, being the first edition of the Latin Bible, with a date (1462), a book of great rarity on paper, but, curiously enough, less rare on vellum, if Brunet is to be trusted, who says that forty copies exist on vellum and only twenty on paper. This is due, no doubt, to the great durability of vellum and the greater care taken of such copies. The present copy has been in a number of well-known libraries, and has fetched at different sales a little under or over $1,000. In 1823, it was sold for $1,075, and afterward, at the Dent sale, for $865, according to Brunet; but, if I remember rightly, the sum was $1,365 (i. e., either £173 or £273). On Tuesday, the principal bidders were Messrs. Ellis, Stevens, and Quaritch, all booksellers, and it was knocked down to the latter for £780—$3,900.

LONDON, June 6.—In all the annals of Bibliomania,—and they are numerous,—there is nothing to equal the last day's sale of the Perkins Library. There have been far more remarkable collections of books than that owned by the late Mr. Henry Perkins. There have been sales which extended over ten times as many days. There have been sales—though not many—which produced in the aggregate a greater sum than was taken in the four days which were found sufficient to disperse Mr. Perkins' cabinet. But never before was there a sale in which so few books brought so much money, never one in which over £10,000 ($50,000) were bid in a single day, never one in which, on the same day, there came to the hammer the four Shakspeare folios and two copies of the Mazarin Bible. The first Shakspeare folio in fine condition, as this was, is of itself enough to give celebrity to any sale, but to-day it has been almost lost sight of in the splendor of two incomparably more precious volumes. Probably in no private library were two copies of the Mazarin Bible ever before united,—certainly never before was any copy, whether on vellum or paper, sold at such a price as these fetched to-day. More than this: Never before to-day has any printed book been sold for so much as the least of these two. Never but once has any printed book brought half so much. It would seem as if the steadily and rapidly increasing prices of rare books have at last reached a point beyond which they cannot much further go—though I mean to make no prediction. There have been various epochs in book-buying. The Roxburgh sale marked one, the Heber another, the Daniel another—not to go out of England. There were times when certain books were in fashion and brought high prices, and other times when other books became the rage and the former were neglected.

The characteristic of the present period is the dearness of all. Good books, of no matter what description, bring, if good, such prices as were never before dreamed of. Manuscripts, incunabula, early-printed books of the sixteenth century, early English and French, Italian, and even Spanish poetry and romances, Psalters, service-books, Aldines and Elzevirs, Books of Hours, whether manuscript or printed, books owned by famous men or women or from famous libraries, books from the collections of Grolier, de Thou, Longepierre, from Kings' libraries or their mistresses', books with really fine illustrations, especially of the eighteenth century, books relating to America, the whole catalogues of early Shakspeares, and Elizabethan dramatic literature and poetry in general, and, lastly, books remarkable solely for their bindings, are sought after with an avidity unsurpassed in any days, and prices are paid for them which would have prevented the formation of most or all of the great collections of former days.

An apparent exception, furnished by to-day's sale, is only apparent. The Perkins first folio Shakspeare brought but £585, while the Daniel copy, to which the present is probably on the whole equal, fetched £716, and was bought, as is well known, for Miss Burdett-Coutts. But the circumstances of that sale are not likely to occur again. A copy said to be equal to either of the two in question has been lately disposed of by a London bookseller for £525, at private sale. The three measure alike 13⅛ by 8¼ inches. The Perkins copy, which I measured to-day, is rather over than under those figures, both ways. It has a number of rough leaves on the bottom edge, and would be a matchless copy if the top edge had been spared by the binder in anything like the same proportion as the bottom. But nearly all the margin is gone at the top. No really fine copy of the book is known. If one should ever turn up in an uncut state, nobody can say what price it might not bring. The title of this copy is rebacked, and the inner edge mounted, the impression of the portrait good, the last leaf unusually sound, and all the leaves including the verses are of course genuine. Mr. Hayes, the Manchester bookseller, was the buyer, and considering how Manchester has long competed with London in pictures, there is nothing extraordinary in a fine first folio being allowed to go to a provincial town. The second folio went for £44, the third for £105, both fine copies, and cheap. The fourth was bought by Mr. Probasco, of Cincinnati, for £22, also a fine copy.

The Mazarin Bible gets its name from the fact that the copy first known to all bibliographers was discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. It has the double distinction of being, probably, the first edition of the Latin Bible, and the first book printed with metal types by Guttenberg and Faust. As it has no date (the first edition with a date is 1462), the year of its production can only be stated conjecturally, as not earlier than 1450 nor later than 1455. The description in the auctioneer's catalogue follows Dibdin in many particulars, but Dibdin (though his books, from their beauty and other reasons, bring higher prices than ever) is no longer an authority, nor is he to be trusted in any matter where exactness is required. However, there can be little doubt that this book was printed at Mayence, and we have the usual roundabout testimony that before the sheets were worked off the cost of it had reached 4,000 florins. Whether on paper or on vellum, it is one of the finest books and rarest in the world, and one of the finest as well as earliest specimens of printing. One can almost agree with the cataloguer that "in contemplating this work, the mind is lost in astonishment that the inventors of printing should, by a single effort, have exhibited the perfection of their art."

The book is in two volumes folio (but the vellum copies are printed on single, unfolded sheets), printed in double columns of 42 lines each, excepting the eight, which have 40, and the ninth and tenth, which have 41. If I rightly understood Mr. Henry Stevens, the copies on vellum differ from the copies on paper to such an extent that they are really two different editions; the number of lines varying in the two, and the setting-up showing other variations. The types employed are manifestly cast in imitation of the letters designed by the writers of the missals and other books of church service. Of the two Perkins copies, I had an opportunity to examine only that on vellum. Whether the finest in existence or not, it is an extraordinarily good example. It formerly constituted, says the catalogue, the chief ornament and glory of the Library of the University of Mentz, whence it was obtained by Messrs. Nicol. Dibdin says it then wanted two leaves, which were supplied by Whitaker in fac-simile. The cataloguer admits that he has found one doubtful leaf, but has quite failed to discover the second. One missing leaf is quite enough to destroy all claim of this copy to be considered perfect. I do not know on what authority it is stated that "not one of the five known copies are *believed* to be perfect." To begin with, there are seven known copies on vellum, instead of five. I cannot at the moment refer to Renouard's catalogue, but I don't think all of the seven are known or believed to be imperfect. In other respects, the Perkins copy is really so magnificent as to make its single deficiency all the more deplorable. It measures 16½ inches by 12⅜, and its edges are in many places the actual edges of the skin. Mr. Stevens called my attention to a point that not even the zeal of the cataloguer had discovered, viz.: that even the pin-holes are not trimmed off. It has a blank leaf at the beginning of Vol. 1, and the general condition of the vellum is excellent, or will be if the purchaser will only wipe off with a silk handkerchief the preparation with which some superserviceable restorer has smeared the vellum to make it look white and pure. The ink is brilliant, the impression beautifully sharp and clear. It is a monument of typography; yet, to one who cares for printing, the copy on paper is a more desirable book. At the latter I had only a glance, but, in the first place, it is absolutely perfect, and, in the second, all vellum printing is a struggle with needless difficulties, and the best impression can hardly equal the best on paper. Every book-fancier knows the difficulty of getting any book, and especially any modern book, on vellum in a good state. The register of the paper copy of the Mazarin Bible is perfect, while in the vellum copy almost every other page is uneven. There are twenty copies in existence on paper, of which one at least is in America, in the Knox library, bought by him long ago for £500.

But there they were. Be their merits or defects what they might, they are a matchless pair, and anybody who wanted a Mazarin Bible knew that a choice between two copies was not likely to occur again in his lifetime. The vellum copy was put up at thirty-two minutes past 5, and was started at 1,000 guineas by Mr. Toovey, a book-seller in Picadilly. The second bid was £1,200, the third £1,400, and they advanced this regularly and rapidly by steps of £200 each, till the book stood at £2,400, when Mr. Ellis bid £2,500. From this time on there were but two competitors. In that crowded library there remained nobody but Mr. Ellis and Mr. Toovey to contest its possession. The bidding rose steadily and almost without pause by hundreds to £3,100; then by fifties a little more slowly to £3,250, which was Mr. Toovey's offer. Mr. Ellis, appealed to to advance, refused. The auctioneer's hammer swung in the air just ready to fall as he changed his mind and bid £3,300. Mr. Toovey added £50. Mr. Ellis slowly said £3,400; there was a hush, a moment of silence, followed by a moment of entreaty from the auctioneer, but Mr. Toovey shook his head and moved away, and the hammer came down at £3,400. The selling had occupied just six minutes. Till then the largest sum ever bid for a printed book was £2,260 at the Roxburgh sale by the Marquis of Blandford for the unique Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471, and the other book I remember to have fetched over £1,000 was the first Caxton, with a date also 1471, the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," sold at 1,000 guineas at the same sale, sixty-one years ago.

The paper copy followed at once. This also Mr. Toovey started at a thousand guineas, and Messrs. Ellis and Toovey were the chief bidders till it reached £1,990, when Mr. Quaritch came to the front and bid £2,000. From this point the contest was maintained between Mr. Quaritch and Mr. Toovey, the bidding advancing only by £10, and sometimes by £5, till the book was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch for £2,690. It was understood that Mr. Ellis bought on a commission, and Mr. Quaritch on his own account, to sell again, though as to the former I am not sure. The two together brought £6,090—say $30,000. I cannot learn that any American library or collector made an effort to secure either. One order sent for the vellum copy at £2,250, was withdrawn by cable—an expense quite thrown away. The amount of the single day's sale was £10,393; of the four days, £25,743. More than four-fifths of this sum was produced by 55 books and manuscripts. The whole amount would have been increased but for the usual "knock-out" among the booksellers—an operation compared with which highway robbery is an honorable profession.

G. W. S.

SOME OF THE PRICES PAID.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: One of the junior members of our firm, who attended the sale of the Perkins Library at Haworth Park, near London, sends us a report of some of the items which will interest book-buyers;

Lot No. 42—Boswell's Johnson presentation copy, "To Mr. Perkins from the Author"	£ 62
Lot No. 174—Biblia Sacra Manuscript of the Thirteenth Century	230
Lot No. 186—Biblia Sacra, printed on vellum, 1476	290
Lot No. 413—Froysart's "Chronicles," 1525	95
Lot No. 534—A Book of Hours, richly illuminated	180
Lot No. 634—Lydgate's "Siege of Troy." An English Manuscript	1,320
Lot No. 695—Talpin. Institution d'un Prince Chrestien	109
Lot No. 814—Pelerinage de la Vie Humaine. A Manuscript A. D., 1460	180
Lot No. 815—Picart's Ceremonies et Costumes Religeuses	98
Lot No. 822—Pontificale Romanum. A Manuscript of the Fifteenth Century	350
Lot No. 823—Ptolemy, 1478	80
Lot No. 826—Purchas' "Pilgrimes"	86
Lot No. 837—Shakspeare, first folio edition, 1623	585
Lot No. 838—Shakspeare, second edition, 1662	44
Lot No. 839—Shakspeare, third edition, 1664	105
Lot No. 840—Shakspeare, fourth edition, 1625	22
Lot No. 863—Vitæ Patrum, [illegible] mytes	180
Lot No. 864—Biblia Sacra Latina, known as the Mazarin Bible, on vellum. (Probably the highest price ever paid for a single volume, being equal to $21,400 in American currency.)	3,400
Lot No. 865—Biblia Sacra—the same book printed on paper	2,690

The entire sale realized £26,000, or $136,000, for 865 lots, which is by far the highest price ever realized for such a quantity of books. The owner belonged to the well-known firm of Barclay, Perkins & Co., celebrated for their porter.

J. SABIN & SONS.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1873.

ONLY A WORD.

A BUSINESS-LIKE POEM.

"Come," was the only word she said:
The only word—but oh, her look!
I read it like some fairy book;
And, as I read,
The swimming blaze of perfumed light
Grew faint. I watched her sudden flight
Like one enraptured in a trance;
Then swiftly cleft the whirling dance,
And followed blindly where she led.
Through jewelled throng she swept in pride.
She stood alone, and by her side
I stood! She felt her magic power.
Came music soft and sweet.
I plucked a choice exotic flower;
I longed with worlds my love to dower—
To cast them at her feet.

She spoke again. She whispered "Go!"
My blood rose hot! I cried,
"Go, darling! Yes, from land to land,
O'er raging seas, o'er barren strand!
A wanderer from clime to clime,
On to eternity through time—
Be this my lot, supreme, sublime!
No joy shall charm, no spell entice.
Repeat thy mandate. Ready, see,
I stand prepared to fly for thee!"
She said, "Go—get a strawb'ry ice!"

Higgins' Dog.

It was a great many years ago, at a camp-meeting, that Brother Higgins, a good man, but passionately fond of dogs, came in one day accompanied by a black-and-tan hound. Somebody asked him to address the congregation, and he mounted the stand for that purpose, while his dog sat down on his haunches immediately in front, looking at his master. In the midst of the discourse, which entertained us much, another dog came up, and after a few sociable sniffs at Brother Higgins' dog, began to examine the hind leg of the latter with his teeth, apparently for the purpose of ascertaining if it was tender. An animated contest ensued, and one of the congregation came forward for the purpose of separating the animals. His efforts were not wholly successful. He would snatch at the leg of Higgins' dog, but before his hand got there the yellow dog would be on that side, and would probably take an incidental and cursory bite at the deacon's hand. Brother Higgins paused in his discourse and watched the deacon. Then he exclaimed, "Spit in his eye, Brother Thompson; spit in the hound's eye!" Brother Thompson did, and the fight ended. "But I just want to say," continued Mr. Higgins, "that outside of the sanctury that dog of mine can eat up any salmon-colored animal in the State, and then chaw up the bones of its ancestors for four generations without turning a hair! You understand me?" The services proceeded.—*Max Adeler.*

GIRLS AND THEIR OPPORTUNITIES.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Although the University at Cambridge still refuses to admit women as students within its walls, it is quite willing to assist in what is called their higher education, and to give them opportunity for collegiate study under its supervision. The Faculty of the College have just made arrangements for the examination of women in a course of study carefully marked out for them, and published with a full list of the necessary books. The preliminary examination will be held for the first time in June of next year, and will embrace English, French, physical geography, botany or physics, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, history, and either Greek, Latin, or German. An advanced examination will be held for girls who have passed the preliminary one.

No girl under 17 is received at the first examination, none under 18 at the second. This restriction is, we think, a wise one. The years between 17 and 20 are in most cases the best years of a woman's life for uninterrupted study. Her health should then be vigorous; she should have the enthusiasm of youth; should not be burdened by social duties or domestic cares; should be prepared for the College course by her training in the public or in private schools; and should find those last years of study years of thorough enjoyment, as well as of increasing mental and physical strength.

No degrees are conferred on female students, but they receive certificates signed by the President, declaring that A B has passed, passed with distinction, or passed with the highest distinction, the preliminary or advanced examination held under the direction of the Faculty of Harvard College. The fee for the preliminary examination is $15; that for the advanced, $10. Notices of the place and time of examination will be sent to candidates. The Woman's Education Association will take charge of those held in Boston, will provide board and lodging, and assist in paying the cost of examinations for those girls who need such help. The first examination will last seven days.

We welcome anything that puts the best means of education within the reach of men or women. If only one woman in the country is convinced that she needs education according to Harvard, and can pay for it, it is well that she can have her desire or ambition satisfied. But we wish to say emphatically that the great defect in the present system of female education is fundamental, and cannot be remedied by any course of advanced study. Women are, as a general thing, taught from books, without reference to their practical duties, or their condition in life. As the world is now, most women leave school and enter at once upon their share of the endless and often depressing cares of a household. The fortunate few—if indeed they are fortunate—who escape these cares, are exceptions to the general rule; and public education should be for the greatest good of the greatest number, not for the exceptional few. There is no question that a wisely-cultivated intellect is, or should be, an infinite source of happiness. Mr. Hammerton says that "The essence of intellectual living resides not in the extent of science or perfection of expression, but in a constant preference for higher thoughts over lower thoughts." This preference it is the province of teachers to create and establish; no woman who possesses it can be too grateful for it; it often makes for her the difference between a life of happiness and one of misery.

It has been our good fortune to know women of this and the last generation,—women who were almost without what are now called "advantages of education," because such advantages did not then exist,—who might be models for the young and ambitious students of to-day. They were women who had been taught practically, and had, besides, trained intellectual tastes. They were mistresses in their households, able, and often obliged, to do all the work of a hospitable family. They were not terrified by sickness or appalled by danger, for they had been taught to meet both with calmness and skill. But they were not irritated or demoralized by their petty cares, or the real drudgery of their work; they knew how to keep these subordinate, and their noble intellectual tastes, rahter than their petty cares, gave the tone to their lives. A half-hour's reading each day of Bacon, or Milton, or Sir Thomas Browne; a half-hour's study of some science or art; a half-hour's work at mathematics, has held to its highest uses many a day of many a woman's life that would otherwise have gone to waste and weakness. To be able to get out of the pressure and hurry of life, to stand aside, as it were, and see things in their true lights and true proportions, is one of the best results of education. Such reading or such study lifts a woman out of the daily routine; she stands above it, sees the end and the good of it, sees how small the obstacles are that looked like mountains to her, serenely puts them aside, and does not allow what are considered the special worries of women to ruffle her dignity or cloud her mind.

The trouble to-day is, that girls confound acquisition of knowledge with education, and pride themselves on a certain number of facts which they have stored in their memories, and which, for a few years, they use with showy effect. They think they know a great deal more than they do; they peep through the windows of science, see a star here and a flower there, trifle a little with acids, alkalies, and crucibles, and are persuaded that they are astronomers, botanists, and chemists; they undervalue all knowledge which they do not possess, and are inclined to despise all labor, save that of the student. There is no branch of learning which girls may not be taught; there is no height of learning to which girls may not aspire; but they should be taught, most of all, [illegible] adapting themselves to the life in which they are placed; their studies should, so far as possible, have a practical application; they should understand that they cannot know much at any rate, and should learn the graces of intellectual modesty.

The present method of education is very unlike the old, but we are not sure it is an improvement upon it, it makes different women, but we should not dare to say that it makes better ones. It should keep what is of worth in the old, and add to it what is of worth in the new. We would have girls taught, as they used to be taught, the elements of English education, sewing, helpfulness, system, obedience, respect for age and character, simple and healthful habits,—to learn these last five is a saving rather than an expenditure of time,—and a taste for study and the best literature. Then every girl should have a few years of classical study,—the value of which will be felt in many important but indirect ways. It gives a quality to the mind that no other studies do give. To know that life and world of the past, their greatness, their wisdom, their accomplishments, their heroes, philosophers, and poets, is the best counterweight to the conceit, impatience, hurry, and superficial study which are the dangers of those who live wholly in the present. Classical studies give a fine poise to the mind which it never quite loses, and which it is not hard to keep, even in the midst of woman's practical life, if she has the all-important intellectual taste.

This system of education does not prevent any intellectual growth, does not crush any intellectual aspirations, does not stand in the way of any special culture. A collegiate training might lend grace and ornament to it, but it is not necessary to its symmetry or its strength. The means for the best education are now within the reach of every girl, but they are sadly overlooked. Parents and teachers should be guides as well as instructors, and should look to the future lives of their pupils, and not merely to their standing in their class or college. The child's play of sticking flowers thick in the earth and calling them a garden, is harmless; but many a girl is educated on that principle, and the result is ruinous. The flowers fade; the girl forgets her learning; and there is left, in one case, dry and barren waste; in the other, a miserable, incapable woman, weak and nervous,—whom physicians prescribe for, and then, strangely enough, use as a warning to other women against study.

Incapacity, tumult, discontent, and unhappy homes come sometimes from ignorance, sometimes from misapplied or distorted knowledge. Education should strengthen a woman, and help to make a space of sweetness and light about her wherever she is placed. This is what women who are to be poor, and to work all their lives, need. This is what women who are rich, and tempted to idleness, need. This will secure the true, the only equality; the condition of mutual respect and sympathy which no outward circumstances can break or impair. Our truly educated woman is not a creature of the imagination, but of real life, whose example, if it should be followed, would, in another generation, increase the number of domestic and feminine women with cultivated tastes and well-trained and, consequently, well-stored minds,—women who have added to their faith virtue, to their virtue knowledge, and who have indeed found that "Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

— 1856 —

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—This institution has now become a "fixed fact." The Trustees have decided to contract immediately for the erection of their buildings, a part of them to be ready for use next Autumn, and the balance completed within the period of two years.—They are to be erected on a lot of ten acres, at Cottage Grove, generously donated for the purpose, by the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

The buildings are to consist of a main edifice, 130 feet front by 104 feet deep, with a basement and two wings, 46 by 67 feet, one three, and the other four stories high, each with a basement, both connected with the principal edifice by corridors, two stories high, with a basement, the whole presenting a magnificent front of 300 feet. The central edifice is to be adorned with a tasteful bell tower, 152 feet high, containing a clock, and through which is to be the main entrance.

The whole structure is to be built of Athens marble, rock-faced with moulded trimmings, at an estimated cost of full $100,000. The plan contemplates spacious and well contrived rooms for recitation, and libraries, for president and professors, and for the societies; two chapels, one for everyday and the other for Sabbath services, and for commencement exercises—the latter capable of accommodating 800 persons; a designing room; a capacious gallery, constructed upon scientific principles, expressly for the exhibition of paintings; and a large gymnasium in the attic of the main building, the whole to be heated by steam; and in one wing and the corridors, studios and dormitories for 100 students.

In respect to material advantages, it will far surpass any educational institution of the country, and we have no doubt, that the provision for intellectual culture, will not be inferior to the provision for physical education and comfort.

The buildings have been designed by those accomplished architects, Messrs. Boyington & Wheelock. The trustees have subscriptions to the amount of $150,000, most of which will probably be consumed in the erection of buildings, etc., but we have no doubt that ample funds will be forthcoming, to place the institution, in every respect, upon a level of the plan contemplated by the enlightened founders.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Seventh Annual Commencement Exercises at Farwell Hall.

Whither the Faculty and Students Marched in Grand Procession.

Ten First-Class Orations Delivered.

Diplomas Bestowed by the President.

Honors Which Fell Thick and Fast.

The seventeenth annual Commencement exercises of the University of Chicago were held in Farwell Hall this morning. At half-past 9 o'clock there was a gathering of the Regents, Trustees, Faculty, Alumni and students at the Sherman House, from which place the procession marched to the hall. The line was of good length, and a novelty to the citizens, who have previously had no occasion to see anything of the kind in connection with this institution.

An audience, fair in numbers and comprising many prominent citizens, listened to the exercises, which were of a creditable character. The platform was occupied by the officials, nearly fifty of whom were present. The Alumni and students had the front seats in the center.

The orations, as a whole, were of a high order, were delivered clearly by most of the orators and heard with attention. Flowery offerings were abundant, and before the close the space appropriated by the graduates resembled a magnificent vista of boquets. Beautiful music by the Great Western Light Guard Band was interspersed between the pieces.

After music, and prayer by President Moss, Mr. J. F. Ridlon pronounced the

FIRST ORATION,

his subject being the "Vatican Decrees." His enunciation was not clear, which prevented his composition receiving the appreciation it otherwise would. He took up arms against Gladstone for his attack on the Pope, his vilification of noble men who had nothing but their religion to defend them. The Catholics were set forth as unworthy of the treatment they have ever received at the hands of Protestants and all who are not Catholics.

"STONEWALL JACKSON"

received a meed of praise at the hands of an admirer, Mr. R. G. Bush. The oration was gracefully written and well delivered. It set forth in attractive light the character of the brave, noble, good General, whose memory is not alone revered in the South. During the civil war many eminent soldiers appeared, said the orator, to illustrate American heroism; but the applause of his countrymen and the judgment of foreign nations have given the first place to General Jackson. Jackson's men loved him; not because of the splendor of his intellect, though he was one of the ablest men who have illumined the councils of war; but because of the moral traits of his character, because of his goodness and impartiality, because of his energy and nerve. In two respects Jackson had no peer—as a soldier and as a Christian. These traits in his character were clearly brought out, and a comparison drawn between the Southern General and Cromwell, the result being in the former's favor. Napoleon, a mere fatalist, trusting in his "star," died with the fierce cry, "Tete d'Armie;" Jackson, a Christian, trusting in his God, died saying, "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."

"BREAKERS"

were spoken of by Mr. S. S. Niles, whose voice was clear, though his composition was hardly up to the standard. He painted temptations, jealousies, evil passions, religious superstitions, social customs, as the breakers of life, whose victims were to be found on every hand.

Mr. Boganau found an inspiring subject in

"ADONIRAM JUDSON."

He said that it is a great advance, morally and mentally, when a man's heart and brain reach out beyond the little sphere of his personal interests to comprehend the nation to which he belongs; but there are men whose ascendency and widening natures refuse to be limited even by the sentiment of patriotism; who, in the service of the commanding ideas of truth and right, are ready to suffer and dare all. Such was Judson. He possessed those high qualities which could enable him to contemplate the millions under the yoke of Buddhist error, with the hope of ultimate triumph for the cause of truth. Nothing could daunt him. Once resolved on a course of action, it was his nature to pursue it to the death. In closing, the speaker said: "Religious heroism, perhaps, exceeds all other heroism in depth, intensity, comprehensiveness and wisdom. It was this sentiment which upheld Judson in a thirty years' conflict. Crucified to every desire for human applause, he has received from God a name that shall outlive that of a Cæsar or Napoleon; purified in his motives from every trace of ambition his name has been indelibly inscribed on every tablet of the future history of Burmah. He was indeed a mighty champion. As his reward he asked only to save a few souls from death; God permitted him to lay the foundation of Christian civilization for an Empire." Mr. Boganau spoke with earnestness and eloquence, and was second to none in his effort.

Mr. Herbert A. Howe, who graduated at the age of 16, gave a biographical sketch of

"GUIZOT,"

drawing an interesting portrait of the life and character of the celebrated historian, statesman, orator and man, who united in himself the fiery zeal of Luther, the mildness of Melancthon, the simple kindness of Fenelon, and the inflexible severity of Richelieu; who was possessed of the highest, noblest and tenderest virtues, and who was yet the sternest and most unyielding of men.

Mr. Arthur Hugunin gave an able oration on the theme,

"A PRACTICAL EDUCATION."

He began: "Are you studying for the law?" "No." "Oh, for the ministry?" "No." "For any profession?" "No, not any one in particular." "Then why in the world are you wasting so much time at college?" These questions, he said, are often asked the student. Some appear to think that a man must not exercise, must not improve, must not discipline the brains that have been given him, unless he is going to adopt some profession; they count time wasted that is spent upon mental discipline; that nothing is good which is not practically useful. This view was combated skilfully, in plain, strong language, delivered in an off-hand and pleasing manner. It was held that the broad culture of collegiate education renders a man better able to fill any position; further, that along with a liberal education, one can also have a thoroughly practical one. "So far from there being any necessary antagonism between the two, the liberal greatly assists the practical. The best and most successful tailor in our city is a college graduate. The liberally educated man may not make the most money in the first three or four, or even ten, years of his professional life; but his training is sure to tell in the long run." The speaker made a plea for more French and German and less Latin and Greek, and, in general, for the advancement of the scientific or practical course.

"THE SOURCE OF FAILURE"

was the subject of Mr. Charles W. Nicholes' discourse. In composition it surpassed, the thought and expression both being of rare excellence. The formation of a character destined to success was likened to those rivers which gain strength from all the country through which they flow, every rivulet and spring contributing to their increase, until they pour into the sea an irresistible flood; while similar to those streams of the East which, after wandering aimlessly for many miles, at last lose themselves in the sands of the desert, was the career of [illegible] lost in the barren [illegible] folly and failure who are [illegible] and resolution. Failure itself does not cause success is in their grasp, then let it slip through their hands from want of preparation. The rock of insufficient preparation is strewn with the wreck of many a career. Desire of too immediate a reward for their labor is what urges many toward it. The history of all great men teaches the lesson of patience and perseverance. Indeed, all greatness is but the measure of labor, pointed and well-directed labor. There are but few who do not over-estimate their powers, and hence through too great confidence, they neglect to bring into service every faculty at critical periods, and fail because of their neglect. A small obstacle by which it is turned aside in the beginning of its course, will make the projectile swerve far from its proposed destination. How many a noble career has been blighted by success not deserved? How often has some favorable turn of fortune's wheel brought an unmerited reward which has shadowed a lifetime with the delusion that there is some other means of attaining success than by time and labor? Many a character has been weakened by the excess of those advantages which were supposed to strengthen it. It takes well-nigh as much force of character to take advantage of one's advantages as to overcome the lack of them.

"THE GREEK MIND"

was treated of by Mr. Jonathan Staley, in one of the best written orations of the day. "The religion of the Greeks," he said, "taught them to number among their ancestors gods, demi-gods and heroes. The obscurity of their origin was thus turned to their advantage; for the belief that they were sprung from the immortal inhabitants of Olympus exerted a powerful influence upon their imagination, and was a perpetual source of inspiration to their noble genius." The Greek was educated in the perfect school of nature; his mind was open to all the varied, salutary influences of the [illegible] symmetry and majesty of his form and bearing was found the token of the beauty and nobility of the soul within. Add to the characteristics of personal endowment the political and social institutions of free Greece, and you had that rare combination of favorable circumstances which prepared the Greek mind to accomplish those wonders of civilization which must ever remain the astonishment and admiration of the world, and which made the old Greeks the teachers of the nations and the ages. Full acknowledgment was made of the debt we owe to the Greek mind, which "has inspired a million of the choicest sons of earth in all succeeding ages to grapple with the mighty problem of the universe—divinity, human life, and human destiny."

"OUR IDIOMS"

were made the basis of a closely written oration by Mr. L. M. Trumbull, whose thought was carefully studied out and clearly set forth. Idioms, he said, form the very structure of a tongue, the centers around which gather all the additions for its perfection or adornment. Words may change in signification rapidly; idioms, in form and meaning, slowly or never. Idioms are the mould of thought, and in them we may trace a people's progress from barbarism to civilization. Idioms preserve the distinct character of a people as well as the language. The energy that moves the American people is forming idioms that have already given and are preserving for us a national character; idioms so distinct that they are gradually separating the English and American tongues. In regard to slang, the speaker said it is always most abundant wherever life is most active, it being the great medium through which exuberant spirits find vent. The presence of slang in the language he did not regard as an unmitigated evil. It gives vivacity and life, and is especially characterized by brevity. The cultured have not been slow to discover the power in brevity, and ours is becoming the language of monosyllables. The peoration was as follows:

"Ours is emphatically the language of the [illegible] its impulses from them. Let writers remember the source from which our tongue derives its power, and never scorn a word or idiom because of its homeliness; for the influence of our idioms, for good or evil, will live on in the world of thought long after the tongue that gave them birth has faded away."

"INDIVIDUALISM,"

by Mr. R. B. Twiss, was the last oration. The style was flowery; the delivery showed the ease that comes from experience in public speaking. Individualism was defined as the sum total of personal character. He attains to its highest type who selects all the beauties and graces of character and fashions them into the image of a noble ideal. Independent individualism does not conflict with the principle of man's brotherhood; on the contrary, he has most of humanity who maintains most truly his own singleness of being. Society to-day demands in the individual not only liberality, generosity, and a far-reaching sympathy, but also a personality that respects its own right and stands in the consciousness of its own worth. A plea was made for greater individualism in society, in the church, in politics; against blind obedience to rules because they are rules, without consulting their rightfulness. The demand is imperative for true men; men who will stand and fall, if need be, in defense of their personality.

The diplomas were then bestowed, as follows:

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

Boganau, John Fredric Ridlon, Reuben Gresham Bush, Jonathan Staley, Herbert A. Howe, Lyman M. Trumbull, Charles W. Nicholes. Richard Benton Twiss.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREES OF B. S.

Arthur Hugunin, Sidney Solomon Niles.

Degrees of M. A. and M. S. in course were given to the graduates of '72, and that of M. A. was offered honorarily to Professor Ormond Stone, of Cincinnati.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was given to Rev. J. Monro Gibson, of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, and Rev. Samuel Wright Duncan, of Cincinnati.

President Moss made a brief address to the class, charging them, whatever they might do in the world, to do honest, good, true work. The benediction, by Rev. Dr. Powers, of St. John's, brought the pleasant and not in the least wearisome exercises to their close.

THE COAT FITTED.

An unusual occurrence marked the delivery of Mr. Twiss' oration. When he came to speak of the loss of self-respect incurred by being beholden to beneficiary societies, by riding on railroads at half fare, etc., there was one auditor who was too much hit to endure it in silence, and who rose up, muttering something about falsehood somewhere. President Moss was obliged to call the party to order, and it was a minute or two before Mr. Twiss could proceed. The audience applauded him warmly for his effort, which was not suppressed.

FURTHER EVENTS.

This afternoon, the alumni banquet is held at the Brevoort House.

The President and his lady will give their annual reception at the University parlors this evening.

THE TRUSTEES

held a meeting yesterday, at which the connection of Rush Medical College as a department of the University was announced. Another important measure reported as consummated is the addition of one year to the course in the preparatory department, to go into effect in September, 1876. The conditions of admission to the college are proportionately advanced, this to take effect with the beginning of September, 1877. The college course is to be broadened and elevated, with a view to raise the standard of scholarship in the collegiate department of the University. It is also directed that the following announcement be made in the catalogue:

Young women are admitted to the classes, collegiate and preparatory on the same terms and conditions as are young men. The college buildings contain no dormitories for young women, but suitable accommodations can be secured in the neighborhood, when desired, in private families.

On the nomination of the faculty committee, Mr. Edward Olson, now in Europe, was appointed instructor in modern languages for the ensuing year. Mr. Olson graduated from the university two years since. He has devoted the interval of times to study of the modern languages in Germany and France. He is a fine scholar, and will without doubt be a popular and efficient teacher.

After appointing a committee to report at an adjourned meeting, officers for the year to come, and names for vacancies in the Board of Trustees, the Board adjourned till Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Grand Pacific hotel.

THE ALUMNI

held their annual exercises at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church last evening, there being a fair audence and fine music by the Quaker City Quartet. A paper by Rev. J. T. Sunderland and an address by Rev. R. D. Shepard were the principal literary performances.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The college year of the University, extending about a week further into summer than that of most colleges, begins to end to-day. The regular term examinations have been in progress during the latter part of the past week, and will be finished to-morrow at 11 a. m. At 12 o'clock the results of the various examinations will be announced in the College chapel.

The annual exercises of commencement begin with the Baccalaureate sermon of the President, Dr. Lemuel Moss, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church at 3 p. m., followed by the various literary, social, and business gatherings, and closing with the President's levee Wednesday evening.

Following is the programme in full:

Sunday, June 27.—Baccalaureate discourse by President Moss, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, at 3 p. m.

Monday June 28.—Examination of the various classes from 9 to 11 a. m. Announcement of results in College chapel at 12 a. m. Address before the Athenæum and Tri Kappa Literary Societies by Judge John A. Jameson, in the University Place Baptist Church, at 7:45 p. m.

Tuesday, June 29.—Class-Day exercises of the graduating class in the University Campus at 2:30 p.m. Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in the office of President Moss, at the University, at 4 p. m. Annual Literary Reunion of the Alumni Association in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, at 7:45 p. m. Oration by R. D. Sheppard, '69. Paper by J. T. Sunderland, '67. Poem by J. W. Riddle, [illegible].

Wednesday, June 30.—The Commencement in Farwell Hall at 10 a. m. The Alumni dinner given by H. M. Thompson at the Brevoort House at 4 p. m. The President's levee in the parlors of the University at 8 p. m.

At the literary reunion of the Alumni Tuesday evening the music will be furnished by the members of the Quaker City Quartette, who will sing some well-known and favorite college songs.

The Alumni Association is carrying forward the enterprise for the endowment of a Professorship in the University. The exhibitions of the undergraduate classes, which in former years were held during commencement week, have been distributed through the year, two to each term, and the concluding anniversary period is relieved of the excessive pressure which heretofore has detracted from its enjoyment.

WAIT FOR IT!

St. George's Annual Picnic

Turner Park, Thursday, July 22.

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods, Piece Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, No tions, White Goods, Embroideries, etc.

A rich line of Llama Lace Goods, including all the lates styles in Robes, Sacques, Jackets, Points, Shawls, Apron Scarfs, etc., etc., making in all the handsomest line o this class of goods ever offered at auction in Chicago.

Also special sale of a Bankrupt Stock of Men's, Boys and Childre's Custom-Made Clothing.

A line of Pantaloon and Suit Patterns in 6-4 Worsteds Fancy Cassimeres, etc., from a first-class tailoring estab lishment.

Hats and Caps, Furnishings, Straw Goods, Trimme Hats, Parasols, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hardware, etc.

A nice line of Fancy Embroidered Piano Covers.

A choice line of Linens, including an endless variety o Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Damasks, Drills Crash, Table Covers, etc.

CARPETS.

The Regular Auction Sale of Ingrain and Cottage Car pets at 11 o'clock.

Sale of Dry Goods Bargains at 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, JUNE 29, at 11 o'clock shar

We will sell a Bankrupt Stock of

Top Buggies, Democrats, & Phaetons

Must be sold to pay advances.

Also a full line of Fine Single and Expres Harnesses.

GEO P. GORE & CO.,
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PRESIDNT MOSS' ANNUAL RECEPTION.

One of the marked social events of week was the levee of the President of Chicago University. The finest company was gathered ever seen at one of these annual receptions. About 500 invitations were issued, and the representative families and first citizens of the city and vicinity were present in large number.

President and Mrs. Moss received their guests in the ample reception-rooms of the University building. The main saloon and halls were gracefully decorated with floral pieces, displays of ferns, and hanging baskets, A beautiful spread was laid in the lower chapel, which was thrown open to the guests at 10 o'clock. A noticeable feature of the table was a magnificent floral tower, constructed of elegant flowers, and bearing on a ground of white balsams the monogram of the University in purple and scarlet geraniams.

There were present Senator J. R. Doolittle and daughter, the Hon. Henry Greenebaum and lady, Dr. S. W. Northrup, Mrs. Northrup, and Miss Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harris, Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bacon of Waukesha, Wis., Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wrenn, Dr. J. A. Smith, O. W. Barrett, the Hon. J. Y. Scammon and lady, Christoph Hotz and lady, L. D. Boone, Mr. F. E. Hinckley, Mrs. C. B. Goodyear, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Norman T. Gassette, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed and lady, Mrs. E. J. Goodspeed, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Sheldon, Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Gibson, Mrs. J. H. Woodworth of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Charles H. Reed, Mrs. Leonard W. Volk and son, the Professors of the Collegiate Department with their wives, Dr. J. W. Freer, Dr. Moses Gunn, Dr. E. W. Sawyer, and several other Professors of the Rush College: Dr. James I. Tucker and lady, the Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., Dr. J. C. Burroughs and lady, the Rev. A. J. Frost, the Rev. W. J. Kermott and lady, Mr. and Mrs. James Springer, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Rowley of Racine, Wis., the Rev. H. C. Mabie, Dr. E. C. Mitchell, the Rev. Dr. Warren of St. Mark's, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington, and many others.

By order of R. E. Jenkins, Esq., Assignee, we will sell six Horses, two Mules, seven Coal-Wagons, five Coal-Carts, one Buggy, lot Harness. Also, one Engine and Boiler, one Sawing-Machine, Stables, Sheds, Office Building, &c., &c., Desks, Chairs, Stoves, &c., &c.

And immediately after above Sale, at No. 174 Twelfth-st., we will sell one small Office, one Scale, Stove, Desk, and lot Coal-Boxes.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Our Next Regular Auction Sale,

Friday Morning, July 9, at 9:30 o'clock.

A large stock of New and Used Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room

FURNITURE,

OFFICE DESKS, BOOK CASES,

Etc., etc., etc. A full New and Second-hand CARPETS, Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Whatnots, Sideboards. A large stock of Teas, and General Merchandise. One large Platform-Scale. One Health-Lift, etc.

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GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY MORNING, July 6, at 9½ o'clock.

We will sell, without reserve, to close consignments,

500 LOTS BOOTS & SHOES

By catalogue, which will embrace all sorts and styles. Dealers will find this sale to be full of bargains for cash buyers. Every lot will be closed out.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By HIRAM BRUSH.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

A NEW ENDOWMENT.—At a meeting of the University Board, held on Thursday afternoon of last week, Dr. Burroughs presented in behalf of C. J. Hull, Esq., of this city, the tender of $20,000 toward the endowment of a professorship in the University, to be called the "Charles Morley Hull Professorship." The name proposed for this rofessorship is that of a son of Mr. Hull, a ung man of excellent promise, who died n after his graduation at the University, tly to his father's grief. The endowm is intended as a memorial, and will co emorate alike the virtues of the son and e sorrowful affection of the father. In respe e to this tender the following resolution w adopted by the Board:

Resolv, That this Board accept, with grateful appreciat n of the generosity which prompted it, especially s it comes to us as a memorial of an honored alumnus of the University, the proffer of Mr. C. J. Hull securities toward the endowment of a professorship in the University; and that a committee consisting of Messrs. Burroughs, Hoyne, Bonfield, Moss, and Thompson be appointed to confer with Mr. Hull, and to report to this Board or to the Executive Committee the proper forms to place this valuable gift in suitable relations to the University.

Measures were adopted at the same meeting of the Board to secure a thorough canvass, of the city especially, by means of committees, in behalf of professorship endowments. The financial reports, which were unusually clear and explicit, showed that the receipts for the year have been $33,860.60; the disbursements, $33 550.91. The total resources and assets of the University are given at $732.024.36; the liabilities at $188,681.25. The actual expenditures of the year have been somewhat more than the receipts, but an effort is made, with prospect of success, to provide for this excess, so that no addition of debt shall go forward to the new year.

COMMENCEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Baccalaureate Sermon.

The exercises of commencement in the University of Chicago began on June 27, with the Baccalaureate sermon, by President Moss. It was delivered at the Michigan Avenue Baptist church, at three o'clock p. m. Notwithstanding the fact that Sunday afternoon service has become an unusual thing, there was a fine audience, one fairly representive of the denomination in the city, and friends generally of the University. So large an attendance was a marked compliment to the speaker, while the fixed and earnest attention of all from the beginning to the close of the sermon was a higher compliment still. The text was, Matt. xviii. 21: "Jesus said unto him, If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell all that thou hast and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven, and come, follow me."

This young man who came to Jesus, Dr. Moss remarked in the opening, had some conception of the value and possibilities of life in a world like this. And this is the way our Lord met him. He saw in him a desire for perfection. And there is a desire for perfection in every living thing. It appears to be one of the principles of life in all its forms. Imperfection is disease—deformity—lack—hinderance—want. Where there are any of these there is a consciousness of something wanting. There is also in every living thing a desire for completeness—wholeness—health. This thought was pursued at some length.

We cannot fail to discover in this incident—in this interview—a law of life for all men; the way to perfection. Human society is so constituted as to furnish a necessity for this law—the law of common service. All men have a need;—not the same kind of need; but are under the law of necessity in some form, which can be alleviated by the services of their fellowmen. There is need in all of sympathy—instruction—help. This idea of a community of want and of service was discussed with considerable elaboration. In making a practical application of this principle or law, he would observe, that,

It shows us the need of an adequate preparation for the service of life What society needs to-day is helpers; trained, prepared to meet its demands. We have plenty of sentiment; but what we want is work; earnest work, and a full preparation for work of the best kind; a discipline and culture which shall give us just the service which the needs of society demand to-day. And these lessons of every-day life are continually enforcing upon us the great necessity we are under of securing that preparation which is so essential to success in meeting the duties and responsibilities which are thrown upon us. What we want to-day more than anything else is trained men, trained in mind and trained in heart.

It was a part of the order of divine providence in the constitution and arrangement of human society that individual growth and personal perfection are made dependent, in a great degree, upon unselfish service for others. The activities of the world depend upon the fact that things are not in equilibrium, and that there is a constant striving to reach an equilibrium. If there were a complete balance in everything—a state of rest and not of striving, there would be no action, no life, but instead stagnation and death. If everything were in equilibrium, there would be no aspiring—no tendencies toward the fulfillment of an intelligent end. The elements observe this law as well as conscious being. The boisterousness of the wind is caused by a reaching out for an equilibrium; there was a vacuum somewhere; it rushed in to fill it. Throughout the solar system there is no perfectly equable temperature, but the heat of the sun helps to restore the equilibrium. Thus it is with nature everywhere. If in ages to come the philosopher should declare that there was no deficiency anywhere, what would be the result? When that day came, life, and energy, and power would depart, and deadness would prevail everywhere. Here, then, is a controlling law—one of the fundamental principles of human character, society and life, and it is this, repeated once more, that human perfectness was secured only by unselfish service. No man could be a man—could come up to the full measure of manhood, if he refused to perform the duties he owed society; and this fact, of itself, showed the need of adequate preparation for the services of life. Everywhere we see men suffering from imperfections of mind and body, simply because they entered upon the battle of life too soon, before they were prepared by the necessary training. In their great haste to do something, they are spurred on to premature effort, they point to a world dying for the gospel and are assured that their work is there. This is painfully true, and has been for centuries; but could they not imagine why it was that Christ waited so long before he came into the world? Could they not understand why he refrained coming for so many thousand years, and why, after his coming, he was content to work thirty years in the carpenter's shop? Was it not to train him for the work before him—for the work of his human life? And so we, if we would serve mankind, must bide our time in preparation that we may give this service in its best form. In order to get into the right line of life, it was necessary to discipline the character and store up strength for life's work. They must have the teaching and help of One who said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life." With this, all the generous impulses of your hearts, all those desires that he knew sometimes visited them, all those yearnings after the noble, the heroic, and the truly worthy in life, were right, and should be cherished, and fostered and acted upon.

The above is but an outline sketch of the excellent discourse of Dr. Moss—giving imperfectly some of the leading thoughts. The services closed with prayer by Rev. A. J. Frost, and benediction by Dr. Ellis.

The Literary Societies and the Alumni.

On Monday evening the literary societies of the University were addressed by the Hon. J. A. Jameson, of this city; the exercises being introduced with prayer, by Rev. Rev. E. O. Taylor, of Ionia, Mich. We speak of this address in another article, and shall not notice it farther, here, save to bear testimony again to its marked ability. Tuesday evening was given to the Alumni of the University, who enjoyed a pleasant reunion at the Michigan Avenue Baptist church. The President of the Alumni Association, Rev. H. C. Mabie, of this city, presided and introduced the exercises in a short address. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. S. Mabie, of Rock Island. A paper, discussing the need of political education in institutions of learning, written by Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Massachusetts, was read by F. A. Smith, Esq. The poem, upon "Snobbishness," was by Rev. R. D. Sheppard, of this city. Both paper and poem were exceedingly well received by the audience. The enjoyment of the occasion was much promoted by the admirable singing of the Quaker City Club.

Class-Day Exercises.

The custom is a very pleasant one of appropriating one afternoon of commencement week, to exercises under the entire control of the graduating class, in which they meet their friends, and spend an hour or two in mixing up a sort of *ollapodrida* of seriousness and fun. In this University these exercises are held on the college grounds, and consist of an address of welcome from the president of the class, an "ivy oration," a "class history," the "class prophecy," the "class poem," the "farewell address," and the "class song." Upon this occasion, the opening address was by Mr. Bush, the oration by Mr. Nicholes, the history by Mr. Staley, the prophecy by Mr. Trumbull, the poem by Mr. Ridlon, and the farewell address by Boganau. A larger audience than usual were in attendance, and the exercises appeared to be greatly enjoyed by all.

The Commencement.

Wednesday seemed a day especially made for a commencement day. In some of the more rural towns where such occasions yearly transpire, it would have been a perfect glory of brightness and breeziness, and even in the city it was lovely. There was just enough cloud in the sky to mellow the day-gleam, and just enough breeze in the air to fan away the heat. For the first time in several years, the friends of the University met for its commencement in the heart of the city. At an earlier day, when Bryan Hall stood on Clark Street, opposite the old court-house, there were in that place University anniversaries of very especial interest. For some years, however, the commencement has been held in churches, away from the great center. This year Farwell Hall was the place, and the result showed that the choice was a wise one. Much the largest audience ever present at one of these commencements was in attendance, and this, with the "ample room and verge enough" of the place, helped greatly in making the whole occasion a success.

After opening music by the Great Western Band, prayer was offered by President Moss. The orators were then called, and appeared, in the following order:

Vatican Decrees, John Frederic Rodlin.
Stonewall Jackson, Reuben Gresham Bush.
Breakers, Sidney Solomon Niles.
Admiram Judson, Boganau.
Guizot, Herbert Augustus Howe.
Practical Education, Arthur Hugunin.
The Sources of Failure, Charles Wheeler Nicholes.
The Greek Mind, Jonathan Staley.
Our Idioms, Lyman Murray Trumbull.
Individualism, Richard Benton Twiss.

After announcing the names of the twenty-six graduates of the Law School, who received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, the President next proceeded to confer that of Bachelor of Arts upon Messrs. Boganau, Bush, Howe, Nicholes, Rodlin, Staley, Trumbull, Twiss; and of Bachelor of Sciences upon Messrs. Hugunin and Niles. The President, in his address, pressed upon the attention of the class two thoughts—that whatever should be their work in the world, they be sure to make it *honest* work, *real* work, with mindfulness of their high trust as leaders and guides to men; and that they never forget the duties and responsibilities of their citizenship in the republic. The words spoken were eminently "right words," ringing with earnestness, and pressing home those lessons which, cherished in the heart of a college graduate, cannot fail to make the deeply interesting hour in which he leaves college walls an era in his career. The degree of Master of Arts, in course, was conferred upon the following:

Clarence A. Beverly, Hervey Wistar Booth, Orrin Benner Clark, Louis Samuel Cole, John Newton Daniel, Henry Frank Gilbert, Columbus H. Hall, William W. Hall, John L. Jackson, Genio M. Lambertson, J. C. McClellan, Alfred Bennet Price, Edward F. Smith James P. Thoms, Nathan Eusebius Wood, Charles D. Wyman, Mrs. Alice B. Wood, William Whitney.

That of Master of Science, in course, upon the following:

Jay Gifford Davidson, Frank H. Levering, James K. Wilson.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Prof. Ormond Stone, assistant director of the Cincinnati Observatory, and of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. James Munroe Gibson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Chicago, and Rev. S. W. Duncan, pastor of the Ninth Street Baptist church, Cincinnati.

In their orations, the class were evidently allowed a pretty free swing, as respects the expression of opinion. This is no doubt right, inasmuch as the graduates of a college, or university, are not to be viewed as schoolboys under discipline, but as educated young men, who have opinions upon many subjects already settled, and the same right of free utterance which all men claim. This view of their position only needs to be qualified by a due regard for the proprieties of the occasion, and for the convictions of those addressed, who attend such anniversaries, not to demand that each speaker shall consult his audience as to what he shall say, but in the expectation that he will be courteous, and as considerate of the rights of others as he would have others be of his own.

For our own part, therefore, we take exception to nothing of all that was said differing from our ideas, save that we think Mr. Twiss should have left out his disparaging allusion to beneficiary aid societies and those who accept the help of such societies in pursuing a course of study. The principle of an education, or beneficiary, society, is exactly that of all other measures for putting the advantages of education within the reach of a greater number, and of lessening the difficulties in the way of their attainment; the same as that which underlies the public school system, college endowments, and similar provisions intended to lessen the expense of education to those seeking it. Beneficiary aid should no doubt be made even broader than it is, not restricted to young men studying for the ministry. It is a mistake to disparage it, as if it were a charity which one demeans himself in accepting. In composition and delivery the oration of Mr. Twiss was exceedingly creditable to him. We might add the same of others. We may be allowed to say, without unfairness to any of the rest, that we particularly liked those of Mr. Bush, of Mr. Boganau, of Mr. Howe, of Mr. Staley, and Mr. Trumbull. These all were excellent in point of scholarship, clear and manly thinking, terseness and vigor of expression. Each speaker acquitted himself handsomely, and deserved, what he won, the applause of his hearers.

Alumni Dinner—President's Reception.

The alumni of the University now number one hundred and forty-six. This is very nearly a yearly graduation of nine, for the seventeen years that have passed since the first class went forth. All things considered, it is a gratifying record. That these representatives of the institution are a credit to it must have been felt by all who were present at the alumni dinner, given at the Brevoort House at four o'clock on commencement day. All the professions were represented, we believe, besides other active walks of life, and it could not be doubted that these gentlemen were making their mark in the world. After an admirable dinner, the generous and handsome free gift of Mr. Thompson, of the Brevoort—one of the most considerate and liberal friends the University can claim—an hour or more was spent in toasts and speeches, under the presidency of Rev. H. C. Mabie, who has been re-elected President of the Alumni Association. Among the speakers may be mentioned Dr. Moss, Dr. Burroughs, Judge Doolittle, Mr. Greenebaum, Dr. D. B. Cheney, W. L. Pearce, Esq., Rev. E. P. Savage and Rev. C. R. Henderson. The last-named gentleman, in a spirited speech, brought forward more explicitly than others had done the subject of the proposed Alumni professorship. His remarks were followed by an effort to secure additions to the ten thousand dollars already subscribed for this purpose. The result, we understand, is some six thousand dollars to be added to that subscription, making the present total, $16,000. It is earnestly hoped, and believed, that another commencement will see the entire sum of $25,000 secured. The company did not separate without a cordial expression of appreciation of the elegant hospitality tendered the alumni and their friends by the host of the Brevoort, Mr. Thompson.

The President's reception, in the evening, at the parlors of the University, was a highly enjoyable occasion. A large company was present, handsomely received and entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Moss, and passing the time most pleasantly till a late hour. Floral decorations, exquisitely beautiful, were furnished by Hovey & Co., to which also Mrs. J. P. White, and Mr. Nelson G. Treffrey made highly acceptable contributions. Friends of the institution seem highly gratified with the exercises of the commencement, throughout, and regard them as the augury of a future still brighter and more fruitful than the past.

A Benefactor of the University.

We wish to close this account of the seventeenth commencement of the University by bringing forward, in fitting connection, the name of one of its most distinguished benefactors. With that view we copy the following, which appeared originally in the *Tribune*, of this city:

Jonathan Young Scammon, Esq., President of the Chicago Astronomical Society.

DEAR SIR: For the last few years the public have seen but little in the public press concerning you but detraction and abuse, the constant repetition of which, of course, has its effect upon the minds of men whose time is too much engrossed with their own affairs to find time to investigate the truth or falsity of charges which you have patiently borne without any reply, trusting, it would appear, to time to set you right before the public, and bring to you the kindest regards and warmest sympathies of your fellow-citizens.

Lately the writer of this article has been circulating among the members of the Astronomical Society, and has been informing himself of what you have done in times past to add to the grandeur and beauty of our city both before and since the great fire of 1871, in constructing block after block in our business center for the convenience and development of the commerce of the country. With especial pleasure the discovery was made that in your days of prosperity your mind and purse were engaged in other work than the development of your own selfish interests, and had in view the future fame of Chicago as an educational center, and the civilization and enlightenment of its whole population. But with two or three fortunes swept away by the great fires of 1871 and 1874, and the wild panic of 1873, notwithstanding your Titanic struggles, your efforts have been in vain to stem an unexampled tide of adversity, and you have been unable to carry out your plans for the good of the whole people in connection with the complete equipment and endowment of the Dearborn Observatory, on which institution, I learn, from Chancellor Burroughs, of the Douglas University, Mr. W. H. Wells, and others, that you have in times past expended the sum of nearly $100,000. But this work should not stop where it is now, and the people of the whole Northwest will rally to your support in this enterprise when once they know what you have already accomplished in their behalf, and at the same time place you before the people for all time as a public benefactor. For my own part, nothing would please me more than to see your entire contribution to the cause of science made up and paid over to you in this your time of financial trial, at the same time making you the life-long President of an institution for which you have already sacrificed so much, and in which your mind and heart have been so much engaged. At the very least, the public will not fail to show their appreciation of what has already been done by gladly contributing what is required to push the work of the observatory, and develop the slumbering talent all about us, adding new luster to science, and exciting in the highest degree a re-awakened interest throughout the whole country in the noble and fascinating study of astronomy.

A MEMBER OF THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Scammon has been for some years past Vice-President of the University Board of Trustees, and in the necessary absence of the President, Mr. Ogden, has for a long time presided at almost every meeting. What is said above of his services in the Astronomical Society, itself a part of the University, might be said with reference to each department of the institution. He has been its generous benefactor, its judicious and steadfast friend, and must always be named with those who have done most in making it a useful institution and an honor to the city.

HOME AND FOREIGN VARIETIES.

[ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.]

AN AFTERNOON IN THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

BY PALLETTENA.

That the Montpensier collection of paintings has been written to death I am perfectly aware. I will, however, disturb your preconceived ideas a little by giving you an account of my first glimpse of ancient art. I had been very sedate while in the wonderful Athens of America, and I found it trying to the nerves. As I entered the Athenæum, every one appeared as though attending the obsequies of their great uncle. The spirit of opposition became strong within me, and consequently I do not intend to restrict myself to speaking in artistic terms, or mentioning the fine points as I ought.

Before ascending the stairs I looked at the statue of "The First Inspiration of Columbus," a beautiful work of art; but alas, those feet! I think he might have fitted out his shoes as the *Nina* and *Pinta*, in which to visit America, for they were seven leagues, more or less. Taking a hasty glance at the paintings on the walls of the stair-case and halls, I entered the room containing the relics of the past ages. What a vision opened before me! Angels flying round in quartettes, clothed in red, blue and purple, with violins, harps and guitars, in one place almost a string-band. Some heads were loose and perched on the tops of clouds. "Ecstasy of St. Francis"—so the catalogue reads. I thought that might be interesting, and accordingly so found found it. St. Francis looked moon-struck, gazing at a red orb in the sky, which I discovered to be the artist's conception of an angel. I was afraid that the head had been so near the warm region that it had caught fire, as it was coming down with rapidity, all aflame. Then there was "The History of Jacob." The parts of most interest were the memorable ladder, painted just as I used to make it with paper, only this was transparent, and the angels, instead of walking, appeared to fly up as through a tunnel, while Jacob lay shivering at the foot.

Perhaps my eyes were at fault in seeing all this, but I could see without any difficulty Rachel's arms, which were about ten feet long. I presume they were thus constructed to reach into the well with, in which case they must have sounded the depths. As for the equestrian art, Philip VI., riding on the omnibus-horse, was wonderful in its way. Hunting was shown in one picture in a manner that might be of interest to those seeking game in Calumet. Near the center stood a boy shooting at the eye of an owl, while Juno was coming with great dispatch over sea-green hills to inquire into the state of affairs. Among the modern pictures is "The Lay-Brother in Charge of the Cellar." He looked happy enough, and was so puffed up with his responsibility that another brother could not well enter the cellar at the same time. Some one remarked that the Duke was quite young when he purchased some of these paintings, and others were gifts, and that "a gi 'en horse shouldna be looked i' the mouth."

I admired many things in the collection, but as I am not a critic and hope I never will be, my views need not be criticised. For a while I prefer to talk on mummies, which I saw in the adjoining room, and then I will remain mum for a while. Now I am serious, for really mummies are not to be laughed at, if they are rather out of date. There is a basket filled with mummies' skulls under one of the cases. I turned from them to a hand in one case, with a ring on the fourth finger, placed there untold years ago. Many a romance could be told, many a story could be coined of that hand and ring. It tells the old story of departure. A little history was translated from the hieroglyphics on a stone found in a tomb. It reads like this: "Mother country died; father-land was seized by strangers; the people lost heart; they forgot the prayers of the Father; the engraver rose from his seat—his work is not yet finished." An ancient Egyptian prayer, found on a scarab in one of the mummy-cases, and thus translated by Prof. Paine, shows that even in these ages they believed in eternal justice and feared to be weighed in the balances, lest they might be found wanting. They longed for some mighty arm able to save:

"Oh, Ammon! he said.
Ah me, my mother! (Isis)
Ah me, my mother!
Ah me, my manes!
Let me not stand among the witnesses;
Let me not be taken away by Telnuto;
Forsake thou me not in the presence of the master of the balances."

A picture on stone represents a heart in one scale, with Thmei (goddess of truth) placing her ostrich plume in the other, and Thoth stands by to note the balance. Perchance we may with them see,

"Yonder on the crystal sea,
Beneath the throne of God, an image fair,
And in its hand a mirror large and bright!
'Tis truth, immutable, eternal truth.
The sons of heaven, archangel, seraph, saint,
There daily read their own essential worth,
And as they read, take place among the just,
Or high or low, each as his value seems."

And also, like them, wish to carry with us the robe of justification, which, *literal* to them, was a piece of white linen over sixteen feet long by six and three-quarters' feet wide, bordered with a fringe, and was designed to be worn when coming before Osiris, who was—in their estimation—the principle of good ture of the princess pleading before Osiris, who bears the crook and whip. Truth is with her. A part of the Egyptian Pantheon is pictured below, also Athor in her sacred tree, giving to the dead the water of life. I gathered from one bit of—what I would call statuary—that in the future life the souls of men were not expected to remain idle. It is figure of one (supposed to be over th river) carrying in either hand a pick an hoe. Over the shoulder is thrown a ba of seeds. Another a figure of a bir with a human head, tells us that the soi was supposed to leave the body, an some day return to it also.

Portraiture, it would seem, was n neglected, and is here represented by face carved in hard wood, with glas eyes and eyebrows; the effect is strangel life-like, giving the olive-brown com plexion natural to the Egyptian wome I also saw a number of little stones i the shape of beetles called Scarabs, whic are found in tombs. On them are th names of kings, for B. C. 1591 to B. C 1302—from the time Abraham was i Egypt, until the Israelites left on thei way to the promised land.

The objects of interest were too nu merous to mention. After hours spen in examining these relics of the dea past, I took one last look at Nesiphthal the blessed, and admiring her names, de parted from these rooms, to mingle witl the surroundings of the living present one day wiser and two days more seri ous, than when I entered the Athe neum.

A Close, Hard Man.

A hard, close man was Solomon Ray,
Nothing of value he gave away;
He hoarded and saved,
He pinched and shaved,
And the more he had the more he craved.

The hard-earned dollars he toiled to gain
Brought him little but care and pain;
For little he spent,
And all he lent
He made it bring him twenty per cent.

Such was the life of Solomon Ray,
The years went by and his hairs grew gray
His cheeks grew thin
And his soul within
Grew hard as the dollars he worked to win.

But he died one day, as all men must,
For life is fleeing, and man but dust,
The heirs were gay
That laid him away,
And that was the end of Solomon Ray.

They quarreled now, who had littled cared
For Solomon Ray while his life was spared,
His lands were sold,
And his hard-earned gold
All went to the lawyers, I am told.

Yet men will cheat and pinch and save,
Nor carry their treasures beyond the grave,
All their gold some day
Will melt away
Like the selfish savings of Solomon Ray.

The Snow Plains of Central Asia.

The days pass—some in wild fierce storms of snow and sleet, that howl around us as though all the demons of the steppe were up in arms, some in bright sunshine, whose intolerable glare blinds us and blisters our faces. From time to time we dive down into darksome underground holes, hot and reeking, hover around the steaming samovar, pouring down occans of boiling tea; then on the silent steppe again to continue the weary struggle. There are nights when we awaken from a half frozen sleep, and remember that we are in the heart of the mysterious regions of Asia, and see nothing but the white snowy steppe, silent and ghostly in the spectral moonlight. For miles and miles there is not a human habitation but the burrow-like stations somewhere far ahead, buried under the snow, as though crushed into flatness by the grim uniformity above. There is something oppressive and awful in the changeless monotony of these wide, snowy plains, level as a floor, where for days and weeks you see nothing but snow and sky; where you are the moving centre of a horizon-bound plain that seems to move with you, and hang upon you, and weigh you down like a monstrous mill-stone. There is the breadth and loneliness of the ocean without its movement, the cold and icy silence of the arctic regions, without the glory of the arctic nights or the grandeur of the arctic mountains—the silent desolation of an unpeopled world. Those broad, level, snowy plains, over which icy winds of Northern Siberia come rushing down in furious blasts with an uninterrupted sweep of a thousand miles, and drive the snow about in whirlwinds that go scudding over the plain like giant spectres; the short days of sunshine, when the glare on the snow dazzles and burns, the long cold nights, passed in a half-frozen, half-somnolent state, with the tired beasts trudging wearily forward—I shiver now at the bare remembrance of it all.—*MacGahan's Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva.*

Pictures as Story Tellers.

The value of pictures, or rather their superiority over words, as story tellers, is excellently illustrated by a couple of incidents which we find related in a foreign contemporary. In a village in India, recently, it became necessary in the course of some engineering operations to transport an enormous mass of metal, weighing several hundred tons, from one point of the town to another. Ordinary means were out of the question; and as the engineers found themselves unable to devise any process, they did the next best thing, and wrote to other engineers in England who were constantly supervising such work. The latter, instead of writing out nice large pages of foolscap, beautifully embellished with Greek letter formulae and red ink, quietly waited until the next big piece of metal which they had to transport offered a favorable opportunity. Then they prepared a camera, and photographed every step of the operation, together with all the tools and appurtenances and forwarded the prints from the negatives to India. These the engineers in the far-off country followed, and with little difficulty accomplished their task.

Another instance is that of a bridge, also to be constructed in India but not yet completed. This work involves the placing of very heavy weights and certain difficulties incident to the rapid changes of level of the water to be crossed. At the present time just such another bridge is in process of erection in London, and the assistance of photography is again called in. As the London bridge grows toward completion, photographs are constantly made; and so when the Indian engineers begin their work, they will be in possession of a set of guides of invaluable assistance to them.

Indian Tradition.

Here is the Yute account of the creation: "In the beginning the earth was covered with mist. You could not see before you. The Great Spirit took his

again, and lo! the stone was raised s that he could see the light under it What was his surprise to find, on close examination, that a crop of toad-stools had sprung up under the stone in the night and raised it up on their little round shoulders as they came! Canon Kingsley gives an account of this in his book called "Christmas in the West Indies," but it was in England that he saw it.

Knowing that he was so close an observer, I shouldn't be one bit surprised if he went still further and found out that one secret of the toad-stools being able to lift the stone was that they didn't waste time and strength in urging each other to the work, but each one did his very best without quarreling about whose turn it was, or whether Pink Shoulder or Brown Button was shirking his share. But then the toad-stools must have been strong, too.—*St Nicholas.*

A Story Told by Dr. Krummacher.

A little incident occurs to me which I hardly withhold on accounnt of its simplicity and beauty. The mother of a little girl, only four years of age, had been for some time most dangerously ill. The physicians had given her up. When the little girl heard this she went into an adjoining room, knelt down and said: "Dear Lord Jesus, O make my mother well again."

And after she had thus prayed, she said, as though in God's name, with as deep a voice as she could: "Yes my dear child, I will do it gladly!"

This was the little girl's amen. She rose up joyfully, ran to her mother's bed and said, "Mother you will get well!"

And she recovered, and is in health to this day. Is it, then, ever permitted for me to pray thus unconditionally respecting temporal concerns? No, thou must not venture to do so, because thou canst still ask and doubt. But shouldst thou ever be inclined by God's Spirit to pray thus, without doubt or scruple, in a filial temper, and with simplicity of heart, resting on the true foundation, and in genuine faith, then pray thus by all means. No one dare censure thee; God will accept thee.

How to Grow.

The desire for growth is an important condition of growth. One desires to fi himself for the position of a teacher—or rather, he desires to qualify himself to get employment as a teacher. Another desires to become an artist—an adept in the most important of all fine arts, the art of forming a strong, beautiful and loving mind. To him no point of excellence which he reaches discharges him from further effort for improvement. As he acquires greater skill he entertains higher ideas of his work, and he comes as far short of his ideal as before. What is the process by which such a mind grows in fitness for its work? He improves in teaching as he learned to teach at first, by practice. We learn to walk by walking. In like manner we learn to teach by teaching. Nothing, but self-relying effort can make a teacher. Lectures and books on teaching can no more make a teacher than they can make a watch-maker.

No one will grow by trying to teach like somebody else. Hints may be taken from the example of others; but servile imitation always dwarfs and puts an end to growth. The growing teacher grows in self-possession; in a more ready command of his powers; in alertness of adaption to any unforseen exigency that may arise in the class; in knowledge of the natural and the perverted workings of the human mind; in skill in directing mind; in increasing sympathy with his class, and in devotion to his work for God. In regard to all these and many other points there is no stopping-place. There is ever room for progress. The teacher who ceases to grow ceases to be a first-class teacher.—*S. S. Times.*

How Turpentine is Made.

The Southern turpentine trees are different from our Northern pine. What is called "crude turpentine" is the raw sap as it runs from the tree. A Jacksonville (Fla.) paper thus describes the process of distilling the "spirits of turpentine:"

The crude turpentine put in the barrels in the orchard, is brought by wagon to the still to be converted into spirits of turpentine and rosin.

The still is an oval copper vessel, with cover and spout something in the shape of an old-fashioned iron teakettle, with spout from the cover. This still is enclosed in brick, with a fire chamber under it.

The size varies according to the extent of the business, from ten to thirty barrels' capacity. The crude turpentine is poured in, the cover fastened, a fire made, and the distilling commences. Adjoining and near the still, is a cistern or tub filled with water. In this tub a coil or worm of copper tubing is set; at the top the pipe is connected with the spout from

From out my trembling hand.

I did not, do not, cannot, mean it, dear!
Come life or death, joy, grief, or hope, or fear
I bless you where you stand!

I bless you where I stand, excusing you;
Nor speech nor language for accusing you
My haggard lips can learn.

To you—be what you are, or can, to me,—
To you or bless or yield fatefully,
My heart must turn!

No man can lick a postage stamp w out disturbing the piece.

The genius, wit and spirit of a n are discovered by their proverbs.

Active natures are rarely melan Activity and melancholy are inc ble.

Talking men are useful; but who keep their mouths shut benefit.

"This," thought a boy while bei trounced by his papa, "is very like whale."

Everything that exceeds the boun of moderation has an unstable duration —*Seneca.*

Happiness is a ball after which we ru wherever it rolls, and we push it wit our feet when it stops.

Coleridge says that good prose is prop er words in proper places,—poetry th best words in the best places.

Success is full of promise till men ge it, and then it is alway's a last year's nest from which the bird has flown.

It is remarked that no man can become thoroughly acquainted with his family history without running for office.

The worst sign of an age is not evil living, but low standards and cynical judgments; though, indeed, these two go together.

THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS LAST EVENING.

A special meeting of the Chicago Astronomical Society was held last evening in Parlor No. 1 of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Hon. W. H. Wells, the Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The Secretary, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, read the minutes.

On motion of Dr. H. A. Johnson, it was decided that seven members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum of that body.

After settling this question, the Society adjourned, immediately after which the Board of Directors held a meeting. The first business was the election of officers. The following were selected:

President—J. Y. Scammon.
Vice-President—W. H. Wells.
Secretary—Elias Colbert.
Treasurer—John Forsyth.

The length of terms of the elected Directors was determined by lot, as follows: Three years, P. H. Willard, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Murry Nelson; two years, C. E. Culver, C. H. S. Mixer, H. C. Rew; one year, Robert Warren, C. M. Henderson, John Forsyth.

Prof. Colbert presented his resignation as Assistant Director of the Observatory. As it was stated that he could no longer give his attention to the place, it was accepted.

Mr. Wells, for the Treasurer, presented a report of the condition of the finances, showing the receipts to have been $4,420.60 and the expenditures $3,523.07, leaving a balance in bank of $897.13. It was referred to the new Treasurer.

A report was then submitted from Prof. Safford. It gave a general review of the work accomplished since he first took charge of the Observatory in 1866. In the first year of his supervision he had made many observations of the nebulæ of which he wanted to obtain a practical knowledge. Since 1867 he had made some thousands of star observations, with results not entirely satisfactory to him, but as good as had ever been obtained. He was now engaged in making up a catalogue of stars for the United States Engineering Corps. The report was accepted and placed on file.

It was decided that the Board should hold regular meetings on the first Tuesday of January, April, July, and October.

The Board then adjourned.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

Established 1857.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1875. For circulars address the Principal.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Brooklyn Heights. The thirtieth year of this institution will open Sept. 15, 1875. Pupils from abroad are received into the family of Miss E. J. Smith, a member of the Faculty. The best facilities are afforded for Music, Painting, and Modern Languages. Elective course allowed. For circulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. Russell's School—New Haven, Conn. Forty-first year. Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, etc. Catalogues sent on application.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE. THE TWENTY-second Collegiate year of this well-known and established institution will commence Sept. 21. It appeals to its past success, its admirable location, and the recommendation of those who know it best, as its guarantee to the public for the future. MADAME CAROLINE RIVE, with highly cultivated associates, will continue to conduct the Musical Department. For catalogues and information address, as heretofore, Rev. L. D. POTTER, D. D., President, Glendale, Hamilton, Co., O.

HOCKER FEMALE COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, Ky. Faculty able. Extensive grounds. Excellent buildings, 160 by 88 feet, four stories, containing 45 apartments—nice recitation, ornamental, play, and bath rooms; warmed by steam and lighted with gas. Only two young ladies occupy a room. Cost of improvements over $100,000. Fall term commences Sept. 7, 1875. For catalogues address J. M. HOCKER, Prop.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES and Little Girls, Established in 1859. Mrs. Mary I. Jones and Mrs. Maitland, Principals. Boarding and Day School. English, French, German, and Latin. French is spoken in the family. No. 46 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore. References given on application.

MADAME DE BROSSARD DRAPER'S FRENCH and English Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 80 Church-st., Hartford, Conn. The fall term will begin Sept. 8. For information or circulars, address as above.

PARK AVENUE INSTITUTE, BRIDGEPORT, CT. Preparatory school for boys. Number limited to eight. Personal attention given to each. Terms $50 per annum. Fall term commences Sept. 7.

S. B. JONES, A. M., Principal.

SELECT THE BEST SCHOOL FOR YOUR BOYS. The Irving Institute, at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, opens Sept. 14. Thorough instruction in the En-

tized, attracting the attention of the Swedish population in that part of the city. Such early and emphatic vindication of the wisdom of the disbursement of the relief fund confided to our discretion, after it had been questioned before the public by ignorant or prejudiced parties, is peculiarly gratifying. Upon the review of our work, we see not how we could have wisely varied the distribution. We see not how any other cause could have been effectually helped without abandoning more important causes, that have been saved. A balance of some eight hundred dollars was left in the hands of B. F. Jacobs for the Fifth Baptist church, if the denomination would raise a sufficient additional sum to secure the enterprise. The vouchers for that balance I now turn over to the use of the Baptist Union, along with the final report of the "Relief fund," that passed through my hands. W. W. EVERTS.

Report of Relief Fund.

RECEIPTS.

From Maine	$ 205.00
" New Hampshire	105.06
" Vermont	24.50
" Massachusetts	3,212.71
" Rhode Island	347.22
" Connecticut	859.99
" New York	6,378.44
" New Jersey	1,123.22
" Pennsylvania	901.95
" Ohio	1,103.70
" Michigan	29.32
" Iowa	14.50
" Illinois	138.00
" Missouri	365.90
" Kansas	5.00
" California	24.00
" District of Columbia	10.00
" Colorado Territory	20.00
" Canada	902.28
Total	$15,770.79

DISBURSEMENTS.

RISTIAN TIMES,
CHICAGO.

CHICAGO

mpression made upon me by this won-
derful light. Hitherto I had thought
he Bible was designed only for learned
men who were able to explain it to the
gnorant and simple-hearted. Now I
ead in the Word of God, "Search the
criptures, for in them ye think ye have
ternal life; and they are they which
estify of me." But what is the mean-
ng of this passage, "Ye are justified by
aith without the works of the law?"
To him that worketh salvation is reck-
ned not of grace but of debt?" My
oy on reading these words was inde-
cribable. Was this the book which
one but the priests might read and un-
derstand? Why do they never speak of
of Christ to sinners?

The following is the action of the Commission of the Chicago City Baptist Association approving the subjoined distribution of the funds:

At a meeting of the Commission of the Chicago City Baptist Association, held March 16, 1872, at the request of brethren, Dr. Everts read a report of moneys received and disbursed by the First Baptist Church for the benefit of the Baptists of Chicago. After hearing the report the Commission, by vote, unanimously expressed their judgment that the distribution had been carefully and wisely made.

F. D. RICKERSON,
Secretary.

Chicago, March 18, 1872.

The following distribution of the funds have been made to date:

Theological Seminary (Designated)	-	$ 674 00
University	" -	50 00
Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D.D.	" -	225 50
THE STANDARD	" -	50 00
Mrs. Bradwell	" -	50 00
Shields Mission (special designation)		500 00
North Star Mission, - - - -		2,800 00
German cause (church accommodations, - - - - - -		2,350 00
Scandinavian cause (church accommodations, - - - - -		2,250 00
North Church, - - - - -		1,500 00
Shields Mission, - - - -		1,750 00
Relief to persons and families of different churches, - - - -		544 75
Rev. J. T. Westover, - - -		50 00
University Place church, - - -		250 00
Indiana avenue " - -		250 00

er pastor. [illegible]
mild and lovely," sung with trembling voices by
oir with which she had been connected, never
ied more appropriate than on that occasion, and
ie hope expressed in its closing verse, we laid her
form away to await the first resurrection.

COM.

ILLIAMS.—Of consumption, Feb. 10, in the 58th
of his age, Deacon Thompson Williams.
eacon Williams has long been one of the main
ports of the Baptist church at Carbondale. He
much beloved by all the members and very
ily esteemed in the community. Through his
racted and painful affliction he manifested a re-
kable degree of patience, resignation, and holy
t. To the very last his soul triumphed in sov-
gn grace. He leaves a wife, a numerous family
hildren, and a church as mourners.

D. MATLOCK.

ILLMORE.—At Barry, Pike county, Ill., Feb. 27,
2, Mrs. Ellen Gillmore, daughter of William and
geline McDaniels, aged 25 years, 2 months and 11
s.

fter a sickness of five months, and while many of
friends were hoping she was some better, she was
denly taken worse, and two hours before her
th, she told her mother and those about her, that
was going to leave them. During all her suffer-
she was quite resigned to the will of her heavenly
her. A short time before she died she said to her
ther, "I have thought of this for some time; I
not afraid to die; Jesus will take care of me."
d to her friends that were weeping around her
l she said, "Do not weep for me, I am going home
be with my Saviour." Then requesting all her
ends to be brought to her bed side, she spoke to
h, blessed them, and bid them all meet her in
aven. She said to her father, "Tell my sisters,"
o were not then present, "to be sure and meet me
heaven," and soon after fell asleep in Jesus.

Our sister was born Dec. 16, 1846, was converted
d received into the Baptist church about ten years
o; was married May 10, 1864. She leaves a hus-
nd and two children and a large circle of friends
mourn the loss of her kind and gentle example;
t we mourn not as those without hope, but feel
ured that our loss is her eternal gain.

SABBATH THOUGHTS

Presented to Chicago Church Goers Yesterday by Various Pulpit Orators.

Baccalaureate Sermon Before the University Students by Dr. Moss.

Rev. Dr. Stocking Preaches His Last Sermon to the Church of the Epiphany.

The Approach of the Glorious Fourth Suggested Prof. Swing's Thoughts.

An Eloquent Discourse by Rev. Dr. Duffield on Earnestness and Culture.

The Character of Solomon as Viewed by Rev. M. Lansing, of Irving Park.

And the Future Destiny of the World, According to the Interpretation of Dr. Peck.

Rural Notes.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

BY REV. DR. LEMUEL MOSS.

Yesterday afternoon, Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., president of the Chicago university, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the students of the university, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist church, commencing at 3 o'clock.

There were present, besides the students, many members of other churches of the denomination in Chicago, and a large number of the usual congregation.

Dr. Frost, of the University Place Baptist church, and Rev. J. M. Ellis, pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist church, occupied places in the pulpit, and assisted in the services. Dr. Moss preached the following discourse without notes from St. Matthew, xix: 21.

"Jesus said unto him, 'If thou wilt be perfect go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come and follow me.'"

There is a peculiar interest attaching to this incident in our Lord's life. We have here, meeting Him, a young man, ingenuous, ardent, aspiring, who has some conception of the value of man—of the opportunities of life; some conception of the possibilities of a man, in the world like this, with opportunities such as this world affords. And we see how our Lord meets such an one; recognizing his aspirations, sympathizing with his desires, appreciating his work—in the simple words of the record, "loving him." Our Lord appeals, as you will see, to the young man's desire for perfection. "If thou wilt be perfect." He has recited his creed; he has told what he believed; he has given testimony of his regard for Christ; he has responded as best he could to the questions Christ has addressed him, and now comes this appeal: "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come and follow me."

There seems to be in everything a desire for perfection. It seems to belong to the principle of life. It is certainly one of the characters of conscious existence. The flower seems to desire perfection; and one can, at times, almost fancy that it enjoys our enjoyment of it, and when the flower is perfect, without any defect, without any lack; complete in itself; symmetrical, full in its development; entire in its fragrance, there seems to be a joy for it, as well as for us in it. The animal that plays or toils before us, seems to clearly manifest its desire for perfection. Imperfection is disease, deformity lack, hindrance, want; and when any of this exists, there seems to be some kind of pain; if not actual physical suffering, yet the almost conscious lack, the imperfection, the deficiency, is felt in comparing itself with its fellows. It is made aware that it lacks what they possess. And so there is everywhere. In the tiniest thing beneath our feet; in the grandest object that occupies space; in the lowest and the loftiest, there seems to be the desire for perfection, completeness, wholeness, health. Is it not right to appeal to this impulse? Is it not right that we may stimulate and strengthen this desire? Does our Lord permit any violence in our nature? Does He appeal to any unworthy nature, when He comes to us and says, "If thou wilt be perfect?" What is it for man to be perfect, entire, wanting nothing; conscious of no defect; conscious of no deformity; conscious, rather, that the full tide of life beats through every part of his nature, and that every function of body, soul, and spirit is pervaded with exactness, with promptness, with completeness? Reflect! What is it for man to be perfect, and to give out to his extremities all the boundaries and limits of the divine idea of man? Is there in it anything which destroys pride? Anything which fosters self-conceit? Anything that can at all gratify these unholy passions? The unholy passions are wanting in the perfect man. There is in him no defect of the body; no defect of the intellect; no defect of the spirit. There is in him a perfect physical frame; a perfect mind, perfectly developed; a perfect soul, responding continually to all the intimations of God's presence; to all the indications of the divine will; harmony, symmetry, completeness. The pulse of his life is not more regular than the passions of the soul; harmony, and peace that surpasseth understanding.

Now who is there who does not desire this? Who can have even the faintest and most inadequate conception of this, and not desire it with all the yearning of the human mind? Perfection! What would we not give to be perfect? What would we not endure? What would we not do? Does there not come to you sometimes among the dreams of the future—among the anticipations of the distant future—the hope, fainter or stronger, yet the hope that sometime, somewhere, there shall come perfectness? I do not mean the feeling that there is no more to gain, but the feeling that there is nothing in the way of attainment. I do not mean the feeling that we have already apprehended and taken hold of the last possibility of the human spirit, but the feeling that every hindrance is removed, every defect is canceled, everything that can hold back the spirit is taken away, and the man of mind and soul can contemplate the limitless ages of the future, with the assurance that there is nothing but growth, attainment, and advancement toward Him who is infinite.

Christ takes this position of the human mind, and seems to make use of it as an argument. "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor." Can we not discover here a general law, for the government of human life? Have we here today a narrow, limited, isolated individual as an example of a particular service, or have we rather an illustration of a principle that is as broad as human life, and as permanent? We do great injustice to the Creator and wrong to ourselves if we fail to discover in this incident a law of life for each of us, for all men, for all time. The way to perfection is unselfish service. "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast."

We notice, first, then, that human society is so constituted as to furnish the necessity for this law—the law of common service. All men are not poor. All men have needs; not the same needs, but some kind of necessity attaches to every man in every condition, in all conceivable circumstances. All men cannot be in need of "necessities of life," as they are called. They may have sufficient to eat and sufficient to wear; but all men have necessities that may be at least alleviated if not entirely supplied by their fellow men. It may be a necessity for sympathy, for encouragement, for instruction, for help, in one way or another. Human society is so constituted that there is a constant necessity for the application and observance of this law. We are a race; we are a society; and that which constitutes a race or a society are those necessities which bind us together; that enable no man to stand alone, independent and isolated, regarding himself an individual and personal, self-sufficient, and saying, "I will receive not, neither will I give; I stand for myself alone, and for no one else; nor do I ask any one else to stand for me." Such a man, who desires to say this in his thoughtlessness, in his folly, in his blasphemy, is outraging his relationship to God, and his relationship to his fellows; because not only have his fellows need of him, but he has need of them. And it is equally true, therefore, in the second place, that the way to personal advancement, to personal perfection, is not the hindering of this service that is demanded of us by the necessities of others. You have heard how the apostle Paul, endowed as he was with wonderful gifts, and with abundant grace, stood forth before the world and said "I am a debtor unto all men; because I am under obligation to all men; because I owe to others that which I have received in trust for them; because of this I am ready to preach the gospel to those that are in Rome."

And it is this thought, this obligation, this indebtedness that impelled him, and has impelled all noble men since, to the services and the sacrifices of a consecrated unselfish life. It is a part of the divine arrangement, and conception of society, that personal development, and individual attainment are dependent upon unselfish services for others. We know that in the world all its beauty, and all its power, depend on the one hand upon the fact that things are not in equilibrium; and on the other hand, upon the fact that they are striving to reach it; that everything has not attained its equilibrium. If everything was completely balanced, then there would not be any motion or life. There would be stagnation and death; and if everything was not conspiring in the endeavor toward equilibrium, toward perfection, then there would be no motion with a purpose, no movement according to the plan of nature, no tendency toward the accomplishment of the design of nature, no tendency toward the fulfillment of an intelligent end. The winds blow. They bring rain. The wind enters into the tornado, and causes the rain to fall on the earth in a gentle shower, or, it plows the earth with its violent force, and we know all this is brought about because somewhere, in some way, the equilibrium of the atmospheric forces has been disturbed, and that every part of the atmospheric world, with its agencies and its energies is rushing to fill up the vacuum, to supply a need, to restore an equilibrium. We know that the sun gives forth its light and its chemical energy, because there is a deficiency here; because there is not a perfectly equible temperature throughout the entire solar system. With all its abundance; with all its fulness; with all its greatness; with all its energy, it is sending forth its beams of heat and chemical agencies to supply the need, and, if possible, to fill up the vacancy; if possible to restore the equilibrium. Suppose it does succeed. Suppose that, in the ages to come, this work shall be accomplished, and there shall be a perfect temperature all through the solar system, and there shall be a deficiency nowhere. Suppose it were possible for us, from some position outside of space, to view this solar system. We should see nothing but death, because the solar system would be dead. Its life and its power will have departed. Perchance we should see the planets with sufficient gravitation to keep them in their orbits, around the great central ball, but it would be dead. We should see stagnation, and lifelessness reigning everywhere. There are needs, there are deficiencies in human life. You may have what I want, and, perchance, by the grace and blessing of God, I may have that which you want. And God has so organized us, and has so constructed society, of which we form a part, that you can reach your highest end only by my help, and I can reach your highest end only by your help. We know that it is right and best when we are of mutual service to each other. Here, then, is a great law,—an all-controlling law,—one of the fundamental principles of human character, and human society, and human life: that individual perfectness is secured only by unselfish service. No man can be a man; no man can attain to the stature of a man; no man can come up to the full measure, and worth, and complete manhood, who seeks to separate himself from his fellow-men, and who refuses the services that they may need, and he may give.

In seeking to make a practical use, to-day, of this great law of life, I would say, first, that it shows us the need of an adequate preparation for the services of life. What the world needs is not simply sentimentalism, however good and however exalted it may be. What the world demands of us is service, and services, which, perhaps, those who need them most are not conscious of. They are, perhaps, not aware of the need. Many a man walks these streets smitten with a mortal disease, and he does not know that he is sick. Many of a man lives, carrying with him some organic disease, the very existence of which he is not conscious. But when we pass from mere phisical ailments, to the intellectual and moral necessities of society, how conspicuously true is this. What the world needs, what society demands, to-day is helpers, trained, skillful, able to understand the wants of society, and able to apply them. We have abundant sentiment. We have all that is needed to convert this world, in order to renovate it, and to make it bloom like a paradise of God. We have generous sentiment; noble sentiment; lofty sentiment enough to have renovated the world long ago. But what is now needed is work.

Christ gives us here a noble illustration of the plan of a useful and a pious life, showing to us what may be done by a simple, faithful, patient, earnest consecration to the duties of life, by attaining to discipline, culture, and preparation for work.

You see through society, everywhere among men, men who are stoop-shouldered in heart and in character; men who are bandy-legged, because they have assumed the burdens and duties of life too soon. They have outraged nature. Notwithstanding their own natures, they have had no one to tell them their own needs, and, not understanding that before they take command of the ship they shall at least receive a few lessons in navigation.

And now this great human society, and human life, and human character, these earnest and appealing needs of the world enforce upon us the great lesson that we are to be prepared for our work. Men sometimes come to say, with reference to Christian ministers, "The world is dying for want of the gospel. Men and women are suffering and going down to death in ignorance and sin." I say yes, it is true, painfully true. It has been true for centuries. And can you imagine why it was that Jesus Christ waited so long before He came with the gospel? Can you understand how He could refrain from coming for thousands of years? Do you understand how, for 30 years, He could remain in Nazareth, as He did, in obscurity, unknown, nnd working in His father's shop, day after day, and year after year for 30 years, when all Palestine and the world needed the messenger of life? But, if you were to go forth to carry a message, would it not be well to learn it first? Would it not be well for you to catch a glimpse of the necessities of society and measure a little your own power? I remember to have read in an old book the story of a wicked man. On a certain occasion the king's son was killed, and one of the young men who saw it was instructed to carry the tidings to the king. After he had started, another young man said, "let me also go and tell the king what has happened to Absalom." The general said, "wherefore shouldst thou go; thou hast no message." And the young man said "nevertheless, let me go;" and the general said go, and he went. And he ran very swiftly. He ran faster than the other man, and he overtook him, and out-ran him, and come first into the king. And when the king asked him for his message he had none, and the king said 'stand aside.' And the messenger who started first came up and informed the king. Thus we see the battle is not always to the strong, or the race to the swift. These examples force upon us this great lesson that what we need to-day, more than anything else, is men trained of mind, trained of heart, with sympathy, with sentiment, with impulses, and with all these yearnings to the discipline of culture and will.

Closely connected with this great law furnished us is the rule for the government of life. You are starting out. The future lies before you. Imperfect plans succeed each other in your brains, and you talk of the future. Sometimes with serious earnestness you attempt to forecast the future. You attempt to peer into that which lies before you—the unknown land. But, thank God; the veil will never be lifted. Thank God! No man can tell what the future may be, so far as the individual acts of life are concerned. But we know this; you know this; that if our object inlife is consecrated, if the law of life is service for others, then the future will bring perfection. Then the future will bring you peace and satisfaction, in the divine society to which it shall send you. No man knows what a day may bring forth, but he knows that to-day, hour by hour, as it passes the work of to-day, the services of to-day, the helpfulness of to-day, must be rendered patiently, faithfully, and earnestly, persistently; and whether there be a to-morrow or not matters nothing to him. The filling of this law, the living of this life, and the giving of this service, shall onduct him to the perfectness of his entire being. And it matters not what this service may be, or where it may be rendered. Go; do the best you can do.

In passing along the street the other day, the preacher said, he had noticed a card in the window of a building used for an express office, on which were painted words complimentary to the fidelity and heroism of one of the messengers of the company, who, on a certain occasion, was attacked by a robber, and who, faithful to his trust, had encountered and shot and killed the robber. That card was an official expression of appreciation and admiration of his fidelity and faithfulness to his trust. This messenger probably had no especial affection for his employers; he had no especial love for the treasure in his possession. But he was entrusted with it, and he could not surrender it except at the cost of his life, without cowardice.

The sermon was concluded as follows: Young men, let me say to you, we have trusts committed us—trusts of divinity, trusts of influence, trusts of capacity, trusts of power; and we have given us here, a law enforced by ample illustration, that these trusts may be so met, as that by services that we render, our own characteristics, our own lives, our own persons, shall be filled up symmetrically, and we shall be mutually perfe and by-and-by, we shall receive a testimonial th say: "Well done, good and faithful ser thou into the glory of the Lord."

sensation swelling up within? Or far away from the sacred spot, could you hear with indifference some sweet singer's voice singing the old, old, but ever tender lyric:

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood
When fond recollection presents to my view
The orchard, the meadow, the deep, tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew.

Why do men care anything about the birthplace or tomb of Washington; the home of Burns or Shakspeare; the localities of Bunker Hill and Monmouth, Plymouth rock and Independence hall? Apply this philosophy of sentiment to our earth.

Here, in this world, we were born and reared. Here we found those we will love for eternity. Here ties were formed which are everlasting. There you were wedded; here you laid the body to rest; yonder you were converted; down there your body will sleep at last. Through our heavens the ministering angels are flitting; on this earth they are busy.

Here were the cradle and the cross of the Incarnate. This earth was stained with His blood, and here our race was redeemed. Here we were converted and sanctified from sin. Here we fought the battles of holiness, contending for immortal glory. Shall we be indifferent to the homestead of our race and the battlefields where we conquered our legion foes? Call it mere sentiment? Then never finish the monument, and cease to visit the tomb of Washington! Stop then the American centennial! Arrest then the pilgrims to the Holy Land! Never visit the graves of your dead again at Rosehill or Graceland! Interest in the future of this earth comes in with all these memorial associations. Therefore a sermon on the subject is not foreign matter.

Absolute certainty we do not claim to attain. Probability we do claim. Difficulties may confront. Unanswerable queries may be put. Still, if we reason reverenty, it is legitimate. It must be interesting after we have examined into the nature and future destiny of soul and body; looked on the resurrection, second advent, and final judgment, to inquire: "After sin and Satan have ceased to riot and ruin on this earth, after God and grace have ceased to save here, what is to become of this theatre of so grand events?" It is difficult to discuss this question on an open field, for imagination, profane poetry, and tradition, have so preoccupied and prejudiced the popular mind as to preclude an impartial hearing. Nevertheless, hear us.

The common notion is, that the earth is to be totally destroyed at the end of the world, so-called. It is to be burnt up, perhaps not annihilated, but remain a huge, black cinder in creation. Hence the dismal poetry about "The wreck of matter, and the crash of worlds."

This idea is only as unscientific as unscriptural. We believe reason and revelation point to the renovation and rehabitation of the earth. Pres. Griffin, of Williams college, said: "I could produce on this side a catalogue of names which would convince you that this has certainly been the common opinion of the Christian church in every age, as it was also of the Jewish." It is encouraging to start on a foundation of such antiquity and strength, and feel the ripe wisdom and piety of the ages rise up around us as we investigate. Peter gives the fullest and clearest account of the future destruction and succeeding renovation of the earth, a description which cannot be explained otherwise than literally, without violence to the passage. "There shall come, in the last days, scoffers, walking aftar their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation. For this they are willingly ignorant of that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth, standing out of the water and in the water: whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished. But the heavens and the earth, which now are, by the same word, are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and the perdition of ungodly men. But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. The Lord is not slack concerning His promise, as some men count slackness, but is long-suffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance. But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, in which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth, also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up. Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? Looking for and hasting unto the coming of the day of God, wherein the heavens, being on fire, shall be dissolved and the elements shall melt with fervent heat. Nevertheless we, according to His promise, look for new heavens and new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. "Allow one verbal criticism. The term "heavens" means atmosphere or firmament. In Genesis is written, God called the firmament heavens" Examine now the passage. It must be taken literally. It cannot be a figurative prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem or overthrow of paganism or of some great moral revolution. For the event the scoffers were deriding, was "the promise of His coming." This second advent we found in a previous sermon at the end of the world. Twice, in this long quotation, Peter declares that this general combustion of the heavens and earth occurs at "the coming of the day of the Lord." So then the great catastrophe revealed coincides with the second advent and end of the gospel dispensation, and cannot be a figurative prophecy of events in the history of Christianity. The same argument demolishes another notion, viz.: that the new heavens and new earth refer to a millennial glory of the church before the conflagration of the world. For it is *after* the combustion of the elements that the new heavens and earth appear. Another step. Peter then shows that the world which God created was overflowed with water and perished in the deluge at the time of Noah. That is literal. Next he declares that the heavens and the earth which exist now, are destined, by the fiat of God, which first created and once destroyed by the deluge, to be reserved unto destruction by fire. If the destruction by deluge was literal, so will be the destruction by fire. Fair exegesis cannot dispute this. But the catastrophe by water was not annihilation, only change. So also that by fire will be only change. Heat, fire, cannot annihilate an atom of matter. It can change, melt, purify, recombine, sublimate the elements of matter so that the new heavens and earth evolved from the old shall be as radically and gloriously changed and fitted for spiritual conditions as the resurrection body from the physical body. Suppose we don't understand the philosophy or science of all this now. One hundred years ago we were as ignorant of steam, telegraph, philosophy, the spinning jenny, the science of heat and light. Mysteries are clearing up. Men may know a hundred or thousand years hence. Angels may know now. God does know. That is enough. He has promised, and the resources are His to perform. To assume that we know all the possibilities of final chemistry is too egotistic.

Dr. Robinson, in his lexicon, flashes light upon our theme. The word rendered "new," in Peter, means, "made new, renewed." We say "the new moon," meaning only the renewed phase of the moon. The bible calls the Christian "a new creature," meaning only a renewed, regenerated creature, So the new heavens and new earth mean the renewed heavens and earth. Identity remains in each case, though a glorious change has transpired. The presumption then is strong that the new heavens and earth are the renovated heavens and earth that are now. Other scriptures corroborate this view. The psalmist refers to the renovation of the earth and heavens, when he says, "They shall wax old as a garment, and as a vesture. Thou shalt change them and they shall be changed. Luther speaks of this change in his quaint way. "God will make not the earth only, but the heavens also much more beautiful than they are at present. At present we see the world in its working clothes; but heaeafter it will be arrayed in its Easter and Whitsuntide robes." In harmony with our proposition, that difficult passage in Romans is explicable: "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in plain together until now." Tholuck, the distinguished German divine, says that this refers to the fettered and bound condition of nature; and that its "deliverance from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God," spoken of in the preceding verse, teaches "the glorification of the visible creation." President Hitchcock, the great and geologist divine, says of this passage, "If this be not its meaning, that I may safely say that its meaning has not yet been found out." Extremely beautiful is the thought of Chrysostom: "Like as the nurse, who has reared the child of a king, enjoys the benefit along with him when he succeeds to his inheritance, so is it with creation," when the sons of God are glorified. In Matt. xix: 28, Christ refers to the final renovation of the earth: "In the regeneration, when the Son of man shall sit in the throne of His glory." Here the same word, which is used to express the regeneration of the soul, is employed of the general constitution of things, when "all things shall become new."

Wesley says, in a sermon on the text "Behold, I create all things new": This is the introduction to a far nobler state of things, such as it has not entered into the heart of man to conceive —the universal restoration." "For all the earth shall be a more beautiful paradise than Adam ever saw."

As to the possibility of this notion science has no insuperable objections. Geology reveals the fact that the earth contains within itself all the elements and agencies of a final conflagration. "At present," says President Hitchcock, "these elements are so bound down by counteracting agencies that all is quiet and security. But let the fiat of the Almighty go forth for their liberation, and the scenes of the last day, as described in the bible, will commence. . . . Yet to him who realizes that the distruction is only a necessary preparation for a brighter world, which shall emerge from the ruins of the present; that when the matter of the globe has been purified, its surface shall be covered with new and lovelier forms of beauty, surrounded by a still more bland and balmy atmosphere, and inhabited by sinless and immortal beings.—to him who realizes all this, the desolation will put on the aspect of a glorious transformation."

The earth has undergone many transformations making it our eternal abode? I do not dogmatically assert it, but suggest it as a glorious possibility; yes, a rational and scriptural probability. I perceive the queries and objections that may be urged against it. I answer them all in a bundle, "I don't know!" Then I turn on the questioners the *ad hominum* interrogation: "How do you know that it won't be so? Are you in the secret counsel of God that you know all He will or won't do? Then you are omniscient—that is God! For if there is one thing about the future that you don't know, that one fact may be the renovation and rehabitation of this earth." Let me now lean back on the granite strength of distinguished minds to support my own thoughts. The great Tholuck says: "The idea that the perfected kingdom of Christ is to be transferred to heaven, is properly a modern notion." President Hitchcock declares: "The wide-spread opinion that heaven will be a sort of airy elysium where the present laws of nature will be unknown, and where matter, if it exist at all, will exist only in its most attenuated form is a notion to which the bible is a stranger." "The earth will be renovated by the final conflagration and become the abode of the righteous." Dr. Knapp in his work on theology says: "We expect a new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness, is an entirely new, altered and beautiful abode for man to be built from the ruins of his former dwelling place, as the future habitation of the pious. This will be very much the same way as a more perfect and immortal body will be reared from the one we now possess." President Griffin writes: "It is a most animating thought that this visible creation which sin has marred,—which the polluted breath of men and devils has defiled, and which, by sin, will be reduced to utter ruin—will be restored by our Jesus—will arise from its ruins in tenfold splendor and shine with more illustrious glory that before it was defaced by sin." The learned Dr. John Pye Smith says: "I cannot but feel astonishment that any serious and intelligent man should have his mind fettered with the common, I might call it the vulgar notion of a proper destruction of the earth and some seem to extend the notion to the whole solar system and even the entire universe', applying the idea of extinction of being, a reduction to nothingness. . . . But I confess myself unable to find any evidence for it in nature, reason, or scripture. . . . We, according to His promise, look for a 'new heavens and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness.'" Wesley discusses the question elaborately and thus summarizes: "For all the earth will be a more beautiful paradise than Adam ever saw. Hence will arise an unmixed state of holiness and happiness far superior to that which Adam enjoyed in paradise." "There will be a deep, an intimate, an uninterrupted union with God; a constant communion with the Father and His Son Jesus Christ through the spirit; a continual enjoyment of the Three—one God and of all the creatures in Him."

I have already quoted Chrysostom and Luther. I might multiply citations from Theodoret, Hieronymus Augustine, Calvin, Knox' Bunyan, Koppe, Gill, Campbell, Cumming, and others. But I will only add one extract from the massive and eloquent Chalmers: "The common imagination that we have of paradise on the other side of earth, is that of a lofty aerial region, where the inmates float in ether or are mysteriously suspended on nothing; where all the warm and sensible accompaniaments which give such expression of strength and life and coloring to our present habitation, are attenuated into a sort of spiritual element, that is meagre and imperceptible, and utterly uninviting to the eye of mortals here below; where every vestige of materialism is done away and nothing left but certain unearthly scenes, that have no power of allurement, and certain unearthly ecstacies with which it is felt impossible to sympathize. The holders of this imagination forget all the while that there is no necessary connection between materialism and sin." "It is, indeed, a homage to that materialism, which many are for expunging from the future state of the universe altogether, that, ere the immaterial soul of man has reached the ultimate glory and blessedness designed for it, it must return and knock at the very grave where lie the moldered remains of the body which it wore; * * * and the soul passes into this material framework, which is hereafter to be its lodging place forever; and that not as its prison but as its pleasant and befitting habitation; not to be trammelled, as some would have it, in a hold of materialism, but to be therein equipped for the services of eternity; to walk embodied among the bowers of our second paradise; to stand embodied in the presence of our God." After all this, if I should be wrong in my notion. I am quite proud of the distinguished company I am found in. It is quite assuring for ordinary men threading the realm of mysteries, to feel the kindly touch and hear the sympathetic words of renowned spirits, assuring of their presence and fraternity. But does the word of God still more cheer us? Revelation by John gives us more suggestions of the celestial word than any other scripture, and that seems to lean to our view. The very anthems of eternity resound with our doctrine. The new song is vocal with it. The redeemed in bliss are singing it. "And they sung a new song saying, Thou art worthy; * * * for thou wast slain and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood, out of every kindred and tongue and people and nation, and hast made us, unto our God, kings and priests, and we shall reign on the earth." Mingling thus with the adoration of Christ, is the announcement that the new earth is to be their abode. There is no intimitation of home in some distant and foreign world but a happy residence in the old renovated homestead.

Again hear the revelator: "And I saw a new heavens and a new earth, for the first heavens and the first earth were passed away and there was no more sea, and I, John, saw the holy city New Jerusalem coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and He shall dwell with them and God Himself shall be with them and be their God." The natural influence of this passage, not to press its literalism, is that the enriching bliss of the future state comes down from heaven to earth. There is no intimation that the righteous will be translated from earth to some airy Elysium in some unknown region of the universe. God tabernacles with men. God Himself shall be with them. The New Jerusalem comes down out of heaven. Christ went to prepare a place for us. The city descended "prepared as a bride adorned for her husband." What amazing scenes! What unaccustomed splendors now greet each other! The new earth, beautiful in bloom, garnished in glory, greets the descending New Jerusalem —perhaps as the glorious capital of the perfected kingdom—and over this refulgent empire, populated with redeemed immortals God our Savior reigns in majesty and glory! Things begin to mass themselves in new and consistent harmonies!

The Son of God robed Himself in a material body, ransomed our race in its shed blood, then snatched that human body from the dominion of the tomb and in it, glorified, rose to the right hand of God, principalities and powers in heavenly being subject to enthroned humanity; and from thence shall come again at the end of the world, to raise his saints in glorified bodies, and reign with them in a glorified earth.

What more fit place for the King of Kings, in a material body now spiritualized and glorified, to reign over His saints in material bodies now spiritualized and glorified, than this ancient empire of material earth, were He redeemed and they were regenerated and resurrected, now spiritualized and glorified in all the spleudor and beauty amid which the Father would honor and enthrone His adorable son and emparadise His saints? Take away the sin and curse from our earth; let God by some evolution, after or through conflagration, purify, re-combine, and re-beautify it with more than the loveliness of its bridal morning; let Him expatiate over it the splendors and garnishments expressive of His glory and power. Again invoking the song of morning stars, and the exulting shout of the sons of God, let Him again fill it with the fullness of His own glorious presence, communing with man face to face; let the slimy trail of the old serpent be obliterated, and every trace of corruption be wiped away; let us know that there will be beauty to delight the eye, and music to regale the ear, and truth to ennoble and enrich the soul; let it be realized that there will be no more sickness or sorrows, disease or death, trials or tears; let it be fully felt that there we meet all that are dear in love and sacred in friendship, to enjoy rapt intercourse in blessed converse, gladdening each other with benignant smiles, touching and thrilling each other's heart with the soft and soothing melody of old familiar accents; and this earth will be fair enough for the saints' eternal delight, pure enough for their everlasting abode! We could ask no better heaven, and the enraptured soul cries out, "It is enough! I shall dwell forever in the Paradise of God and beneath the pavilion of His glory!"

Perchance our resurrection bodies may be so etherially organized and dextrously equipped, that we may transport ourselves from world to world, as lithely and swiftly, as thought now flies, so that, with faculties that are at once all eye, all ear, all touch, all perception, all imagination, all reason, all love, all conscience, all memory, we may be able, given eternity for our school-day, by such locomotion and such faculties to visit all worlds, and become acquainted with all truths! This is all thinkable, and yet it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive fully the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him! This earth may be the port from which we sail out into immensity on our voyages of discovery and delight, and to which we return in rapture and amaze, as well as any other spot of the universe!

And to my thought there are reasons why this earth would be preferable, as our final abode, to any world above us. Here we are born, live, love, and die. Here we are born again and here is the scene of all our conflicts. Here is the terrific battle-field of destiny; and where could the victorious warriors enjoy sweeter rest than in the realm in which they conquered? Here happened the great catastrophe which plunged our race in sin and ruin. Here was accomplished the great salvation which reconciled us with God. Here to-day the glorious gospel struggles toward its ultimate triumph; and when the final victory comes I can conceive of no place more fit and satisfying, to enjoy its everlasting blessedness, and shout our pæans of joy, and crown and celebrate the praises of our conquering king! A poetic sense of fitness and justice compels me to this. To my thoughts, for Christ to abdicate this earth is a surrender to Satan. Here he dragged man into revolt. Here he has tempted, and seduced, and destroyed. To admit the popular conception that this earth is to be utterly destroyed, that the vast expanse of worlds is to be broken up and buried in dreadful chaos, amid the universal wreck of matter and crash of worlds; that yon blazing canopy which Jehovah wears as a garment of glory is to be rent asunder, torn in shreds and flung in tatters on the wild tempest of desolation, is too horrible a concession to the triumph of the prince of darkness! Could America give up Bunker Hill, and Lexington, and Yorktown? Could she surrender the soil crimsoned with the blood and ransomed by the heroism of her sons? Will Christ think less of the battle-fields and martyr scenes of His church? Here, where for so many centuries the destroyer has had his empire and throne; here is the fittest place for the kingdom and throne of the Deliverer. How inspiring the conception that where sin has blasted the joys and debased the souls of men, here holiness should have blissful dominion in everlasting healing! How grand the thought that on the very spot where death now triumphs and robs us of our dearest, there the resurrection and the life should reign in endless immortality! How completely this idea answers to the voice of the enthroned Christ, "Behold I create all things

Standard Aug. 5. 1875

CHICAGO.

At the monthly ministers' meeting held last Monday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That as Baptist ministers of Chicago and vicinity, we express our undiminished regard for Dr. Moss as a man, a Christian minister, a scholar and an educator; his course among us for the last year meeting our entire confidence.

Below is the report for this month:

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Alumni of the University of Chicago, Attention!

GENTLEMEN: Through the notice in THE STANDARD and through personal notifications, you have already been reminded that the forthcoming Annual Commencement of our University and the Alumni Reunion is near at hand. Allow me to specially urge the importance of our coming together this year *en masse*.

By the courtesy of the Board of Trustees, one evening of Commencement week has been set apart for our own literary exercises.

On Tuesday evening, June 29, at 7:45 o'clock, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist church, an oration will be delivered by Rev. R. D. Shepard, of Chicago; a poem will be given by Rev. J. W. Riddle, of Marietta, Ohio, and a paper will be read prepared by Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Northfield, Mass. The exercises will be interspersed with the best music, college songs, etc., rendered by the Quaker City Quartette Club.

On Wednesday, June 30, at 2 p. m., a complimentary Alumni dinner will be given by H. M. Thompson, Esq., of the Brevoort House. Mr. Thompson's very handsome compliment is in the way of encouragement and stimulus of the "Alumni Endowment Movement," which now promises a speedy completion. Let every Alumnus rally, even though at some personal sacrifice of time and trouble to share in the festivities and enjoyments of an occasion so auspicious, so closely identified with a new and advanced era in the career of our Alma Mater. We ought to have one hundred of our one hundred and thirty-six members present. How many will respond at roll-call? H. C. MABIE,

Pres. Alumni Association.

Oak Park, June 18, 1875.

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THE UNIVERSITY.

THE COMMITTEE

appointed at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago University to prepare an address to the public setting forth the causes which led to the removal of Dr. Moss, delegated the preparation of that paper to a sub-committee, which has concluded its labor, and the address, after revision and slight amendment, will be made public this week. It will give a detailed history of the controversy which has agitated the University, showing that the majority of the Board has been constantly hampered in its action by the minority, and intimating that the majority will now vindicate the wisdom of its policy, and pursue what it believes to be the wisest course for the institution.

Dr. Burroughs stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he had a gentleman in his mind whom he hoped to see in the Presidency by the opening of the next college year. The applications of students for admission indicate a good attendance for the opening, and Dr. Boise and other members of the faculty are busy making the needful preparations.

Leading men on the Board of Trustees, who have not hitherto taken an active interest in the University, believe that recent changes will lead to a broadening of the plans and a new career of progress, and with this view they are taking steps to immediately put $100,000 into the Treasury.

THE NEW YORK METHODIST,

of which David H. Wheeler, formerly of Evanston, is editor, says:

The Chicago University (Baptist) has for some time been a seat for an incompetent President. The struggles of the institution to get out from under him resulted a year ago in a peculiar compromise. President Burroughs took the office of Agent and Collector under the proud title of Chancellor, and Dr. Moss was called to the Presidency. After a year of good work, Dr. Moss has been summarily dismissed by the Burroughs faction. It will not hurt Dr. Moss, or cure the hopeless inefficiency of Dr. Burroughs. It is to be hoped it will result in a better settlement than the one made a year ago.

SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 7, at 9:30 o'clock, their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.

Friday Morning, Aug. 6, at 9:30 o'clock,

An unusually Fine Display.

NEW PARLOR SUITS, NEW CHAMBER SETS

With Marble-Top Dressing Cases,

BOOK CASES. OFFICE AND PARLOR DESKS.

Marble-Top Bureaus, Wash-Stands, Side-Boards, 200 doz. Walnut Cane-seat Chairs, a full line new and second-hand Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Mattresses, Springs, second hand Furniture and Household Goods, General Merchandise, Crockery and Glassware, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Teas, Cigars, &c., &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

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1,000 cases Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 3, at 9½ o'clock.

First-class stock of New Goods will be closed out.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

At Our Warerooms, 636 W. Lake-st.,

We shall sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 2 p. m., a large stock of

CARPETS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, etc. etc.; 50 fine Trunks. Sale positive and without reserve.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

Also, on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at 7:30 o'clock, fine lot of goods will be sold without reserve.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

H. CHADWICK & CO.,

EDUCATIONAL.

Class-Day Exercises of the Graduating Class of the Chicago University.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees---Announcements for To-Day.

Literary Exercises Before the Alumni Association.

Commencement at Antioch College, Ohio, and Cornell College, Iowa.

How Yale College Was Organized---Unveiling of a Statue of Its First President.

Condition and Prosperity of the State Normal School.

CHICAGO.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES

of the class of 1875 of the University of Chicago took place yesterday afternoon on the College campus. A platform had been erected in the angle between the projecting front of the building and the main body, fronting to the east. Chairs and benches were placed about to accommodate the assemblage, but the number present was so great that there were fully as many standing as were seated. The seniors who took their seats on the platform were Messrs. Boganau, Bush, Howe, Hugunin, Nicholes, Niles, Ridlon, Staley, Trumbull, and Twiss. The first-named is a native of Burmah, and displays his nationality in his dark skin and peculiar conformation of features. The exercises began with a brief

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

by the President of the class, Mr. P. G. Bush. Among other things, he said: In these exercises more than any other you see us as we are; the pruning-knife of no Professor has lopped off the uneven and superfluous branches of our rhetoric; our exercises speak for themselves, and such as we are you see us. Mr. C. W. Nicholes, of Chicago, delivered the "Ivy oration," which is a standard subject at the class-day exercises. A pot containing an ivy plant stood upon the platform. The oration, which was a very fine one, introduced the discussion of the growth of culture by means of ingenious analogies from the growth of the plant.

Mr. J. Staley, of Portage City, Wis., read

THE CLASS HISTORY

divided into the following chapters:

Chapter 1. How I felt when I first saw the college, looked up at its massive walls and giddy towers, peered into its dark sombre halls, and attended chapel for the first time.

Chapter 2. The experiences of a Prof.

Chapter 3. What a Freshman thinks and the sort of girl that he falls in love with.

Chapter 4. The Professors, and the number of Presidents we have killed.

Chapter 5. The Sophomorial idea of the eternal fitness of things.

Chapter 6. What was I made for?

Chapter 7. The heart of a Senior.

The history was a witty and amusing description, hitting of the peculiarities of the members of the class, and giving anecdotes of their college life. The audience heartily enjoyed its reading, and there was plenty of laughter and applause.

THE CLASS PROPHECY

was read by Mr. L. M. Trumbull, and if his horoscopes prove to be correct, his class-mates have most amazing destinies before them.

The class oration was delivered by Mr. R. B. Twiss, of Davenport, Ia. His subject was "Douglas," and his oration both in matter and delivery was a fine production. He closed with the following peroration: "Great intellects mark the epochs of the world. This giant mind has left its mark upon the most trying period in our history. With his name yet unhallowed by time's fault-covering mantle, and with the prejudices of party and sectional strife still rankling in the breast, we may easily underrate his work and worth. But when fanaticism ceases to rule men, when the last vestiges of sectional controversy shall have died out, and frank fraternal feeling prevails, brightest in the constellation of American genius and statemanship will shine the name of Douglas."

THE CLASS POEM,

by Mr. J. F. Ridlon, was a thing of such mystery that his audience could not exactly get at what it was about. It related the blood-curdling adventures of a young man in the woods, amid ghosts and demons. At last he finds a beautiful woman, who lulls him to sleep by her caresses. He wakes to find

"The red Lanna slaking
Her thirst with the blood of my heart."

Then the woman turns into a snake, and the poem ends.

MR. BOGANAU,

the Burmese student, delivered the farewell address. His utterance is somewhat thick, but his words were chosen with great felicity, and the address was impressive and affecting.

During the exercises the class sang a song with a refrain beginning, "Hurrah, hurrah, we're jolly boys and true," to the tune of the "Bonnie Blue Flag."

The exercises closed with the singing of the farewell song, beginning as follows:

"Once more, as we part, we will raise the glad song,
And joyfully swell the refrain,
For the ties that unite us in friendship and love
Unbroken shall ever remain:
And e'en though the dark pall of sadness may cast
Its shadows across our clear sky,
On the clouds is a light that inspires us with hope
As we say our last hearty good-by."

During the exercises music was furnished by the Great Western Light Guard Band.

THE TRUSTEES.

PREPARING FOR COMMENCEMENT-DAY.

A meeting of the Trustees of the University of Chicago was held at 4 o'clock in the University building. Ten graduates from the College proper and twenty-six from the law-school were reported by the Faculty for the appropriate degrees. A number of honorary degrees were awarded, to be announced at the Commencement exercises. The report of the Executive Committee was received. It contained a statement of the arrangements by which the Rush Medical College becomes the medical school of the University. By the terms of the arrangement the members of the Medical Faculty are recognized as Professors in the University. Another important measure reported as consummated was the addition of one year to the course in the Preparatory Department, to go into effect in September, 1876. The conditions of admission to the College are proportionately advanced, to take effect with the beginning of the fall term of 1877. The College course is to be broadened and elevated, with a view to raise the standard of scholarship in th coellegiate department of the University. It was directed that the following announcement be made in the catalogue: "Young women are admitted to the classes, collegiate and preparatory, on the same terms and conditions as young men. The College buildings contain no dormitories for young women, but suitable accommodations can be secured in the neighborhood, when desired, in private families."

On the nomination of the Faculty Committee, Mr. Edward Olson, now in Europe, was appointed instructor in modern languages for the ensuing year. Mr. Olson graduated from the University two years ago. He has devoted the interval of time to the study of the modern languages in Germany and France. He is a fine scholar, and will, without doubt, be a popular and efficient teacher.

After appointing a committee to report, at an adjourned meeting, the names of officers for the ensuing year and nominations to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees, the Board adjourned till Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The officers and members of the University of Chicago mentioned below are invited to assemble at the Sherman House at 9:30 a. m. The President and ex-Presidents of the University, members of the College Faculty, Director and Vice-Director of the Dearborn Observatory, members of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, Board of Trustees of the University, the Regents of the University, members of the Chicago Astronomical Society, alumni of the University, alumni of the Union College of Law, alumni of Rush Medical College, alumni of other colleges, invited guests, the graduating class, and undergraduates of the various departments.

They will form in procession without music, and proceed to Farwell Hall to attend the Commencement exercises, which begin at 10 a. m. The annual banquet of the alumni will take place at the Brevoort House at 4 p. m. A business meeting will take place at 2 p. m.

THE ALUMNI.

ANNUAL REUNION.

The alumni of the University of Chicago held a reunion yesterday evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, near Twenty-third street, the Rev. H. C. Mabie presiding. The exercises began with some delightful singing by the Quaker City Quartette, after which the Rev. J. C. Mabie, of Rock Island, of the class of '62, delivered the opening prayer. The Quaker City Quartette sang another song, which so pleased the audience that they were enthusiastically encored.

THE REV. H. C. MABIE

made a short address of welcome to the assemblage. It was the first time that a reunion of the alumni had been made a part of the University exercises. He introduced Mr. F. A. Smith, of the class of '67, who read a paper prepared by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Northfield, Mass. The theme of the essay was the need of political education in institutions of learning. It had been the common belief that the public school system insured the education necessary to fit men to be citizens of a free republic. It was now beginning to be questioned whether there was not a fallacy in this belief,—a fallacy resulting from the confounding of general intelligence with political intelligence. Provision for special education in the nature of political institutions was entirely lacking. Not only did the Government fail to provide for political education, but no private institution supplied the lack. We were in the anomalous position of being a nation of politicians without a science of politics. We gave the ballot into the hands of everybody, but required political education of nobody. There were perhaps four instrumentalities for diffusing political intelligence in the country,—the public schools, the platform, the press, and higher institutions of learning. The essayist then proceeded to examine the value of these instrumentalities. The branches of study taught in the public schools were reviewed, and all of them pronounced to be without avail in giving political education. The histories used were records of facts, and not discussions of principles, and gave no idea of political science.

The platform, in which were included the pulpit, the lyceum, and the stump, was then discussed. The pulpit had little or no influence on politics. The clergyman as a political leader was a failure, and could not be relied upon as an instructor of the people in political affairs. The lyceum could reach only a small class. The stump might seem to be an effective instrumentality, out examination showed that it was in no sense educational. It tended to make narrow-minded partisans, not intelligent citizens.

The fourth class of agencies, under the name of "the press," was important. Books on political science and political economy were getting into increased demand, but almost entirely from the already cultivated classes. Magazines supplied a good deal of valuable matter, but in small installments, and inadequate to the task of securing popular intelligence. Partisanship was the vitiating defect of the newspapers. There were newspapers that stood on a higher level than the party organ, and the increasing number of such papers was one of the most encouraging signs of the times. But as yet the number of papers which devoted themselves to the discussion of the principles of politics was exceedingly small.

The essayist reviewed the curriculums of the various colleges, and found that they were almost lacking in adequate provision for education in politico-economical science. Amherst, a fair specimen of the average college, had not even a chair on Political Economy. Yale College had only taken up these studies of late, but they already formed an important department. Harvard was still more advanced than Yale. Since, in a Government like this, politics was a responsibility laid on every man, political science should be a necessary part of the education of the citizen. The essayist dwelt at length on the paramount character of this necessity, concluding with an address to the alumni on the responsibility upon them in this respect as concerned their Alma Mater.

The quartette then sang a very funny song about "Kafoozleum, the daughter of the Baba," and the applause was immense. They responded to the encore with another comic song.

MR. F. D. SHEPPARD,

of the class of '69, then delivered an oration on the theme of "Snobbishness." The orator discussed the various phases of American snobbery with a great deal of humor and acuteness, to the great amusement of the audience. The exercises concluded with the singing of another humorous song by the quartette.

hard toner. His head is sparsely covered with hair turned gray, and he has neither beard nor mustache. He said he had not been fond of whisky, when asked if he had been drinking, and looks like a healthy, temperate man. He has borne a good reputation among those who know him. It is difficult at present to determine the result of his wound.

THE WEAPON

which was used in the bloody work is a revolver of the smallest size,—a Smith & Wesson No. 1. When taken from Condon, four of the seven chambers were empty, and gave evidence of late use.

Dr. Henrotin, County Physician, made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Condon yesterday afternoon, and will give his testimony before the Coroner's jury, which will probably meet at the Madison Street Station at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CHILDREN

of the unfortunate woman are without any means, and are dependent upon neighbors and friends for present maintenance.

Officer Butler was at the scene of the shooting immediately following the arrest of Condon, and took charge of the corpse and preserved order. A large crowd of people gathered about at the time, and for awhile great excitement ensued.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

DAMAGE FROM THE FLOODS.

PARIS, June 29.—The damage to property by inundations in the cities of Toulouse and Agen alone exceeds $24,000,000. The heaviest losses are in the Departments of Haute Garonne and Lot et Garonne.

Contributions for the relief of sufferers are pouring in from all parts of France, Switzerland, and Belgium.

HUNGARY.

THE INUNDATION AT BUDA.

LONDON, June 30—5 a. m.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Pesth reports that the loss of life by the tempest of yesterday exceeded the first report. One hundred and twenty dead bodies have been found in the Danube, and many more must have been carried away by the current.

SPAIN.

DECREE OF EXILE.

MADRID, June 29.—A royal ordinance has been issued commanding that members of Carlist juntas, and all families of which any memer is in the Carlist service, be expelled from Spain, and directing that the property of Carlists be confiscated and devoted to indemnifying communities suffering from Carlist requisitions.

AUSTRIA.

DEATH OF FERDINAND FIRST.

PRAGUE, June 29.—Ex-Emperor Ferdinand First died to-day of lung-disease, aged 82.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

SAILING OF THE EXPEDITIONARY SHIP PANDORA FROM PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND.

Dispatch to the New York Herald.

LONDON, June 26.—The steamer Pandora sailed from Portsmouth for the Arctic regions to-day, taking her departure at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The vessel has been commissioned for the object of searching for a northwest passage and the discovery of relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition. The Pandora has been fitted out with funds furnished by Capt. Allen Young, Lady Franklin, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett. Mr. Bennett's representative, Mr. MacGahan, who supplied the special details of the Khiva campaign to the *Herald*, is on board to chronicle the history of the Arctic research.

Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, Royal Navy, an old Arctic commander, visited the ship previous to her departure, as did also the Port Admiral and all the leading citizens of Portsmouth,

Cases.

Further Negotiations, Looking to Final Settlement, Recommended.

CHIPPEWA FALLS & WESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., June 29.—The formal opening of the Chippewa Falls & Western Railroad was celebrated here to-day with music, speeches, and general glee. Guests were present from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and different parts of the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Trains bearing guests came from east and west, and, uniting at Eau Claire, were taken to Chippewa Falls about 4 o'clock this morning. About 4,000 guests, outside the city people, were present, and the celebration was a grand success.

This railroad was completed to Chippewa Falls from Eau Claire, a distance 12 miles, last January, wholly by Chippewa Falls capital, uniting this city with the rest of the world by rail. This is a city of 5,000 inhabitants, a gem in a setting of river, grove, and hill, and a pleasant, prosperous, and growing city,—the local point of the business of the great valley of the Chippewa River,—rich in lumber, timber, and a fine agricultural county. This newly-completed railroad was built by capital in this city, and largely by the energy and perseverance on the part of its President, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Pound, the lumber prince of the Chippewa Valley. The cost was about $200,000. Mr. Pound was made the President of the day, and made a neat, concise, and interesting speech. There were a number of distinguished guests present from Chicago; also C. A. Swineford, Superintendent of the Madison Division Chicago & Northwestern, and H. Warfield, General Agent; Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Eckley. The West Wisconsin Railway was represented by W. G. Swan, General Superintendent; J. B. Clark, Passenger Agent; H. Spencer, Train-Master; Milwaukee, by Mayor Ludington, John Nazro, W. Smith, A. O. Wight, J. M. Whaling, H. C. Payne, J. E. Eldred; Iowa, Sexton, Daniels, Wells, and others; Gen. Atwood, of the *Wisconsin State Journal;* E. W. Keyes, W. W. Field, George Gregory, George B. Smith, Gov. Taylor, J. E. Mosely, Gen. C. R. Gill, of Madison; Dr. Whiting, of Janesville; T. Rudolphe, of LaCrosse; United States Senator Howe, of Green Bay; the Hon. Sat Clark, of Horicon; G. W. Peck, of the LaCrosse *Sun;* William Nelson, of the *Leader;* C. B. Usher, of the *Democrat;* J. X. Davidson, of the St. Paul *Dispatch;* and Hanson, of the *Pioneer-Press;* Col. George, proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul; the Hon. J. G. Thorp and Capt. Wilson, of Eau Claire, from Stillwater; H. A. Doe, Charles Bean, J. W. Passmore, William Reed, of St. Paul, and many more distinguished guests, who were well cared for.

The hospitality of this city, under the lead of Gen. George C. Ginty, editor of the *Herald*, in completeness of arrangement and lavish expenditure, has never been excelled, and reflects great credit on this young town.

Music was furnished by the Great Western Band, St. Paul; Vitler's Band, Milwaukee, and the excellent band of this city. The procession was a great pageant, under Col. Richardson and marshals, and was composed of Chippewa Indians, loggers, bands of music, a fire company of this city, people from Eau Claire and this county. All marched to the grounds prepared for their reception. The dining-hall accommodated 800, and a sumptuous dinner was served to all. The dancing-hall and grand stand were temporary structures, roofed, and festooned with evergreens, over which were appropriate mottoes. One of the features of the procession and the crowd was seventy-five Chippewa Indians, dressed and painted in the most fantastic and Indian-like manner. They sat through the exercises, delighted with the music which hath charms to soothe the savage breast. They represented the race which once owned the soil, and once occupied this ground.

The guests were received in a neat, concise, and interesting speech by Gov. Pound, the President of the Day, who gave a history of the railway enterprise, of which he is now the head. After the repast came toasts and responses. "Our Invited" was responded to in an excellent speech by John Nazro, of Milwaukee. The toast, "To the Ladies," by Dr. Wright, of Milwaukee; "The Press," by Gen. David Atwood, editor of *Wisconsin State Journal*; "The State of Wisconsin," by Gov. Taylor; "The Judiciary," an able speech by Judge Humphrey, of Hudson, Green Bay, was responded to in a humorous and happy speech by Senator Howe, who extolled the virtues of Flora Ginty, born in Green Bay, the wife of Gen. Ginty, editor of the *Herald*; "The City of Eau Claire," was responded to by Alexander Meggett; "The Bar," by Gen. Smith, of Milwaukee; "The Capital City," by that Prince of speechmakers, Gen. C. R. Gill, in his happiest vein; "The City of Milwaukee," by Senator Catzhausen; "The Lumberman of the Chippewa," by Senator Throope, of Eau Claire; "The Engineers," by the Hon. Sat Clark, who elicted roars of laughter; "The City of La Crosse," by G. W. Peck, editor of the *Sun*, in his usual witty style. The capital hit of the day was the singing by Capt. Hawkins, of St. Paul, and C. M. Smith, of Chicago. The assembly then dispersed, and passed the evening in dancing in the hall on the ground, prepared for the occasion. All were pleased, and went home with favorable impressions of Chippewa Falls, and its hospitable and generous people.

THE IOWA BONDS.

BOSTON, June 29.—A meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota and the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad Companies was held this forenoon for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee of Investigation, appointed at a previous meeting. The report covers two columns. In substance, it states that the figures collated from the statements of Messrs. Joy, Graves, and Walker, to Feb. 28, 1875, show that $352,022.72 are unaccounted for in the construction and railroad companies' accounts. It further states that wasteful and extravagant management is apparent, and embodies an opinion of Judge Hoar, to the effect that any bondholder who has purchased bonds on the faith of the circulars of June 7, 1871, or March 7, 1872, he being a stockholder of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and still holding bonds, may bring suit in our own courts against any or all of the members of the construction companies who, as Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, voted for the issue of these circulars; but it is not so clear that holders of bonds purchased in the open market would have such a remedy; moreover, any bondholder may have a remedy against the Trustees of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota mortgagees for any depreciation in the value of their bonds caused by their issuing the Turkey River Branch bonds in violation of trust, and against the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, who were members of the construction companies, for any depreciation of their security which might arise from the sale of these bonds to third parties without notice.

The following was adopted by the meeting: That the Committee of Investigation be instructed to continue their negotiations with parties against whom claims are supposed to exist, and, in case stipulations satisfactory to them are offered, to send circulars agreeing to a foreclosure to all bondholders for their signatures. That, in case negotiations are foiled, suits shall be brought in accordance with Judge Hoar's opinion; that, in case negotiations were concluded and signed, the Committee were to continue their investigation relative to the status of the roads, and take the necessary proceedings to secure the rights of the bondholders as mortgagees.

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 29.—The transfer boat McNutt, belonging to the Memphis & Little Rock Railway, is kept on the Arkansas shore by the officers of the road, to prevent action on Chancellor Walker enjoining Dow from taking charge of the road and its property from applying to the boat. Before the injunction was served the office of the road was moved to Hopefield, and the ferry-boat engaged to transfer the passengers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 29.—The transfer of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad to P. K. Dow, yesterday, by President Greenlaw, without the sanction of the Board of Directors, creates considerable excitement here. Vice-President Brinkley, who owns a controlling interest in the road, after obtaining an injunction from Chancellor Walker, enjoining Dow from taking possession, attempted to reach Little Rock to oppose Dow in any attempt to have him appointed Receiver, which Brinkley thinks the real object of the transfer, but was unable to obtain an engine, as President Greenlaw has

sons who, from motives as various as their own peculiar characters and surroundings, prefer to make their donations in the form of legacies, to be available after the decease of the donor. And we may expect that large sums will be devoted in this way to various worthy enterprises.

During the present agitation of the great question of education in connection with the Centennial movement, in which the attention of so many people will be called to the high claims of our various institutions of learning, a large number will doubtless be found who will prefer to make their donations in the form of legacies. Thus the fruits of the centennial will continue to be gathered in year after year. All of our institutions will be greatly cheered by the knowledge of such wills and greatly strengthened by them in the future. To insure the fulfillment of our desires with reference to such benefactions, we do well to make our wills when in the full vigor of health and mind; have the documents properly signed by two disinterested witnesses, and give private notice to the institution for which it is designed. Another quite important matter is, to be sure that we insert the *corporate title* of the institution that is to receive our gift. If for general education in Illinois, it may be devised to the "University of Chicago," or to "Shurtleff College." If for the training of Baptist preachers, it should be given to "The Baptist Theological Union, located at Chicago," which is the corporate name of the Society that has the Theological Seminary at Chicago in charge. If for other institutions in this or other states, we should be careful to insert the legal title which, in case of doubt, can be easily ascertained by writing to the institution.

It is ordinarily better to leave money to institutions for general purposes, to be used at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, rather than for the establishment of special funds. This greatly simplifies the care of the funds entrusted to the institution, and increases its efficiency.

No one should hesitate to make provision in his will for Christian education because he cannot give a large sum. The smallest sums are acceptable, and a great many small ones make a large one. Our institutions in the West must depend, for some time to come, upon the aggregate of little gifts flowing together, to bear them on in their general work.

Neither should one hesitate to give large sums, for it is safe to say that the institutions in the Northwest could make good use of ten million dollars to-day, and much more in the future. There is no fear of their having too much.

What more fitting close for a life, than to bestow a liberal portion of the fruit of our care and toil upon some Christian school, where for centuries to come it will continue to do its silent work of training men and women for usefulness in life and happiness in eternity!

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

We are sorry to be under the necessity of recording proceedings in a meeting of the Trustees of this institution, held on the 13th inst., which will give pain to the great body of its well-wishers throughout the land. The question of arrangements for the year to come—the Centennial Year of the Baptist denomination—that should promise most for the University, being a pressing one, a committee was appointed by the Executive Committee, to report to the Board at the meeting just alluded to such measures as might be most expedient to that end. The appointment of this committee was further induced by some remarks of the Chancellor at a meeting of the Board held on the 8th inst., expressing a desire to be relieved in some part of his work by the appointment of a financial agent, and also suggesting that he would wish the Board to act in its wisdom upon the whole matter, setting himself aside altogether, if it should think proper. The question was manifestly a vital one, and one perfectly legitimate for discussion in the Board. The committee alluded to made a report, which was subsequently withdrawn, as being based upon a misconception as to one important point. In the course of the discussion which followed, a motion was made to abolish the office of Chancellor; the object being to create a general financial agency in its stead. This was amended by a motion to make the chancellorship an honorary and unsalaried office, relieved of all connection with University finance. An informal vote upon this resulted in its favor, the vote standing eight to five. In response to the plea that so important a matter should not be determined without previous notice, the Board did not proceed to final action, but adjourned, the Secretary being instructed, in calling the next meeting, to name the resolution before the Board at its adjournment, as the business to be considered at the adjourned meeting on the 13th.

At this next meeting, the resolution thus made the special order was not acted upon, nor even discussed, but a substitute, introducing wholly new matter, was proposed and adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, At the Annual Meeting of the Board last year, a reorganization of the University was effected, by which it was arranged that the former President should be transferred to the charge of the business affairs of the University under the title of Chancellor, while the internal administration should be left to the Presidency, to which office the Rev. Dr. Moss was then elected; and,

WHEREAS, This result was reached after long and painful deliberation as well as great concession on the part of many who had been Trustees of the University from its origin, and who were averse to any change of administration, but who were induced to yield their own judgment in deference to the plea that this adjustment would be universally satisfactory and would increase the efficiency of the administration of the University, and all parties, including the newly-elected President and the Chancellor having accepted this arrangement with mutual professions of satisfaction and pledges of good faith and support; and,

WHEREAS, Within a few weeks after entering upon his duties, the President began to express dissatisfaction with this arrangement, and has since labored to disseminate such dissatisfaction, and at an adjourned meeting on the 8th inst., after the members who had been present at the annual meeting had dispersed, and without notice of any intention to reopen questions which were supposed to be forever settled, expressed to the small number present entire distrust of the existing organization; and,

WHEREAS, Under this strong representation a motion was made and pushed to an informal expression, abolishing the present organization and removing the Chancellor from the charge of the duties which had been assigned to him, and it being our conviction that harmony of interests cannot be obtained under the existing arrangement for the reasons hereinbefore stated; therefore, with a view to securing harmony and efficiency in the administration of the University, it is hereby

Resolved, That the office of President of the University of Chicago be, and is hereby declared to be vacant.

The following was then also adopted:

Resolved, That the entire administration of the University for the time being be committed to the Chancellor, with instructions to report to this Board at the earliest practicable moment, plans for the future conduct of the University.

Upon this action we forbear comment at present. It is our duty, however, to say that the preamble recited above is wholly unjust to Dr. Moss. In his position, it has been his privilege to express his views frankly upon questions touching the efficiency of the University administration. This he has done. Any intimation of hostile feeling toward the Chancellor, or of disloyalty on his part to what the preamble characterizes as a compromise, is a complete misapprehension of his position and course. This we feel bound to say, in simple justice. It is no light matter for a man like Dr. Moss, to leave the position of high usefulness which he occupied little more than a year ago, and pledge the future of his life to a work so hedged with difficulties as the presidency of this University had become. He has borne himself in the spirit of manly frankness and unflinching fidelity that belongs to his nature. He has made his year's administration a complete success. Whatever be the issue of this present movement, we shall not hesitate to give our unqualified testimony to his personal worth and to his merit as a teacher, an administrator, and a representative of denominational culture and influence.

Philadelphia on Dr. Moss.

Just as we go to press, THE STANDARD receives the following telegram from Philadelphia:

The Philadelphia Baptist ministers unanimously resolved that we hereby express our high estimate of the ability and fidelity exhibited by our honored brother, Dr. Moss, in the various positions of trust which he has held, and our hearty disapproval of the action by which he has been summarily and, as it seems to us, unjustly deposed from the Presidency of the University of Chicago.

W. RANDOLPH, President.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1875.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.—The "English-speaking" papers of Japan are discussing, quite warmly, the subject of missionaries in that country. The Japan *Mail* contends for a missionary who will place himself in the position of the apostles, that is, go forth with sandals upon his feet, with sackcloth for clothing and without money in his pocket. Upon this the *Yokohama Gazette* remarks:

Let our readers endeavor to picture to themselves such a figure in the streets of Yokohama, and say whether it would not be a fit object for the issue of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*. Such a form of idiocy could not fail to bring the Divine message into disrepute, and provoke the scoffs and derision alike of heathen and unbelievers. Who would stop to listen, for instance, to the enthusiastic ravings of a Fuji-yama pilgrim, however divinely he might be gifted? No; the fact is, that eighteen hundred years have wrought many changes, among the most prominent of which is the elevation of Christianity; and with the elevation of the religion, its teachers have taken a corresponding place in the world. They are, with of course a few exceptions, men of education, culture and refinement; and surely it is a subject of thankfulness that men possessing capacity and knowledge far above the average, certainly sufficient to enable them to live in comparative luxury in the practice of any other avocation, are nevertheless contented to endure privation, exile, labor of no ordinary severity, and, we may add, misrepresentatoin for the Master's sake.

It is evident that the *Mail*, like many of our home papers, is endeavoring to bring missionary effort into disrepute, and takes this indirect method of accomplishing its objects.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Shurtleff College.

The prospects of a good year to come, for Shurtleff College, are very promising. The expected return of Prof. Fairman is hailed with intense satisfaction. The demand for catalogues and information is quite general. Any persons anticipating attendance upon any department of the institution may obtain catalogues by addressing "Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill."

A Brief History.

We have been requested to insert the following, which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* of the 16th inst.:

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 15.—I find myself under the necessity of calling attention to one or two important errors in matters of fact which I observe in the account given in your paper this morning, touching recent changes in the administration of the University of Chicago. In justice to all parties it should be known under what circumstances Dr. Burroughs, in January, 1874, retired from the University Presidency.

The long controversy in the Board, represented upon the one side by Dr. Everts and his friends, and upon the other by friends of the then President, is but too well known to the public. In the winter of 1872, it having become apparent that this personal question was hopeless of solution, an effort was made to relieve the University administration of the embarrassment caused by it, by an arrangement that should throw it out of the Board. With this view it was proposed that Dr. Burroughs should retire from the Presidency, Dr. Everts from the Board, and that an organization should be effected, so far new as to insure harmony. To this both Dr. Everts and Dr. Burroughs assented; the latter upon condition that his friends approved. They failing to do so, the measure could not be effected.

At a meeting of the Board held in October, 1872, the controversy had taken a form more virulent than ever. In the course of a heated discussion, as the person chiefly active in the endeavor to effect the compromise just described, I stated to the Board what had been done in that regard, and why the effort had failed. The method of relief so detailed seemed to be viewed with so much favor by dispassionate members of the Board, that Dr. Burroughs was led to propose to me that this plan of adjustment be still carried out, only with this difference; that his own resignation must not be simultaneous with that of Dr. Everts. Acting upon the basis of this personal pledge, I went to Dr. Everts and procured his resignation, placing myself under peculiar obligations to him and his friends in so doing, inasmuch as his resignation was based wholly upon his confidence in my assurance that in time the compromise before proposed should be in effect carried out. It will be seen that, therefore, the resignation of the President was a voluntary proposal of his own, intended as a measure of peace.

At this time a committee was under appointment, consisting of myself as chairman, and Messrs. Hoyne and McCagg, and was continued by request of the President and in accordance with an understanding between him and myself, for the express purpose of carrying out the arrangement foreshadowed in the resignation of Dr. Everts. This committee was subsequently enlarged by the addition to it of Messrs. Harris, Doolittle and Burroughs. After some weeks Dr. Burroughs placed his resignation, in a brief, hastily written form, in the hands of this committee, with the mutual understanding that before its presentation to the Board he should have the opportunity to give it a form more satisfactory to himself. The committee announced to the Board that the resignation was thus in their hands.

It was agreed that previous to the actual vacating of the Presidency, a successor to Dr. Burroughs should, if possible, be found. For some fourteen months, if I mistake not, the correspondence, with other efforts, went on, with a view to bring before the Board the name of a successor. No gentleman of the standing required in a candidate for this office was willing to entertain the proposal while as yet there was no actual vacancy, and while even it was repeatedly stated and published that there was no prospect of any. Meantime my own position in the matter had become intolerable, and I finally told the committee that I would cheerfully resign my place with them and my place on the Board, but I was resolved not longer to act as the organ of a correspondence with so many farcical elements in it as this had come to have. This precipitated the matter, and ended in Dr. Burroughs presenting his resignation directly to the Board.

This, Mr. Editor, is the history of that resignation, and your readers can judge how far there is evidence in it that Dr. Burroughs' friends were misled as to his own views in the matter. Regarding the present situation, I do not think it best to do more than express the deep sorrow I feel, in common with, so far as I know, all disinterested friends of the University, at the action taken by the Board at its recent meeting. Apart from the signal injustice done Dr. Moss, it probably puts an end to all hope that the University will become, at least in this present generation, what so many have hoped to see it, and labored to make it. As to Dr. Moss, it is not simply as a preacher that he has won the very highest estimation on the part of those acquainted with his work. His power in the class-room is beyond even that which is so conspicuous in the pulpit, while in every way he has proven himself the man for our need. He came a year ago, with some hesitation, from a pleasant and remunerative position, to take this difficult and trying post. After a year of eminently successful service he is thrown out with indignity, because he desired a more efficient administration in the University as a whole. I beg pardon for trespassing so far, and remain yours, most respectfully,

J. A. SMITH.

The New President of Des Moines University.

The following resolution, offered by Judge Casady, of Des Moines, was passed unanimously by the Board of Regents of the Iowa State University at their last meeting:

Resolved, That the Board of Regents of the Iowa State University, reluctantly accept the resignation of Prof. Frederick Mott, and regret that the pressing demand for his valuable services has been made and presented in such a manner as to lead him to believe that it was his duty to accept of the position tendered to him. The Board take this occasion to express their warmest thanks to Prof. Mott, for the faithful discharge of his duties in the Law Department; also for his influence in aiding the University generally and for the kind words for its future prosperity.

That we regard Prof. Mott as a true Christian gentleman, a ripe scholar and eminently qualified for the duties in his new field of labor, and trust he may realize his highest anticipations in making the Institution of learning over which he has just been called to preside, a worthy co-laborer with the State University, in the great work of education in the State. That Prof. Mott has the kindest regards of the Board and their best wishes for his future success in life.

Another pleasing incident occurred on the occasion of Judge Mott taking leave of the University. The graduating Law class presented him with a gold-headed cane. The presentation was made on class day in the College campus, and in the presence of a great crowd. Though the Judge was taken entirely by surprise he made a very happy response.

Judge Mott is already on the ground at Des Moines, perfecting plans for his great work. Probably no man could be found east or west who would bring so much enthusiasm and hope to the Des Moines University as the President elect. It is a matter of satisfaction, also, that Rev. J. A. Nash, who has been identified with the University from the beginning and for the last few years the acting President, is still to retain an important relation to the school.

Wayland University.

To the Baptists of Wisconsin:

DEAR BRETHREN: At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Wayland University,* held July 15, 1875, it was voted that the following be sent to THE STANDARD for publication:

The first term of the next school year will begin Sept 14, and continue fifteen weeks. We have not yet secured a full corps of teachers, as we are desirous of securing the *best*, and do not wish to accept any others, for the mere sake of announcing the Faculty at once.

We are prepared to assure the patrons of the school that a competent Faculty will be secured. There is a good prospect of securing one of the first scholars in the State as Professor of Greek and Latin. As soon as the full complement of instructors is secured it will be publicly announced.

For some time the feeling has been gaining strength, that it was for the best interest of this institution that the relation existing between it and the University of Chicago, be terminated, and when it was decided that so long as this relation existed, we had no right to engage in the centennial work of raising funds for the endowment of this institution, by a unanimous vote of the members of the Board of Trustees it was decided to terminate such connection.

And now, brethren, the responsibility is yours. The course pursued by you during the next twelve months, will be that on which your Board will base future action. If such an institution is not for the best interest of all concerned, then withhold your support; if it is, and you desire its growth, then give it your money, students, and prayers, and your Board encouraging words.

R. E. MANNING, Sec'y.

Beaver Dam, Wis., July 16, 1875.

*While it still retains this name, we are only endeavoring to do the work of a first-class academy.

languages, for he was no doubt a very learned man. He gathered (chiefly from Christian literature) a congeries of religious ideas. These he endeavored to mould into a system of such coherence as to bear the weight of a society. Then in 1730, in Calcutta, he founded the the Brahmo Somaj.—so called from Brahma,—Creator, Supreme Being, and Somaj,—Society. Its object was Moral Reformation and the development of a religious spirit.

But though this society had for its founder Rammohunroy, though it has been supported by such high-born men as Dobender Nath Tagore, and assisted by Kesab Chandra Sen, though it has been acknowledged and patronized by Deists in Germany, England, and America, still its growth has been very slow indeed. In fact there are five times as many members in the Baptist churches in Burmah to-day as the Brahmo Somaj can count in all India. And when it is claimed that it has "spread all over India," it is not to be understood as having spread as Christianity does when *it* gets fairly under way. Several influences have contributed to this ramification—not spread—of Brahmoism throughout Hindostan. Chief among these is the system of government appointments which takes graduates from these great central universities and sends them to all parts of the country to fill the petty offices of State.

These men having adopted Brahmo sentiments while at school, carry them abroad. They endeavor to propagate them and do make a few converts. Then finding a few of the same views in one place they organize on the plan of the parent society.

But in nearly all places outside of Calcutta, and one or two of the larger cities, the societies are very weak indeed. In 1872 there were 102 of these organizations in India, and the present number of converts is supposed to be about four thousand, and this represents a growth of forty-five years. What a contrast to the early spread of Christianity, as well as to its later, as in the Sandwich Islands, Madagascar and other places! Indeed nothing shows more palpably the lack of inherent vitality in Brahmoism than this fact, namely, that with all its advantages of indigenousness, of support from able men, and of opportuneness in coming in just as the multitudes were breaking off from the old systems, it has yet had so paltry a growth. It has dragged on through near half a century with no revivals, no great ensurging movements, such as have always characterized Christianity. Still its existence is a recognized feature in Indian religious thought, and it is by far the most intelligent antagonist that opposes Christianity at present. It is therefore only proper that Christian workers should understand upon what it claims to rest itself. To this I propose to devote another article.

Gowalpara, Assam, April 18, 1875.

Language of the Hand.

From the aimless, indirected movements of early infancy, to the trembling automatic restlessness of age, the manner of movement in hands has its own language. You see how those luckless people who are destined never to succeed in life are incapable of holding anything with a firm grasp. They take up things with the tips of their fingers, and when they lay them down again they let them drop as of their own weight, rather than replace them firmly with conscious inattention. They hold nothing grasped in the hollow of the hand, with the fingers closed tightly around it; all is simply picked up and held loosely dangling from the points, and if the fingers were hooks, and those not stout ones, and the palm had no part to play. There are some Italian pictures of Christ bearing the cross, with these feckless hands of utter incapacity of grasp barely touching a heavy weight which would have required the fullest output of physical vigor to have carried at all. These graceful, useless hands make a nice study of line, but they show the most unmistakable imbecility of character; and to those who look for moral and mental harmony in a picture, as well as geometrical grace of line, they are painfully contradictory and confusing. The spread fingers of affected women curved in and about like those of the Venus de Medica—or when the little finger only is crooked and divergent—or when all three fingers fly off from the finger and thumb with which an object is held—these also are silly pretences at grace at the expense of naturalness and usefulness, which by constant repetition in pictures, help to the maintainance of pump-handle shake that goes near to dislocate your shoulder, stands at one end of the scale; the limp, flabby, dead hand, suffered to drop into yours and out of it again, returning no pressure, with straight fingers, nerveless, lifeless, stands at the other. In between you have the variations — the warm and friendly squeeze which digs your rings into your flesh, and nearly kills you for the injury done your gouty joints; the hand that swallows yours like a huge mouth, wherein you feel devoured; and the hand that barely touches you with the ends of its fingers, as if you were something abhorrent and to be avoided; the hand that makes a dash at you blindly in the air, and that is as likely to clutch hold of your wrist as your fingers, or it may be it strangles your thumb in its gripe, and thinks it has done its mission gracefully; the hand that seems to hesitate before it lays itself coldly in your grasp, as if it were not quite sure such things were proper, and it had to reflect before it committed itself; the two hands that come to you outspread in jubilant pleasure at the meeting, so delightful in their friendly pressure if sincere, but alas and alas! how often is this gesture a mere mockery, and "How I wish that odious creature had not come!" the verbal commentary after your departure on the acted gesture of welcome; the hand that holds yours so long you do not know where to look nor what to do, making nice little caressing shakes and pressures in between—you, if you are young, or shy, or sensitive, on thorns all the while; and the hand that drags itself suddenly away, as if it feared handcuffs; all these are some of the more salient styles of hand-shaking as they occur to us; but each person can supplement the list for himself, and add to it characteristics too minute for word-painting.—*Scribner.*

The "Sapphic Ode" on Bunker Hill.

On the arrival of the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, Judge Nathaniel Niles, of Vermont, wrote, by the light of his hearthstone fire, a "Sapphic ode," which was sung in all American churches during the Revolution, to the tune called "Bunker Hill." It became as great a favorite among the soldiers of the continental army as "John Brown's Body" among those of the Union army in the late war. There is occasionally an old person among us who heard it sung years ago, and who never can forget its stirring melody. At a revival of the old tune in a town centenary celebration in Connecticut, some years ago, Governor Buckingham remarked that the first impression on his mind of Bunker's Hill was made by hearing sung this ode. The words are as follows:

The American Hero—A Sapphic Ode.

BY NATHANIEL NILES, OF VERMONT.

Why should vain mortals tremble at the sight
Of death and destruction in the field of battle,
Where blood and carnage clothe the ground in crimson,
Sounding with death groans?

Death will invade us by the means appointed,
And we must all bow to the king of terrors;
Nor am I anxious, if I am prepared,
What shape he comes in.

Infinite goodness teaches us submission,
Bids us be quiet under all his dealings;
Never repining, but forever praising
God our Creator.

Well may we praise him; all his ways are perfect;
Though a resplendence infinitely glowing,
Dazzles in glory on the sight of mortals,
Struck blind by luster!

Good is Jehovah in bestowing sunshine;
Nor less his goodness in the storm and thunder;
Mercies and judgments both proceed from kindness—
Infinite kindness!

Oh then exult, that God forever reigneth!
Clouds which around him hinder our perception
Bind us the stronger to exalt his name, and
Shout louder praises!

Then to the wisdom of my Lord and Master
I will commit all that I have or wish for;
Sweetly as babes sleep will I give my life up
When call'd to yield it.

Now *Mars*, I dare thee, clad in smoky pillars,
Bursting from bomb-shells, roaring from cannon,
Rattling in grape shot, like a storm of hail-stones,
Torturing Æther!

Up the bleak heavens let the spreading flames rise,
Breaking like Ætna through the smoking columns,
Low'ring like Egypt o'er the falling city,
Wantonly burnt down.

While all their hearts quick palpitate for havoc,
Let slip your bloodhounds, nam'd the British lions;
Dauntless as death stares, nimble as the whirlwind,
Dreadful as demons!

Let oceans waft on all your floating castles,
Fraught with destruction horrible to nature;
Then, with your sails, fill'd by a storm of vengeance,
Bear down to battle!

From the dire caverns made by ghostly miners,
Let the explosions, dreadful as volcanoes,
Heave the broad town, with all its wealth and people,
Quick to destruction!

Still shall the banner of the King of heaven
Never advance where I'm afraid to follow;
While that precedes me, with an open bosom,
War, I defy thee!

Fame and dear freedom *lure* me on to battle,
While a fell despot, grimmer than a death's head,
Stings me with serpents, fiercer than Medusa's,
To the encounter.

Life for my country and the cause of freedom
Is but a trifle for a worm to part with;
And if preserved in so great a contest,
Life is redoubled.

An Odd Prayer.

In a certain sense the Tibetans are undoubtedly the most constant in prayer of any people on the face of the earth. They have praying stones, praying pyramids, praying flags flying over every house, praying wheels, praying mills, and the universal prayer "Om mani pad me haun," is never out of their mouths.

These six syllables are, of all prayers of earth, the most frequently repeated, written and printed. They form also the only prayer known to the Mongols and Tibetans. They are the first words which the infant lisps and the last uttered by the dying. The Lamas of Tibet attach an inestimable value to them, declaring that they contain the essence of all religion; are the way of salvation and the entrance to holiness. They are also the root of all knowledge; "the flaming ocean in which sins and sorrows are destroyed; the hammer which shatters all pain."

This brief prayer is regarded as a charm able to protect from all kinds of evil, and hence it is that the traveler in Tibet sees it inscribed everywhere, and on every hand.

A recent English traveler, who spent some days in a Tibetan family, heard the old grandmother, then almost blind, continuously repeating this prayer, though she never got any further than the pad.

What then, do these six syllables mean? The closest English version of them is, "O God, the jewel in the lotus! Amen." Om is the sacred syllable of the Hindoos, which ought never (they say) to be pronounced, and which denotes the absolute supreme divinity. It is evident that the prayer originated in India, and that most of those who use it do not understand its original meaning.

The prayer is not only spoken, but used extensively in prayer-wheels and mills. These cylinders are filled with rolls of paper, on which this, and occasionally other charms, are written many times, and the turning them from left to right is supposed to be a means of offering up the prayer. The machines are often called for short, "Mani," but the proper name for them is "Mani-chhos-khor, or "the precious religious wheel."

BREVITIES AND ODDITIES.

Shelling Peas.

Passing by the kitchen,
Through an open door,
I espy three children
Sitting on the floor.
Through the open window
Comes the morning breeze
Fanning them so gently
While they shell the peas.

Little eyes are busy,
Little fingers, too,
Picking all the peas out
Soon as brought to view.
They are free and happy
As birds upon the trees,
Laughing, talking, singing,
While they shell the peas.

Baby's dish has in it
Naught but pods, 'tis true,
But she's just as busy,
And as happy, too.
They must learn to labor,
Little ones like these
Should have some employment;
Let them shell the peas.

Up at early morning,
By the break of day,
All their work done early,
They'll have time to play.
Children are so happy,
When they try to please;
They do much to help us,
While they shell the peas.

Cheap drapery—the curtains of the night.

The riches of one family are the hatred of many.

Beware of the geese when the fox preaches.

It is better to please a fool than to anger him.

The thrown-in is more thought of than the bought.

Polite attentions generally means "I want something."

He is the richest man who is content with what he has.

He lifts his feet high who has put on boots for the first time.

The great end of a good education is to form a reasonable man.

Who came into office but this morning has the more orders to give.

No entertainment is so cheap as reading, nor any pleasure so lasting.

Great folks may set the town in a blaze, common people mustn't even light a lantern.

The second meal makes the glutton, and the second blow, or second ill-word, makes the quarrel.

Nobody speaks to Mr. Poor in the street, but very distant relatives of Mr. Rich find him out even amongst the hills.

A schoolboy has put on paper the fact that he would "rather be a little girl and obey his mother than be a dog and obey the moon."

Two men lately caught applauding the verdict of a jury in Bedford county, Pa., were fined by His Honor, Morrow, five dollars each.

The tenor and soprano in a Boston choir were married recently. They met by chants, the usual way, and ultimately agreed to duet.

A student was reprimanded by the Professor for his lateness at morning prayers, and excused himself on the plea that the prayers took place too late. "How," said the Professor, "is six o'clock too late?" "Yes sir," returned the student. "If you had them about four I could attend, but no man could be expected to stay up till six."

The vast majority of expensive houses are a curse to their occupants. The husbands must be worried and overworked to the peril of health and life, a virtual exile from his family; the wife, so absorbed in trifles that she is as good as dead to the nobler uses of life; the whole family driven along the high road to social ambition and worldliness. Just as God begins to fill their hands with the means of a larger usefulness, they mortgage the home to the Satan of social selfishness. But what a little paradise might your home become, were every accession of means followed by an increase of Christian grace!—*Lecture by Rev. Mr. Mayo, Springfield.*

The borrower in the following story must have taken his lessons in money matters from the distinguished financier who recommended that his friend should "let the other man do the walking." This story is from a Southern exchange. "An ancient darkey leaned over a Clay street gate yesterday, and called to the dusky proprietor of a cabin: "See heah, Henry, isn't you 'bout ready to pay me dat two-bit?' 'Haven't nuffin to pay wid,' was the reply. 'You borrowed dat money a whole year ago, Henry, continued the old man. 'Can't help dat—can't pay.' 'Henry, I believes you don't want to pay; I believes you is dishonest, and I shan't nebber ask you fo de money agin; I'll leave the Lord to collect it.' 'Sho!' exclaimed Henry, greatly interested all at once; 'you hasn't enny more money to lend on dose terms haz ye?'"

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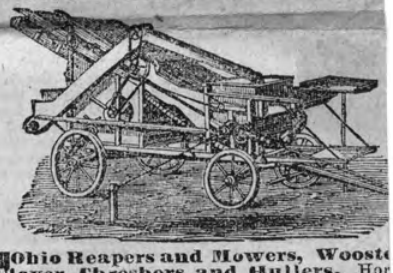

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

An important meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Hon. J. Y. Scammon, First Vice-President, presided; Mr. W. O. Barrett acted as Secretary. The special object of the meeting had been specified in the call to be the consideration of the election of a President of the university. The subject came up immediately on the organization of the meeting in the form of a report from the Executive Committee, embodying a recommendation that the Hon. Alonzo Abernethy be chosen President of the University.

A full discussion was had on the adoption of the report, in which Messrs. Hoyne, Boone, Jones, Burroughs, and others participated. Mr. Hoyne represented not only his own views on the matter, but also those of Mr. Coolbaugh, who, from intimate personal acquaintance with the people of Iowa, was able to testify the high confidence and regard in which Col. Abernethy is held in that State, where he has for three successive terms held the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. A letter was read from Frank W. Palmer, of the *Inter-Ocean*, expressive of his confidence, based on long personal acquaintance, in the eminent fitness of Col. Abernethy for the place.

Chancellor Burroughs presented the views of a large number of the alumni of the University whom he had consulted, and also a communication from the faculty unanimously favoring the election. In suming up the considerations which had influenced him to bring forward the name of Col. Abernethy, he reviewed the leading incidents of his history and the prominent traits of his character.

COL. ABERNETHY

is of Scotch parentage, but born in this country, and is now about 40 years of age. He entered the University of Chicago as a member of the Sophomore class in 1859, but at the close of the junior years, returning to his home, he enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Iowa Regiment, in command of which he returned late in the autumn, after the close of the War. He immediately returned to the University and took his place in the class which he had left more than four years before. Compelled, however, to obtain leave of absence in the midst of the year to take his seat in the Legislature of his State, to which he had meanwhile been elected, he was still able to graduate with his class. Soon after he was chosen President of Des Moines University, from which, however, he was soon called to the head of the Department of Public Instruction of the State. His re-election for the third term, in October last, was virtually without opposition, all parties uniting on him and giving him a larger majority than that of any other State officer. As a student, Col. Abernethy invariably maintained, in every institution where he studied, the highest standing. His early bent was toward mathematics, but in the more advanced periods of his course, his interest in metaphysics and logic became paramount, and his later studies in these subjects have fortunately supplied especial fitting for the chair to which he has been elected. In character it is not too much to say that Col. Abernethy is universally recognized wherever he is known as a gentleman of the highest honor and integrity. Aside from his eminent personal fitness, the consideration which has chiefly weighed with the Trustees in this choice is in the fact that Col. Abernethy is by choice and profession an educator. College Presidencies have been largely filled by clergymen, and there is no wish to undervalue the eminent services which gentlemen of that profession have rendered to the cause of education. At the same time, the Trustees of the University have acted under the conviction that the work of the teacher is itself a profession, requiring special fitting, and worthy of exclusive pursuit instead of being followed as a mere adjunct to something else. What the University most needs in him who is to stand at the head of its work, especially in view of its unsectarian character and aims, is not so much one to shine in the pulpit or to advocate orthodox theology as one who is imbued with the educational spirit, who has made a study of educational methods, who understands and is in sympathy with the needs of the young, and aspires to no higher calling than to be their teacher and guide in the period when not only mind is trained, but when the foundations of character and destiny are laid.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and of their own maturest judgment, the Hon. Alonzo Abernethy be, and is hereby, elected President of the University of Chicago, at a salary of $3,000 per annum.

It is understood that this election is made after an understanding with Col. Abernethy that he will entertain the subject, and that it is hoped that he will be ready to take the place with the opening of the next term in January.

Immediate steps are to be taken for the endowment of the chair so as to insure a salary of $3,000 per annum.

...ecoma-st. *Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.*

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ndianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
...ndianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

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...ndianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

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...rom depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...olumbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
...olumbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ay Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
...acific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	†6:10 a. m.
...ast Line	† 10:00 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
...ail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:15 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

...rains leave from rear of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ccommodation	* 5:20 a. m.	§6:40 a. m.
...lorning Express	* 8:38 a. m.	§8:10 a. m.
...vening Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	*9:10 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. §Daily.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
...maha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
...era Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
...ight Express	†10.00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

THIEVES 40!

The Great Star Olio in the Divertissement.

A whole herd of Camels and the Performing Elephant Siam, in the Persian Caravan. Do not fail to see the Ships of the Desert. The battalion of Amazons. The Gorgeous Costumes and Elegant Scenery. See the prices—25 and 50 cts., and a Christmas Gift for every patron. Evening Performance at 8.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Every evening, Wednesday and Christmas Matinee. THE QUEEN OF TRUMPS, THE ROSE OF ST. FLOUR, THE LITTLE COSTUMER. Friday evening, Dec. 31, Benefit of FRANCIS LEON. Offenbach's Comic Opera, THE GRAND DUCHESS. Reserved Seats, 50 cents and 75 cents; Balcony Seats, 35c; Admission to Matinee, 50c; Children, 25c.

THE TOLEDO.

Grand Reopening on Thursday, Dec. 23, 1875, in its spacious and Magnificent Hall, 135, 137, 139, and 141 East Madison-st. Grand Select Instrumental Concerts given by the world-renowned EUROPEAN LADIES' ORCHESTRA COMBINATION. This Famous Troupe have achieved the greatest success in all the principal cities of Europe, England, and America. The press and people have awarded them the highest praise, and unanimously declared them unequaled by any similar combination in the world. This their first appearance before the Chicago public. The Concerts commence Every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Sunday Afternoon at 3 p. m. Also on Exhibition the Toledo Organ, the Largest Musical Construction in the World. Admission 15 cts.

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MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....LESSEES

GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, SECOND WEEK of the Great Irish Comedy Artists,

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CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS

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SUPERB COMPANY IN THE

TWO ORPHANS!

TRUE PROGRESS IN DOUGLAS UNIVERSITY.

The University of Chicago has a way of coming up smiling after its battles are over and the dead and wounded are got out of the way. Its course of instruction has never been much impeded by the quarrels among its Trustees, for which fact all honor is due to the self-sacrificing spirit of its Faculty and the sustained spirit and enthusiasm of its students. The criticism has never been made upon it, even by its most persistent critics, that its Faculty is not able, or that its work of instruction, so far as it pretends to go, is not well covered and faithfully done. It is well known that the country contains no better instructor in Greek than Prof. BOISE, whose text-books have made his name familiar in every college in the land. Dr. MATHEWS enjoys a literary celebrity as an author which is due as largely to his professional familiarity with English literature as to his graces of style and culture. Profs. WHEELER, FREEMAN, HOWE, DEXTER, and CLARK have also ably sustained their respective departments of Chemistry, Latin, Mathematics, and of Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology. The Department of Science, recovering from the effort made during the last year to abolish it, has expanded by the recent action of the Board of Trustees into a college wherein several Professorships have been competently filled.

Prof. JOHN W. CLARK, late organizer and director of the celebrated geological museum at Kensington, England, and well known among British savans as a lecturer upon geology and the kindred sciences, accepts the Chair of Geology and brings with him a cabinet covering the whole range of geological, mineralogical, paleontological, and archæological science, and complete in its adaptation to the work of instruction in these departments. Prof. CLARK is a scholar of high attainments, and leaves nothing to be desired in departments of science which have for the past half century exercised a vitalizing and renovating influence over the tone of public thought upon many questions connected with the origin and destiny of man.

Prof. and Brig.-Gen. HUDNUT, one of the most accomplished educators the West has ever known, returns to the University after an absence of several years, and assumes the very important Chair (under the new regime) of Civil Engineering and Physics. During his former connection with the University Gen. HUDNUT won in large measure the interest and regard of the students by his clear and practical mode of instruction. While the railroad mania was sweeping over the country the University found it impossible to outbid the railroad corporations, and Gen. HUDNUT was almost forced away from his Professorship—an employment most congenial to him—into the practical superintendence of the construction of several Iowa railroads. Gen. HUDNUT is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of its Chandler Scientific School, and had a large experience in the army during the War in projecting fortifications, and other departments of war-engineering, which has been supplemented by an active career as a civil engineer, especially in railroad-building.

Prof. DENSLOW, of the College of Law, will instruct the senior class in political economy and constitutional and international law. The orations delivered by the members of the last graduating class contained several pointed demands that in future more attention should be given to this branch of study. Prof. DENSLOW holds views upon political economy which have never been entirely in accordance with those of this journal, with which, however, for a number of years he was connected. If he shall bring to his lectures on political economy as much originality and ability as he exhibited as a journalist upon this and other newspapers, he will imbue the minds of the University students with a class of opinions upon tariff and currency questions which we do not regard as sound. It is believed that, in addition to these enlargements of the Faculty and course of instruction, certain negotiations now pending with other instructors will not be entirely unsuccessful. The changes thus far made place the Scientific Department on as broad a basis as the Sheffield Scientific School could claim at its commencement, and go far to justify the statement made during the pendency of the recent troubles that the real question underlying the mere personal contest was between a narrow and bigoted theory of education, which should train nothing but Baptist ministers, and a broad and catholic view of the mission of the University as an arena in which young men and women should receive such training as would be beneficial to them in other and practical pursuits as well. Every true friend of sound and manly education will wish the University Godspeed in its new and noble work. It is now less necessary than it was before for the parents of Chicago to send their youth abroad to be educated.

...know him to do, you could bring about a far better state of affairs in general, in matrimony. A woman is expected to be purity and goodness, or to be cast out and shunned forever. You should work for the right and true. By your careless ways you encourage them in their foolishness and meanness, and discourage (to some extent) the few who try to do differently.

WILLIAM.

THIS IS INDEED SERIOUS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—I am one of the class that have been jilted, and cannot say with truthfulness "Better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." It was not want of money, lack of affection, or any doubt of our mutual sincerity, that parted us, as I have every reason to believe that my intended still has a warm place in her heart for me; and, as for myself, I did and do now love the blue-eyed girl with an affection as strong as life itself, and under such circumstances the way would seem to be clear for us to marry, and do our duty to society and ourselves. But no,—that would be displeasing to parents, and, between parents and intended husband, the lady decides as she "thinks for the best," and lets her beau go without any one of her family being able to say anything more than that You are not suited to each other. Now, Mr. Editor, I have wanted a home for years, but, with my love already fixed, and not being able to transfer it offhand to any other woman I have ever yet seen, it would seem as if I had got to go through life as an old "bach"—as great an abomination as for a lady to be an old maid. Probably there are thousands of men in Chicago to-day in the same position, who, though forgotten, cannot themselves forget so easily, and all hide and cover up their disappointment closely from every eye, and, though willing and able to be kind and to provide for every want for some good woman, think it wrong to take the solemn vows upon themselves that would be required. What do you think?

CONSTANCY.

THE MATRONS.

ANOTHER HAPPY FAMILY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—I am sorry to see the article in to-day's TRIBUNE ending "Marriages are on the decline, and this decline will be more marked hereafter." There is a power at work here which human beings cannot control, and I most sincerely hope that the writer is mistaken. When a woman consents to marry a poor man, she is not worthy of the name of woman if she is not only willing, but glad, to help him in the struggle of life. A woman who marries a poor man and expects him to support her in idleness, while he works day and night almost, is not worthy to be the wife of any good man. I am not married myself, so I cannot speak from my own experience, but can from observation. I have a friend who has been married five or six years. When she was first married, her husband was receiving $16 a week. He had saved almost nothing, and they were obliged to make their housekeeping expenses at first very small, while that necessary evil, a servant-girl, was dispensed with altogether. His salary has been steadily increasing, until now it is three or four times what it was then. He is steady and industrious, and has no bad habits; she is prudent and economical; knows how to work, and is not afraid to do it. Their greatest troubles have been two little ones, and, although her husband thanks God for them, it is not for the reason that it keeps her from following him, as he never goes to any place of amusement without her. I am sure that they love each other, and are happier every day they live, and that she thinks she is one of those women fortunate enough to have married a good man. This is one case, and I am sure there are many more. Of course there are many who are not worthy to marry any good woman, and women who are not worthy to marry any good man.

I like the article signed "Mary," but do not agree with her estimate of "boys and girls." I think there are just as many good men as women, and just as many good women as men; but when either a man or woman marries they want to be sure they are marrying the right person.

A WOMAN'S SIDE OF IT.

A REPLY TO "PAUL."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Being a young married lady, I have read with much interest the letters written by both sexes in regard to matrimony, and as "Paul" wished some married lady to let him know how to live, I will undertake to do so.

I have been married fourteen months, and during that time my husband's wages have averaged about $65 per month, and we have lived and saved money on that. To be sure, we have had to economize, but that has not hurt us any, nor will it any one else.

When my husband receives his pay every month, he gives it all to me except two or three dollars, saying, "Take this; you will spend it better than I can." The first thing I do is to pay our board, which averages $37 per month. For this amount we get a nice side room, which we furnish ourselves. Then the washing, which is $1 per week. I have bought me a nice sewing-machine, which cost $75; this I bought by paying $10 down, and $5 a month. Now, after paying—board, $37; machine, $5; wash-

---

...good man of my own social standing (which is of the best), of whom I can be proud; but business keeps me so confined that I have no time to lose in flirting, had I a tendency that way, which I am glad to say I have not. Other girls who have little else to do than dress and promenade are sure to step in and carry off the eligible and desirable men. And though there may be ... who sneer ... that we

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT THE PACIFIC.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening there was a social gathering of the Trustees and Regents of the University of Chicago, with their wives and many of their friends. Among the prominent gentlemen present were the Rev. Robert Collyer, Dr. Ryder, Judge Trumbull, ex-Senator Doolittle, Judges Rogers, Gary, Booth, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Henry Greenebaum, Franklin MacVeagh, M. H. Wells, Dr. Powers, Dr. Moss, Dr. Northup, Chancellor Burroughs, Dr. Cheney, the Rev. A. J. Frost, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, Mr. Robert Harris, Fernando Jones, the Rev. J. A. Smith, Samuel Hoard, and many other local notables.

At about 9 o'clock the assembled guests, about 200 in number, took possession of the ladies' ordinary, where an elegant supper had been prepared. Mr. Henry Greenebaum, Treasurer of the University, was installed as Chairman. At the conclusion of the repast Mr. Greenebaum made a few remarks, explaining that the object of the meeting was for the free discussion of questions of interest to education as connected with the University of Chicago.

THE REV. DR. RYDER,

representing the Board of Regents, read a paper giving the present and prospective status of the University. He said that at present the institution was essentially sectarian. By its charter, its President and other officers of the University must be Baptists, but no religious tests could be applied to students or professors. According to the speaker, the fact that the Baptists had control of the institution was no objection, for some interest, either religious or political, must be

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LOCAL LETTERS.

A STUDENT ON DR. MOSS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 24.—While others are expressing opinions and making comments upon the recent University troubles, it may be interesting to the friends of the University to know the feelings of the students over the matter.

Without presuming to censure the recent action of the Board of Trustees, or to make any predictions on the future of the University, the writer is confident that he speaks the sentiments of the students when he says that the removal of Dr. Moss from the Faculty is regarded as a serious misfortune to them. Some may have thought from the turbulent demonstrations of some of the boys, at the time of the President's levee, that Dr. Moss is not on very good terms with the students; but this is a serious mistake. Dr. Moss, during his brief but efficient labors among the students, has won their highest admiration and esteem, both as a teacher and a man; and they, being wholly irreconciled to his loss, are still entertaining hopes that he may be restored. As to the frolic alluded to, it was simply an outburst of the exuberant spirits so characteristic of students at the completion of their year's work, and was by no means meant as a reflection upon the President, for the very ones who participated in it are among his warmest friends. It is not our purpose to enter into any comparison between Dr. Moss and our former President; both are well worthy of our highest regard and esteem, and while we fully appreciate the valiant and self-sacrificing labors of Dr. Burroughs, we feel that we can by no means afford to lose Dr. Moss as a teacher. There are also some apprehensions that we are to lose our much esteemed Professor of Greek. Indications of this kind have been manifested heretofore, and have never failed to send a thrill of despair through every student, and have always been followed by a general talk about "packing up." The fact is, there is not a man in the country whom the students will accept as an equivalent for Dr. Boise; and after once getting a taste from his fountain of knowledge, they are ill-prepared to take up with any second-rate teacher.

We feel that the loss of either Dr. Boise or Dr. Moss would be a great misfortune, but that the loss of both would be disastrous. It is hoped that those intrusted with the management of the University will awaken to a realization of the fact that good teachers are not only the first requisite, but are positively indispensable, to the prosperity of our College.

A STUDENT.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE

TONIC ELIXIR

And Liquid Extract of Beef

Is composed of the Juice of Raw Lean Beef combined with Tonics, Iron, &c., and is recommended by the Medical Profession for the permanent cure of Piles, Dropsy, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Prostration of the Nervous System. Also, Liver Complaints, with Complications of the Kidneys and Bladder, and as Food for Consumptives. This preparation is an improvement on the Liebig Solid Extract of Beef, being a Tonic, Stimulant, and Nutrient. For sale by all Dealers. Large Bottles, $1.00; Trial Size, 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & TULLIDGE, Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Island Ledge House, Wells Beach, Me.

W. A. WORCESTER & CO., Proprietors.

This House is considered the best on the sea-coast of New England, where there is surf and river bathing, with excellent facilities for sailing, fishing, gunning, and all out-door amusements. Good music for dancing and parties at service of patrons, and everything that can be mentioned in a house adapted for pleasure and recreation. Splendid drives on the shore and in the woods. Prices moderate. The best the market can afford for the table, and for the comfort and happiness of the guests. Boston

THE UNIVERSITY.

ITS NEXT YEAR.

An important meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees was held at the Brevoort House Friday evening last. The statement of the reasons for the vacating of the Presidency, as prepared by the sub-Committee, was approved and ordered published. The place of the Hon. William Shannon, of Stevenson County, resigned on account of ill-health, was filled by the election of J. M. Van Osdell, of this city. N. T. Gassette, Esq., was chosen a member of the Executive Committee in place of Robert Harris, resigned.

The most important business, however, related to arrangements for the next collegiate year. The department for young ladies was placed on an entirely new basis. Miss Mary E. Chapin was chosen Superintendent of this department and Lady Professor. Miss Chapin is well known in the Northwest, having been for a number of years connected with the Ladies' Colleges at Milwaukee and Quincy, at which place she had for her pupils many ladies of this city and country. A committee of ladies was chosen to have special care of this department, as follows: Mrs. Judge Lawrence, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Fernando Jones, Mrs. O. B. Wilson, Mrs. Henry W. Fuller, Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, Mrs. E. J. Godspeed, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. C. B. Waite, and Mrs. D. L. Shorey. The Chancellor was directed to assign a suite of rooms to the department, and to take measures to have them furnished and in order at the beginning of the term. The department is open alike to ladies in the preparatory and collegiate studies. While under the superintendence of Miss Chapin, the pupils will recite in the regular classes of the University, receiving special instruction from Miss Chapin and other teachers in such branches as are not embraced in the University course. This move looks to the making of the ladies' department a real and substantial feature of the University, and under the care of so distinguished an educator as Miss Chapin is understood to be, and the able Board of ladies which has been appointed, no reason is seen why it should not rise to first-rate success and become a permanent and important addition to the educational facilities of the city.

Another important measure looked to the organization of the Department of Applied Sciences on an independent footing, and with new means of efficiency. It has thus far been only an attachment of the Classical Department, and has been kept in a subordinate position. It is now intended to place it under separate management, and, as fast as the means can be secured, to develop it into a well-equipped polytechnic school. No more needed and important step could be taken by the University. It is hoped to secure for it the help of gentlemen as managers not hitherto known in connection with University matters, but who have an interest in the progress of science, and in technical education in the city.

Still another change was the transfer of Prof. J. C. Freeman, who has for several years acted as Principal of the Preparatory Department to the Chair of Latin, and the election of E. F. Stearns as Assistant Professor of the Ancient Languages and Principal of the Peparatory Department. Mr. Stearns is a graduate of the University in the class of 1869, and has been for some six years Principal of Wayland Institute, at Beaver Dam, Wis., where he has won the reputation of a vigorous and popular teacher. His election to a position in the University was on the nomination of Prof. Boise, who has learned his qualities as a teacher by the students whom he has fitted for the University, and this nomination of Dr. Boise may be considered a guarantee of Mr. Stearns' classical scholarship and teaching ability.

Drs. Burroughs and Boise were directed to prepare a circular announcing the opening of the University Sept. 10, with the arrangements for the several departments.

On the whole, the process of rehabilitation of the University after the late gale seems to be going on vigorously, and it really looks as if the thing might be having the effect to awaken the Trustees into new life. To which "let all the people say amen."

57 50 PER QUARTER. No extras. Media Academy for Boys. 12 miles from Philadelia. 10 Instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard M.), Media, Pa.

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A college preparatory school for boys. Fall term beis Sept 9. A. R. SABIN, Principal.

WEST END INSTITUTE, MRS. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
EAST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3, 1875.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at s office by the undersigned until 12 o'clock m. on iday, Aug. 20, 1875, for furnishing the following pplies for the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, livered at such places in this city as may be reired.

3,462 lbs Corn Meal, kiln-dried, fresh ground, and lted. Bids to state whether white or yellow.
12,175 lbs Prime White Beans, hand-picked, of uniorm size.
4,361 lbs Prime Peas.
6,879 lbs Prime Rice.
2,933 lbs Choice Hominy, kiln-dried
24,638 lbs Prime Rio Coffee, green, in double sacks.
407 lbs Prime Rio Coffee, roasted, in double sacks.
51,775 lbs Sugar, equal to Stuart's "C," in barrels ll head-lined.
2,144 gallons Pure Cider or Whisky Vinegar, standd strength, in full iron-hooped painted barrels and alf-barrels.
8,946 lbs Adamantine Candles, in stripped boxes.
12,462 lbs hard, dry, unadulterated Soap, in strapped oxes.
22,189 lbs clean, dry, fine Salt.
628 lbs pure ground Black Pepper, in ¼ lb tin foil ackages, net weight, packed in strapped boxes of 25 s each.

Corn Meal, Beans, Peas, Hominy, and Salt to be in arrels full head-lined, or in strong double sacks, conining 100 lbs net each.

Proposals will be received, subject to the usual conitions, which can be ascertained by application to is office.

M. P. SMALL, Bvt. Brig. Gen. and C. S.

[redacted]

l of the Season. TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, dies' Night. Everything New! Read! Read! ly week of Felix Regamey's Mammoth Tableau of LOST BALLOON.

The popular Negro Comedian, SENATOR BANKS, e Favorite Comedian, CHAS. O. WHITE. The ag and Dance Artists, GRIFFIN and RICE. The tty Irish Comedians and Dancers, BARNEY and ELLA FERGUSON. The Impromptu Vocalist, BEN DGE. The Brilliant and Popular Serio-Comic, ANKIE. The Great Japanese Potentate and Marlously Skilled Scion of Royalty, KING SARBRO. e Comical Prodigies, the CAWTHORNE CHILREN, nightly received with tumultuous mirth. The rformance concludes with Bishop's entirely new Star ama, HAND AND GLOVE. Remember, the entire o of stars presented at each performance. Remember, this is the Coolest Theatre in the World. To-morw, Grand Gala Matinee at 2 o'clock, for Ladies and ildren.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, Aug. 16, every evening, and Wednesday and turday Matinees,

RETURN OF THE OLD FAVORITE.

The Eminent Comedian,

Mr. John Dillon.

pported by an Excellent COMEDY COMPANY, in L. Graves' Romantic Sensational Comedy, entitled

"SURE!"

With a Powerful Cast. Return to the Regular Therical Prices. Box sheet now open.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Opening of the Nineteenth Season. Everything ew, Chaste, and Elegant.

EDWIN ADAMS

AND THE NEW COMPANY

In TOM TAYLOR'S New Historical Drama,

CLANCARTY,

Thursday Evening, Aug. 19.

Sale of Tickets will commence Wednesday morning 9 o'clock.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

SECOND NIGHT! When a Comedy by the disguished author, James Alberry, author of the Two Roses," &c., will be produced, for the secon

ter of notification which Dr. Moss copies into his letter of this morning. It would be very strange if, after agreeing upon a compromise for the purpose of securing a united Board, we should not be able to say as much as we did say in our letter to Dr. Moss. I do not like to accuse the Doctor of "special pleading." But when it is known that he was here at the time of his election, and knew all about the facts and made a speech to the Board after the election, and that his letter of notification was sent to him at his own request, to give him an opportunity to reply publicly to it, it will seem a little strange that he should now seek to take advantage of it to accuse. Suppose in that note I had said, I and others have consented to your election as a compromise, and have thereby secured a unanimous vote for yourself for President, and for Dr. Burroughs for Chancellor, but after all we are not unanimous. This would be an inconsistency. As much as to say we have made a compromise which is no compromise. I said in my letter, "*we* had acted in good faith, but that Dr. Moss and his friends had not." Now, where is the contradiction? If Dr. Moss had been my first choice there would be no necessity of my yielding my preference for the purpose of effecting a compromise; but that not being the case, and having agreed to the compromise, I could and did say in the letter to Dr. Moss in good faith, that his election was unanimous, and that "we have faith in the future of the University, and that in you we have found a man under whose presidency we may hope to make great advances towards the realization of the purposes of its founders, the establishment of a great universtty of learning in this center of the civilization of the Northwest."

And now I have only to say in addition that no one regrets more than I do the failure of the "hope" expressed in the above sentence. Very respectfully, L. D. BOONE.

Note from Dr. Moss.

It is hardly necessary for me to reply to the "statement" put forth last week by a committee of the Board of Trustees. Two members of the committee, including the chairman, have been members of the Board less than two months, having been chosen since last Commencement, and it is simply impossible that a majority of the others should be otherwise than personally ignorant of the matters to which they testify. There is one point, however, especially emphasized and urged by Dr. Boone, to which it may be thought that I ought to refer. Very much is made, in many ways, of a compromise, or compact, or agreement, to which it is alleged I was a party, and which it is said was the condition precedent to my election. I cannot say what passed in the Board at the time of my election, nor what concessions and compromises may have been agreed upon by any members then present. True, I was in the city at the time, as the guest of the University,—invited here by the literary societies, by Judge Doolittle (acting President), by an official letter from the Executive Committee, of which Dr. Boone was chairman, and Rev. Dr. J. A. Smith was Secretary. But I was no party to any compromise or compact, nor was any man authorized to represent me before the Board as such, nor have I any good reason to suppose that any man did so. I was chosen President of the University, as Dr. Boone officially informed me, unanimously and cordially. I took the office, the whole of it, with all its duties and prerogatives, and with no pledges, expressed or implied, other than to maintain its prerogatives and administer its duties according to the best of my ability. I certainly did not recognize, nor did I suppose that any one expected me to recognize any official equal or superior (except the Board of Trustees as a whole), whose will or pleasure was in any sense a law or condition of my official action. Any different principle of conduct, in such an office, seems to me an absurdity. LEMUEL MOSS.

August 23, 1875.

Dr. Moss as a Teacher.

The first of the two following letters was communicated directly to THE STANDARD, the second appeared in the *Tribune* of this city a few days since. Both are by members of the late Junior class in the University, and by young men whose opportunities of information, and whose intelligence and candor, make their testimony conclusive. They are a sufficient answer to the outrageous personal attacks upon Dr. Moss, in which insult is added to injury. We only add that Mr. Stetson mistakes in attributing to Dr. Boone the authorship of the document he quotes. That, however, is immaterial:

I have read the first and second pages of THE STANDARD this week with very great interest. One of Dr. Boone's statements is so unfair and so untrue that I feel to enter my protest against it. It is: "The conclusion to which they (the trustees) have been reluctantly forced is that Dr. Moss' manner of discharging his duties has not been marked by distinguished 'fidelity' or 'ability.' They find, on the contrary, that the work of his class-room has not risen above bare mediocrity."

Soon after Dr. Moss' removal one of the members of the Senior class said: "I was looking forward to the next year in college with a great deal of pleasure. What I saw of Dr. Moss, as a teacher, last year, led me to prize his instructions very highly. I feel now like leaving the institution." I happen to know that, in saying this, he only repeated what all, or nearly all, the students felt. Instead of Dr. Moss' work in the class-room not rising "above bare mediocrity" abundant evidence could be brought to show that it was *very much above the average*. To be sure, Dr. Moss did not confine us rigidly to the text-book; he rather sought to lead us, by exercising our own powers, to understand and master the principles involved in each lesson. The instruction of his class-room was admirably designed to illustrate what we had studied in our rooms and to develop independent thought. It has been my privilege to meet in the class-room and elsewhere many of the best teachers of the country; and I can conscientiously say, I have never seen Dr. Moss' superior in his department. It was very frequently a treat, an intellectual feast, to attend his recitations. We felt we had a master to guide us, and by his vigorous, commanding, and penetrating intellectual ability, he quickened our minds and strengthened them. The term I spent under his instruction in metaphysics I consider the most profitable of all my college course. No one who was there would say that Dr. Moss failed to discharge his duty with great ability and fidelity. And there were *men* there of thirty years of age, and perhaps more. More than once, and in the most emphatic terms, they expressed their satisfaction with Dr. Moss as an instructor. It will not do for Dr. Boone, or any other person, to tell us who were in Dr. Moss' classes that the work of his class-room did not rise "above bare mediocrity." *We know better.*

Dr. Boone speaks of a falling off of twenty or thirty per cent. of students while Dr. Moss was President. The untruthfulness of the statement has been amply shown in THE STANDARD; but I wonder if Dr. Boone and his friends have taken into consideration the fact that their action will diminish the number of students, and will exert a most injurious influence over those who remain, an influence which will be very detrimental to efficient study and diligent application. Already some of the students have left; others are seriously considering the question of leaving, and still others would leave and finish their course elsewhere had they the means to do so. Had the trustees deposed Dr. Moss before this vacation began, I can assure Dr. Boone that more than fifty per cent. of the students would have gone to other colleges. There is the greatest dissatisfaction among the students, caused by the action of the trustees. Many of us feel that we have been irreparably injured. Our interests are more completely identified with the University than the interests of any of the trustees. None of us desire to graduate from an institution, the mention of whose name will cause our cheeks to burn with shame. We do not want for an *alma mater* an institution of whom thousands speak in the most sneering and contemptuous terms. If we cannot have an *alma mater* of whom we shall be proud, we do not want any. But I am wearying your patience. Yours truly,

H. L. STETSON.

To the Editors of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—After a careful perusal of the many contradictory letters published by the "majority" and the "minority," we are forced, as are nearly all your readers, to disavow all knowledge or decisive opinion as to the expediency and justice of the removal of Dr. Moss from the Presidency of the University of Chicago. But there are some matters in respect to which we, as students, and as those having the best opportunity of knowing, have reason to be heard. The Committee of the Trustees, in their statement published in your Sunday issue, disclaim all "spirit of passion or vindictiveness" in their recent action. We should earnestly hope this to be the case, yet their principal defense to the charge of injustice toward Dr. Moss is embodied simply in the question, "Has it occurred to him (Dr. Moss) or those who represent him, to inquire just how this attempt to displace another who was laboring thus gratuitously to build up the University over which he presided, and from which he was drawing a liberal salary, is regarded by those who can appreciate an appeal for justice?" This of itself would seem to be evidence that their action was by no means untinged with the spirit of retaliation. Be this as it may, the motive which they assign, that the future "harmony" and "efficiency" of the institution depended upon such a movement, is certainly one worthy of the fullest consideration.

But when they append and publish to the world another article of defense, to the effect that the ability of Dr. Moss in the class-room does not rise above "bare mediocrity," then their line of argument indicates profoundest ignorance, and takes the direction of simple calumny, and one to which no genuine student in the University will subscribe. It would please me much to know from what source they draw their ideas in this direction. Seldom, if ever, has the head of one of the trustees appeared in Dr. Moss' class-room. They claim other reliable sources of information in this matter. As can be plainly seen, they can have no other reliable source of information, except from such men as come under Dr. Moss' personal instruction, and I have yet to find, after repeated and complete inquiry, a student in and of his departments who has a word to say in his disfavor as an instructor. We doubt seriously if such an one can be found; certainly not among those who are reckoned the best and most ambitious students. Dr. Moss has the faculty of making students think for themselves. He starts us on many lines of thought which, while he has not time fully to develop in the class-room, awaken in his pupil the habit of a personal formation of opinions, and inspire him with a desire for something more than a mere absorption of facts. If a man can sit under his instruction and then go out and denounce him as a teacher, it is the result of either indolence or listlessness, which makes him do nothing and care for nothing. If it were not for certain conditions, such as the severing of old connections, the separation from other and well-tried friends, and with some of financial inability, I know whereof I speak when I say that there are numbers of upper-class men who would prefer to go wherever it should be necessary in order to retain his tuition, than to take the chances of what may be in store for us in the future. While a teacher's reputation is dependent in a great measure upon those taught, nevertheless I do not write this in order to defend that of Dr. Moss. It is too well established to need defense. But, as one of his pupils, I believe simple justice to him demands that the public should not receive the impression that the opinions set forth in the statement of the trustees concerning his ability as a teacher constitute the almost universal sentiment of the students of the University. They are the exact opposite. Very respectfully, STUDENT.

Items of Correspondence by Dr. Boone.

To the Editors of THE STANDARD:

As numerous letters have appeared in your paper from week to week lauding Dr. Moss and his course, and condemning the Board of Trustees for their action, and feeling that it is unjust to allow the many would-be candid readers to be longer misled thus, we send you for publication the following extracts from a few of the many letters received by us. One who has been a student during the past year, in a letter to a friend says:

"Mrs. —— was surprised to hear that I was going back to the University. I told her that I thought the University would be better next year than before; that Dr. Moss had not suited the students, and that the discipline and scholarship had greatly run down. * * * * The *Examiner* declines to insert Dr. Boone's letter on the ground that it is partisan. *Their* editorial is not partisan! Oh, no! Very calm and disinterested, isn't it!"

An alumnus, who is well known as an educator, and who has carefully watched the troubles in the University, writes to Dr. Burroughs:

Let me again assure you that you have my deepest sympathy in these recurring troubles. I had hoped the storm had long ago spent its fury, and that the retiring of Everts from the Board of Trustees would be the signal of peace all around. We of the alumni all feel that the long years you have watched over the welfare of the University, the tremendous cares that have rested upon you from the very inception of the University to its present high position among the great institutions of the land, your invincible and kindly interest in the success of your students, your self-sacrificing spirit and your noble devotion to the cause of higher education—all entitle you *fully* to *our* confidence and esteem, and be assured you have both."

Another, who has given himself to the work of education in a neighboring State and who reflects great credit upon his Alma Mater, says:

"I have read very little on the subject of the University troubles except from THE STANDARD, yet, if what is stated in that preamble to the resolutions is true, the Board were perfectly justified in the action which they took."

A pastor of one of the largest churches in the Northwest, and one, than whom, none is more esteemed by his own people and the denomination, writing as follows, to Dr. Burroughs, says:

"I remain of the same mind as last year, when I labored in the settlement you nobly acquiesced in. But I have felt keenly the unwisdom of your successor and others, in fighting you from the outset, and feared they would rue it. * * * You tried compromise and it was found not to satisfy the opposition. Hence this bitter result."

Another of the oldest and most influential pastors of the West, says:

"I always had a feeling that the administration of Dr. Moss would be a failure. I did not doubt his ability and learning, but it seemed to me there was something wanting in the man to make him popular in the West. * * * * * I place no reliance on what the *Examiner* says on the subject. Bright is really ignorant of the affairs of the University."

Another pastor writes:

"I wish to express to you my *gratification* at the ejectment of Dr. Moss, for three reasons: 1. He evidently was not the man for the place in the University, or the place in the State, which his position in the University gave him. 2. I learned of his intrigues against Dr. Burroughs, and of his collusion with others to that end and other ends equally unworthy, while at Chicago some weeks since. I came home heartily hoping for the result now reached."

A veteran minister of the West sends in his protest as follows:

"I am amazed at the silence of the Trustees of the University of Chicago. Is it the best policy to allow this constant smut to continue, that is now floating in the papers of every weekly issue, East and West? * * * It seems to me that undue prominence is given to Dr. Moss as an *abused* man, and I confess it looks as though a specialty was made of that point by old 'classmates' and newspaper editors. I am a fast friend of Bro. Moss, having known him in his student days, but I am impressed most deeply that other men have rights and claims in the institution of Chicago University."

One who has for many years been a pastor in this State, says:

All I know of the Boards' doings has come to me through the newspapers, *Times*, *Tribune* and STANDARD. If the account given in the secular papers be the true one, I think the old, tried and unbiased friends of the University will acquiesce in the prompt and vindicatory action of the Board. I know well, that the old wheel-horses of the Board and the University did feel that they were conceding largely to the opposition in the compact by which Dr. Burroughs stepped aside and Dr. Moss stepped into the presidency. But I knew of the unsettled feeling of the opposition some three months ago, and that something was coming. * * * Now if, as stated, Dr. Moss did counsel or suggest, under the circumstances named, that the Chancellorship be vacated, I think the verdict of every reasonable man will be, 'Served him right.'"

The following is from a man of mark, in a very large and important church, and, as a former member of the Board of Trustees, he has been acquainted with the whole controversy from the first. He writes:

"God be praised that such persistent malignity has received its just reward. * * * I think that the future of the University was never so bright as to-day. The great object now is, to place the University in a condition to ensure the confidence of the great West.

Another, in speaking of the communications in THE STANDARD and other papers, says:

"You will have observed, probably, that they have followed in the footsteps of their illustrious co-worker, and are determined to ruin if they cannot rule. There is one thing to which I wish to call your attention especially. It is the assertion in an editorial (in THE STANDARD) that the majority contemplete "the ultimate sacrifice of all the vested rights of the denomination in the institution" I have no idea that this is true, if Dr. Smith did write it, or that there has been anything to justify such an assertion. It ought to be sharply and pointedly rebuked. It was said for a *purpose*—to set the denomination against the University."

The following is from a distinguished lady:

"I read your letter in reply to Dr. Bright. * * * There was not a hasty or disrespectful word in that long letter. * * * The Board has its rights, and has maintained its dignity so far, quite well, and I hope it will continue to do so. * * * It is a mystery to me what made Dr. Moss do just as he did, and truly he was paid in his own coin. * * * I hope patience and success will follow on in the wake of attempted destruction."

The following is from an influential Baptist layman, formerly of great prominence in a neighboring State now of this city:

"*Hon. L. D. Boone:*

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I have not been permitted to listen to any of his (Dr. Moss') public efforts until his arrival in this city, and I certainly have been much edified, as well as gratified with his ability and soundness as a preacher. With Dr. Burroughs I never had the great pleasure of a personal acquaintance, though I have ever known him as a public man, and I have heard the late Dr. Colver say that Dr. Burroughs had his utmost confidence for Christian integrity and for Christian spirit. With Dr. Everts I have been personally acquainted for the last twenty-five years. If, therefore, I have had any bias, it has been with the opponents of your present Chancellor from the casual but unavoidable sources of information I have received. But, dear sir, I cannot be indifferent, neutral or unsympathetic as a Baptist, though not an active one in this city, upon the issues recently made. Taking the official statements of the majority to be *facts* and the *truth*, I cannot refrain from the expression of the heartiest sympathy with you, and do not see how, as trustees, you could do otherwise."

I trust, Mr. Editor, that these few extracts will be sufficient to show that those twenty-one men, who were obliged, from their position as trustees, to take the responsibility of this action, do not stand alone, but are supported by many *leading men* of the denomination both in its pulpits and in its pews.

Respectfully yours, L. D. BOONE.

UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of THE STANDARD:

I have no present wish to take an active part in the controversy now going forward respecting the recent changes in the University of Chicago. There is, however, one point, involving an important matter of fact, which I desire to notice briefly, especially because of its direct personal bearing upon myself, and because I have been questioned about it. Dr. Boone, in his elaborate and extended letter, addressed to Rev. Dr. Bright, editor of the New York *Examiner and Chronicle*,—a letter published in the daily papers of this city on Sunday, July 25,—has this paragraph, viz:

You [Dr. Bright] say, "Dr. Moss was pressed by all the influences the University could command to resign a congenial and successful Professorship in Crozer Theological Seminary, and to accept the Chicago Presidency." I say, *No! not so!* A decided majority of the Trustees were in favor of the re-election of Dr. Burroughs to the Presidency, at the time when Dr. Moss was induced to come here by a very few friends by whom he was pressed upon the Board; and the majority, with great reluctance, sacrificed their preferences for Dr. Burroughs, and their convictions of duty, in the hope of uniting the Board, and with the most positive assurances of co-operation and good faith in the compromise which was then effected, and in the further hope that the "devil of jealousy and discord" would never more be allowed to raise its hydra head. In all which I confess *I* had *no* confidence, and so expressed myself at the time; but I was willing to yield my own sacred convictions of right and policy to the judgment of others, and try it for the sake of getting clear of the "devil of jealousy and discord," if it were a possible thing.

I have been asked if this statement can be true, and if I ventured to accept the presidency of the University with the knowledge that a "decided majority of the Trustees" really preferred some one else, and that a member so influential as Dr. Boone had "*no* confidence" in the arrangements for my coming. In answer to these questions I can only say that the official invitation to the presidency was sent to me by a special committee, of which Dr. Boone was chairman. It bears his autograph signature, and reads as follows, viz:

"UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, *July* 9, 1874.

"*Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss:*

"DEAR SIR: It is our pleasing duty to inform you that by the unanimous vote of the Trustees of the University of Chicago, you were, on the second of July instant, elected its President, at a salary of $5,000 per annum, to commence July 1, 1874.

"After a full and free interchange of opinions, the election was as cordial as it was unanimous. We feel assured, also, that the action of the Board receives the unanimous approval of the friends of the University, and of the thoughtful men of this city, as represented in the organs of public opinion.

"We have faith in the future of this University, and that in you we have found a man under whose presidency we may hope to make great advances towards the realization of the purposes of its founders, the establishment of a great university of learning in this center of the civilization of the Northwest.

"As soon as will be convenient to yourself, we shall be happy to communicate your acceptance to the Board of Trustees.

"We remain, dear sir,

"Yours most respectfully,

"L. D. BOONE,

"HENRY GREENEBAUM,

"J. R. DOOLITTLE,

Committee."

Of course I could not question the sincerity and good faith of this earnest and very explicit letter. I could not suppose that it was signed under constraint or with mental reservations, nor could I suppose that Dr. Boone was deliberately acting and writing contrary to his "sacred convictions of right and policy." Respectfully,

LEMUEL MOSS.

Chicago, July 12, 1875.

To the above letter of Dr. Moss, Dr. Boone makes the following reply:

Dr. Moss, in an article over his own signature (which is right and just like a Kentuckian), seeks to convict me of inconsistency.

With what justice and success that effort is made, must be decided by those who feel interested enough in the matter to read and consider the facts with business men. No reply would be necessary. They would understand how, under the compromise arrangement to which I alluded in my letter to Dr. Bright, I could consistently sign the let-

DEATH OF WILLIAM JONES.

An Interesting and Valuable Chapter of Chicago History.

What Industry, Sagacity and Integrity Can Do—A Notable Example of Faith and Faithfulness.

William Jones, our aged and esteemed fellow-citizen, who died last night at his residence in this city, was a notable example of the success which a high manly character, practical business talent, and persevering industry never fail to command among us. He was eminently a good man, who never violated his sense of justice. Though little educated in the schools, he possessed that alert, sagacious mind which learns richest lessons in the common events of life; and never failed, on occasion, to profit by them. His practical, the commanding value of good sense, albeit, his sagacious anticipation of results which were sure to come, often led him to make many temporary sacrifices of comfort and ease. In one word, his active life measures that period of our history when Chicago abounded more in possibilities—rather certainties, say,—than in realizations. His business career, during all these years, rather sought to lay foundations for great and assured future success, than to enjoy the present fruits of small prosperity.

Mr. Jones died at about eighty years of age. He had an attack of paralysis three years ago, from the effects of which, although it did not return, he never recovered. Since that time he has gradually failed, until at last he passed away, from no well-defined disease, in little bodily suffering, and great mental repose. Born in Chatauque county, N. Y., he passed some time in Buffalo, acting in a somewhat public capacity, and emigrated to Chicago in 1833. He came here on horseback. The moment he set foot in Chicago, he said that he had found the place he sought. Faith in the future greatness of the place at once possessed him; and that faith, although put to many severe tests, has never wavered since. Having made up his mind that Chicago was to become the metropolis of the new West, he set himself at work not only to reap the benefit of its becoming so, but to make it so, as far as lay in individual power. For some time he dealt in hardware,—firm of Jones, King & Co.; afterwards he was a partner in the banking house of Jones & Patrick. During all this time, not only did he invest all his available means in real estate, but ran largely in debt therefor. In fact, he was always during those early years, largely in debt for land. But he never would sell. He would deprive himself of the comforts not only, but almost of the necessities of life to pay interest on sums thus due. For example he for some time paid 20 per cent. interest on the purchase money of the ground now occupied by Adsit's bank, rather than part with it. Though rich in real estate, much of which was always salable, it is related by a friend who knew him and his business long and intimately, that for days together he was unable even to pay the postage on letters, for want of ready money. A curious fact in his early career illustrates the qualities which we have noted; and we venture to say that the anecdote cannot be paralleled, even in Chicago history. At one time he built the Buffalo Light House. He observed that the action of the current threw the sands against the pier, making a considerable accretion. After he came to Chicago he examined its harbor, and saw that the same thing was going on. Forthwith he bought a few lots fronting on the pier next the lake; and these he persistently kept until two or three acres of ground had accumulated, now worth millions of dollars. That is the ground where Mr. Ogden has begun the construction of pier, slips, and breakwater.

It should not be forgotten what the Chicago University owes to William Jones. Indebted to him for about $30,000, its destiny during the period of its greatest embarrassment, and when almost everybody else was utterly discouraged, rested in his large faith and his firm faithfulness.

Mr. Jones dies leaving an estate valued at nearly a million of dollars. This will be divided by will, equally among his three sons; a grandson who has lived with him since the death of his mother, Mr. Jones' daughter; and the two children living in Massachusetts of a second daughter now dead.

[illegible] JONES, ESQ.

[illegible] half-p[illegible] clock p[illegible] third [illegible] morning, died, at his re[illegible] No. [illegible] Wabash avenue, in this city, Mr. William Jones, [illegible] of the oldest citizens of Chicago, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Jones came to [illegible] year 1833, having emigrated from Buffalo, New York. He at once entered into the business of selling goods, connecting himself with two other gentlemen, the firm being known as Jones, King & Clark. The firm occupied a small frame building near the river, on what is now South Water street. At the time he came here, Chicago was an insignificant little village; but Mr. Jones saw at once how admirably it was situated, and he became possessed of a firm belief in its future greatness and prosperity. Making safe investments, capital rapidly increased in value, and at his death he was possessed of property valued at nearly a million of dollars. Several years since he engaged in the banking business, in which he was remarkably successful. He invested largely in real estate, and constructed many large business blocks, among which were the Lloyd block, on Randolph street, near Wells, and the marble block on Clark street, now occupied by the offices of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. He laid off the "Jones' addition to the city of Chicago," which is situated in the South Division, and comprises property of immense value. As showing the unwavering confidence felt by him in the growth of the city, may be instanced the passion that ever possessed him for investing in real estate here. He used to invest all his available means therein, and frequently ran largely in debt for land.

Mr. Jones felt a warm interest in the cause of public education. In 1840 he was elected President of the first Board of School Inspectors which Chicago possessed. This position he retained for eleven years. For several years he was President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, which institution has received most material benefit from him. The Jones School, on the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, was named in his honor. In the year 1858, Mr. Jones established the Jones School fund of $1,000, the interest of which sum is devoted to the benefit of that school, to be used in the purchase of text books for indigent children, and other charitable purposes connected with education.

He was essentially a self-made man. Upright and honest in all his dealings, he leaves behind him an enviable reputation, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who, esteeming him in life, will deeply regret his death.

Mr. Jones leaves, as has been stated, an estate valued at nearly a million of dollars. By the terms of his will this property is bequeathed equally to his three sons, a grandson who has lived with him for a number of years, his daughter, and to the two children of a second daughter, now deceased.

THE LATE WILLIAM JONES.—In noting the fact recently that the late William Jones, Esq., had been a resident of Chicago ever since 1835 or '36, we did not mention the place of his residence anterior to that time. The following extract from a Buffalo exchange will supply the omission:

"The Chicago papers announce the death in that city, on the 17th instant, of William Jones, formerly a resident of Buffalo, and still remembered by many of our old citizens. Mr. Jones resided here from 1827 to 1833; was Health Officer during the first cholera season, in 1832; and was constable from 1832 to 1835. Walter S. King, at one time a stove-dealer here, was a son-in-law of Mr. Jones, having married his eldest daughter, and with his family went to Chicago with Mr. Jones. Both Mr. King and his wife subsequently died, leaving an only child, a son, who was adopted by Mr. Jones, and who is now one of the heirs of his vast estate. Mr. Jones always kept up his friendly regard for his old Buffalo friends, and his interest in our city."

The Late William Jones, Esq.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of the University of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon, to pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the late William Jones. Dr. L. D. Boone, the Chairman, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death our venerable and esteemed associate, William Jones; therefore,

Resolved, That, in his death, the city of Chicago has lost one of its most upright, public spirited, and useful citizens, who, though he passed the natural term of human life, dropping into his grave "like a shock of corn fully ripe," yet "lived in deeds, not in years only," and, to the last, was a blessing to society.

Resolved, That, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, and as a Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Jones was an able and efficient officer, a discreet and sagacious adviser, and a zealous coadjutor, the loss of whose counsels his associates will long deeply deplore.

Resolved, That, among the friends of the university, who have contributed material means to its support, our late associate ranks among the foremost, having not only given munificent sums of money, but having also stood by it in the crisis of its history, when its friends were few, and having been the first to put his name on the subscription now in progress for placing the institution on a firm foundation.

Resolved, That, as a President of the Board of Education, and as a patron of our public schools, he was among the firmest and most enlightened friends of education in our city, and, though dead, will long live in the influence he will exert upon the culture of coming generations.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the family of the deceased, who, in his death, have lost an affectionate father, a judicious adviser, and a faithful friend.

Resolved, That the board and the faculty attend the funeral of their late associate and friend, as a token of their veneration for his memory.

[illegible] Jones.

The funeral services [illegible] the late William Jones took place yesterday [illegible] p. m., at the First Baptist church. The long residence of Mr. Jones in this city, and the high respect in which he was held called together a very large concourse of people, in which were largely represented old and well known citizens who were the associates of Mr. Jones in the early day, and also several public bodies—the Board of Education, the Trustees, Regents, and Faculty of the University of Chicago, and the Masonic fraternity.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Samuel Hoard, Charles Follansbee, L. D. Boone, J. H. Woodworth, Thomas Church, Thomas Hoyne, Ambrose Burnham, A. Huntington, F. Sherman, and J. M. VanOsdel.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. President Burroughs, of the University of Chicago, assisted by Rev. Dr. Everts, Baker, and Goodspeed.

Dr. Burroughs, in concluding his discourse, remarked that some fourteen years ago the beloved wife of the deceased, a noble and Godly woman, passed away in the triumphs of Christian faith, requesting, a few moments before she died, that the text of her funeral sermon might be, "In my Father's house are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am you may be also." One on whose young mind that request had made an abiding impression, had asked if the same text might not be remembered on this occasion. And why not? For no words that ever fell from the lips of our Saviour of the World were fuller of his divine love and tenderness, and none shed a sweeter and holier [illegible] the darkness of death and the [illegible] than these.

At the close of the discourse, which was an able [illegible] Baker succeeded to speak briefly of the life and character of the deceased.

He was born in Franklin county, [illegible] and was consequently [illegible] years of age. [illegible] Saratoga county, [illegible] he spent his [illegible] where he held several honorable and [illegible] public positions. So early as 1829 his attention was turned to Chicago, his quick, far-reaching sagacity discovering, as few had then discerned, the elements of [illegible] in the insignificant town. The [illegible] traveling companion with [illegible] he commenced the journey hitherward, [illegible] back, and it was not till [illegible] that he [illegible] reached this city, when he [illegible] purchased lots 2 and 7, block 17, original town, fronting on Lake and South Water streets, between Clark and Dearborn [illegible] one hundred dollars a lot. This is supposed to have been the first purchase of real estate in the city made with a view [illegible] advance of the value. In [illegible] Mr. Jones made arrangements [illegible] remove his family to Chicago, but was deterred by the breaking out of the cholera [illegible] the Indian war, which was then in progress, and did not finally remove here until [illegible] year, when he at once entered, with all [illegible] and business talents, into the [illegible] development of the city. At the same [illegible] he was from the first an earnest promoter [illegible] all that pertained to the moral and intellectual progress of the community, the churches [illegible] especially the public schools, one of which, in token of his liberality to it, bears his [illegible]. The facts of Mr. Jones' connection [illegible] the Chicago University were stated, and [illegible] fitting tribute paid to his munificence. Referring to Mr. Jones' religious history, the speaker said that, though he had not latterly been an active member of the Church, he had never retained a reverent regard for religion; and during his last days, and when the shadows of the dark valley were deepening around him, he expressed his confidence in Christ, and his sense of His presence.

Arriving at the University, the funeral procession was met by the students of the institution, and escorted to the front of the building which was draped in mourning, where a brief, but very beautiful and eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, designed to impress on the minds of the young men the lessons of Mr. Jones' life, and specially of his munificence to the University. It was a deeply interesting and touching scene to see the remains of the aged man thus lying before the noble monument which he had done so much to erect, while those who enjoy the fruits of his benefaction paid their heart-felt respect to his memory.

The procession then proceeded to Oakwoods Cemetery, where what is earthly of Mr. Jones finds its last resting place.

dominant. He was greatly in favor of raising the standard of scholarship, and to this end the Regents had recently recommended some changes in the course of study. He closed with an urgent appeal to the citizens of Chicago to give to the University their cordial sympathy and support.

Dr. Moss, President of the University, expressed his hearty approval of Dr. Ryder's sentiments. The doors of the University were now open to every young man and woman who desired a culture of the mind and heart.

THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER

delivered a short extempore address, brimfull of humor and good sense. He deprecated a little the fact that the University was under denominational control, but he felt sure that, with the growth of the institution and of the city, this would be outgrown. He heartily cooperated with the officers and friends of the University, and bade them God-speed in their noble work.

Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, while confessing his ignorance of the University, expressed himself as thoroughly in sympathy with its objects.

The Rev. Dr. Gregory, President of the State Industrial College, was next introduced. He made a general and earnest plea in favor of University education.

Rabbi Kohler, on behalf of the Jewish population, added his compliments to those already uttered.

Chancellor Burroughs stated that subscriptions to the amount of about $13,000 had been reported to him during the day and evening.

The meeting was closed with a brief address by M. F. Tuley.

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LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas by a certain deed of trust bearing date the tenth day of June, A. D. 1874, and duly filed for record in the Recorder's office of Cook county, in the State of Illinois, on the first day of August, A. D. 1874, duly recorded in Book of Records 427, page 164, John C. O. Redington, Emma S. Redington of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, and Wear L. Drake and Amelia L. Drake, of Evanston, said county and State, did convey unto N. H. Hanchette, as trustee, the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the village of Washington Heights, county and State aforesaid, to-wit: Lots number nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three, (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), in block four (4), in the Household addition to Washington Heights, being a subdivision of the northeast quarter (¼), section eleven (11), town thirty-seven (37) north, range thirteen (13) east of third (3d) principal meridian, and which said deed of trust was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date with said trust deed for the sum of eight hundred (800) dollars, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable in one year from the date thereof, to the order of E. Kirk McNair. And whereas it was provided in and by said trust deed, that in case of default in payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of said note, or in case of the breach of any of the covenants therein contained, then, on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, to sell and dispose of the said premises and all right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, their heirs and assigns therein; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note for eight hundred (800) dollars at its maturity, on June 13, A. D. 1875, and interest thereon, and application having been made to me, the undersigned, the trustee in said trust deed named, by E. Kirk McNair, the legal holder of said note, to proceed in pursuance of the provision of said trust deed, and of the power and authority upon me conferred by said trust deed, to sell said property in said trust deed described and thereby to me in trust conveyed as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, Nelson H. Hanchette, trustee as aforesaid, by reason of the premises and under and in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed, hereby give notice that I shall, at the north door, nearest La Salle street, of the building now occupied as a Court House and fronting on Adams street, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, on the twenty-sixth day of July A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the said premises above in said trust deed described, and also all right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part, their heirs and assigns therein.

Dated Chicago, June 22, 1875.

N. H. HANCHETTE, Trustee.

HENRY DECKER, Attorney. 623e3

MASTER'S SALE—United States of America. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. In chancery. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, complainant vs. The Marine Company of Chicago, William F. Coolbaugh, George A. Ives and the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, defendants. In pursuance of a decretal order of the said court entered in the above cause on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1875, I, Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of said court, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday, the second (2d) day of July, A. D. 1875 (eighteen hundred and seventy-five) at the front door—on LaSalle street—of the Republic Life Building, Nos. 157 to 162 LaSalle street, in Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, of said last-mentioned day, the premises and property in said decretal order mentioned and described, to-wit: All the corner of lot numbered five (5) in block numbered eighteen (18) in the original town of Chicago, running forty (40) feet from the southwest corner down Lake street, thence north down the said lot, parallel with La Salle street seventy-two (72) feet, thence at right angles with the last-mentioned line forty (40) feet to a point on La Salle street, seventy-two feet from the said southwest corner of the said lot (which point is near the center of said lot five (5)), and thence south along the west line of said lot to the place of beginning, together with thereon, Chicago, ois—sale

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LEGAL.

WHEREAS—Thomas Burton, cago, county of Cook and State of Il on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 18 and deliver to the Crozer Theological S Upland, Chester county, Pennsylvania, bond in the penal sum of sixty thousa dollars, payable to the said Crozer T Seminary, its successors or assigns, c that the said Thomas Burton, his heirs, or administrators should well and tru cause to be paid, unto the Crozer T Seminary, its successors or assigns, of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1875, terest on the same, to be compt the day of the date thereof, at the rate o centum per annum, which interest shou half yearly, to-wit, on the fifteenth day the months of June and December, until cipal sum should be fully paid, and the ments both of principal and interest made in such place in the city of Philad the State of Pennsylvania, as the said Cro logical Seminary, its successors or assig from time to time, in writing, appoint, a fault of such appointment, then at the and Mechanics' National Bank, in sa Philadelphia.

And whereas, the said Thomas Burton Catherine Burton, to secure the paym money and interest mentioned in the co said bond according to the terms there their deed of trust, duly executed and fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1870, and re the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illino 597 of deeds, page 35, convey to the unde trust, the real estate in Chicago, Coo Illinois, hereinafter described, and did said deed of trust, that in case default made in the payment of the said prin of money, mentioned in the condition bond, or the interest that might accr on or any part thereof, when the same s come due and payable, either by electi legal holder of said bond under the pro the said bond or of the said trust deed, and from thence forth it should be lawfu undersigned, or his successor in trust, said trust deed, on application of holder of said bond, with or without prev upon said premises, to sell and dispose of ises therein mentioned, and all right, titl and equity of redemption of the said T ton and Catherine Burton, their heir therein, at public auction, at the north Court House, in the said city of Ch highest bidder for cash, having first g (20) days' notice of the time and such sale, by advertisement in any one o newspapers that might be published i city of Chicago in the English languag al notice of such sale to said pa aforesaid being thereby expressly waive cused. In the name or names of said Co Field or his successors in trust, to mak and deliver to the purchaser or purchas sale a good and sufficient deed or deeds ance for the premises sold in the law for in fee simple, all of which will more fu large appear by examination of said deed as recorded in the book and page afores Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois.

And, whereas, it was stipulated in said deed, and therein expressly agreed that be made in the payment of any of the i the said principal sum, payable half- aforesaid, or any portion thereof which due and unpaid for the space of 20 days same shall become due and payable acc the condition of the said bond as afores and in that case, the principal sum abo tioned, with all arrearages of interest shall, at the option of the said Seminary cessors or assigns, at once become due and and might be demanded and collected imm thereafter.

And whereas, default has been made in ment of the semi-annual installment of in the said principal sum due on the fifteen December, A. D. 1874; and whereas said been due and payable for the space of two and longer, and the legal holder of said bon clared the whole of said principal sum due able, and has applied to me as such truste said premises in accordance with the pro said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, I, Cornelius R. Field, t aforesaid, hereby give notice that in purs such application, and under the powers an purposes expressed in the said deed of tru on the thirteenth (13th) day of July, A. 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at t door of the Court House, in the city of Ch the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, At the north door nearest La Salle the Court House in said city of Chicago, si the southeast corner of La Salle and streets, sell at public auction to the highe for cash, pursuant to the terms of said trust, all the premises hereinaft scribed, and all the right, title, ben equity of redemption of said Thomas Bu one Catherine Burton, their heirs and therein, which said premises are situate city of Chicago, county of Cook and State nois, and known and described as follows Sublots twenty-one (21), twenty-three (23) four (24), twenty-five (25), thirty-four (34 five (35), sixty-nine (69), except south four of said lot sixty-nine (69) and sublots sev (72), eighty-four (84) and eighty-five (85 fourteen (14) in Bronson's addition to Chic

CORNELIUS R. FIELD, T

CRAWFORD & MCCONNELL, Attorneys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Se Walker, on the fourth day of Mar 1872, executed his eighteen (18) promiss bearing date on that date, payable to the J. Alder Ellis, two of said notes being notes for the sum of $25,000 each, in four years from date, and of said notes being interest notes for t $1,250 each, due as follows: Two in six mo in twelve months, two in eighteen mont twenty-four months, two in thirty mont thirty-six months, two in forty-two mo two in forty-eight months, fro respectively, and all payable Second National Bank, in And, whereas, said Samuel J. Walker and M. Walker, his wife, on the day aforesai ted, acknowledged, and delivered to th signed their trust deed, whereby they int convey to the undersigned the following d real estate in the county of Lake and Sta nois, to-wit:

"The southwest fractional quarter (¼) o eleven (11), in township forty-three (43) range twelve (12) east of third (3rd) meridian. The northwest fractional qua of same section. The northeast fraction ter (¼) except five and seventy-fi hundredths (5 75-100) acres o north side thereof, and except ten (10) acr southwest corner thereof of section ten (1 same township and range. The east half (southeast quarter (¼) of the same section in the same township and range. A trac (10) acres, more or less, in the west half (southeast quarter (¼) of the same section bounded and described as follows: Co ing at the northeast corner of the said w (¼), and running thence south five (5) ch forty-five one-hundredths (45-100) chains west eighteen and forty-three one-hundr 43-100) chains to the highway; thence n along the highway three and twenty-sev hundredths (3 27-100) chains; thence east nine one-hundredths (2 9-100) chains; then to the north line of said quarter section east seventeen and seventy-nine one-hu (17 79-100) chains to the place of beginning tract of six (6) acres, more or less, in the sa half (½) of said southeast quarter (¼), desc follows: Commencing at a stake which is forty-five one-hundredths (5 45-100) chains the northeast corner of said west half (½); thence south three and thirty-five one-hu (3 35-100) chains; thence west seventeen an one-hundredths (17 40-100) chains to the h thence along said highway north, sevent degrees west, three and forty one-hundr 40-100) chains; thence east eighteen and three one-hundredths (18 43-100 chains to t of beginning. And also the west half (½ northwest quarter (¼) of section teen (14), same township and range; northeast fractional quarter (¼) and t fractional half (½) of the northwest fr quarter (¼) of the same section fourteen secure the payment of said notes, which sa deed was recorded in the Recorder's office county, Ill., March 11th, 1872, in book 37 o gages, pages 392, 393 and 394.

And, whereas, a mistake was made i scription of the premises intended to b veyed, as aforesaid, in said trust deed, fore, to correct the said mistake, said J. Walker, and Amanda M. Walker, his executed, acknowledged, and de another trust deed as of the fourth day of 1872, wherein and whereby they conveyed undersigned the above-described premise first intended, which last-recited trust de recorded in the Recorder's office of Lake Illinois, on the twenty-fourth of March, book 91 of mortgages, pages 204, 205 and 206.

And, whereas, it was provided in both trust deeds that in case of default in the p of said principal or interest, or any part t the whole of said principal sum should due, and on application of the legal of said notes, or any or either of t should be lawful for the party of the secon his heirs, assigns, or successors in t sell the above-described premises in mas separate parcels as the undersigned, his hei signs, or successors, might prefer, and right, title, benefit, and equity of rede of said Samuel J. Walker and Aman Walker, their heirs or assigns there public auction, at the north door of the House, in the city of Chicago, in the S Illinois, for the highest and best price th would bring in cash, thirty days' notice of su having been first given in one of the news then published in the said city of Chicago, journ such sale from time to time, and fo time as might be thought expedient.

And, whereas, default has been made in th ment of the interest notes which matured M 1875, and the legal holder of all the remaining est and the principal notes has applied to aforesaid contained in both of said trust de

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given t Saturday, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1875, o'clock noon, at the two north doors, opening on Adams str the Court House, located at the southeas ner of Adams and La Salle streets, city of Chicago, I shall sell at public auct above-described premises, together with right, title, benefit and equity of Samuel J. and Amanda M. Walker, their heirs and therein, to the highest and best bidder or for cash.

Dated May 27, A. D. 1875.

527cjis JOHN P. MCGREGOR, Tru

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on 23d day of March, 1859, Penoyer L. Sherm Louise D. Sherman, his wife, by their certai of trust of that date, by them duly execut knowledged and delivered, and recorded in t fice of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook cou the State of Illinois, on the 25th day of Marc in book of deeds 171, page 277, granted and co unto the undersigned, Erastus S. Williams, t lowing-described lands and premises si in the county of Cook, and of Illinois aforesaid, to wit: five to twenty-four, inclusive, of subdivision five and six, in Lyman's subdivision of part west of Illinois Central Railroad) of sou fractional quarter, section two (2), town eight (38) north of range fourteen (14) east 3d principal meridian, in trust, to secure th ment of a certain promissory note made by L. Sherman, of even date with said deed of and described therein, for the sum of four sand seven hundred and forty-three and thirty-six cents, payable to Van Der Lyn, or order, five years the date thereof, with ten per cent. interest, ble semi-annually. And whereas, it is provi and by said deed of trust that in case default be made in the payment of the said prom note, or the semi-annual interest thereof, th application of the said Henry Van Der Lyn, legal representatives, it should and might be ful for the said undersigned, trustee, to ente and upon all and singular, the said premises, sell and dispose of the same or any part there all right, benefit and equity of redempti the said grantors in said deed of trust, their or assigns therein, at public auction, at such said sale from time to time as he might proper, for the highest and best price the will bring in cash, thirty successive days' notice having been previously given of the and place of such sale, by advertisement in the public newspapers printed in the of Chicago, in the county of Cook State of Illinois; and to make and deliver purchaser, at such sale, a good and sufficient or deeds of conveyance for the same.

Whereas, afterwards, on the nineteenth day of 1866, there was paid upon said note and inde ness the sum of nineteen hundred and ninet dollars, and said lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 severally released from said deed of trust; whereas default has been made in payment of the balance of said note and int and indebtedness, and the same now remain and unpaid, amounting to the sum of $8,030.14 whereas, the legal representative of the said E Van Der Lyn, who is also the legal holder of note, has made application to the undersigne said trustee, to sell and dispose of the said and premises, under the provision the said deed of trust, and to and satisfy the said note and int and indebtedness accrued thereon. Now, t fore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuanc by virtue of the powers conferred on me by deed of trust, I, the undersigned, Erastus S. iams, as such trustee aforesaid, shall, on the se teenth day of July, 1875, at 6 o'clock in the a noon of said day, on the premises hereinbe described, sell, at public auction, for highest and best price the same bring in cash, the said premises in said dee trust described (except those portions th above mentioned and described, as having released therefrom as aforesaid, and all the r title and equity and benefit of redemption o said grantors, their heirs and assigns therein.

Dated Chicago, June 10, 1875.

511cjls ERASTUS S. WILLIAMS, Trust

MARSHAL'S SALE—(No. 1,452)— trict Court of the United States for the No ern District of Illinois—In Admiralty.

Public notice is hereby given that under an virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me dire from the District Court of the United States for Northern District of Illinois, bearing date the day of June, A. D. 1875, in favor of Anthony Be and John Barrows and against schooner Florence, her boats, ta apparel, etc., I have taken and seized the said schooner Florence, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture for sale, at public vendu board said schooner Florence, lying at the Oc Company's dock, in the North Branch of Chi river, in the city of Chicago, State and Nort District of Illinois, on the second day of July A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day.

Dated June 21, A. D. 1875.

B. H. CAMPBELL United States Marshal for the Northern Dis of Illinois. 621

J. C. RICHBERG, Proctor of Libelants.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY COOK, ss. Superior Court of Cook County, tember Term, A. D. 1874. Franklin M. Stover John A. Dollinger vs. Henry R. Fowler, Chi Eldridge and G. R. Holden—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of G. R. Hol one of the defendants above-named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior C of Cook county, notice is hereby gi to the said G. R. Holden that above-named complainants heretofore their bill of complaint in said court on chancery side thereof, and that a summons tha upon issued out of said court against the abo named defendants, returnable on the first day of term of the Superior Court of Cook county, to held at the Court House in Chicago, in said Co county, on the first Monday of September, A. 1874, as is by law required, and which suit is pending.

ALEXANDER F. STEVENSON, Clerk

SAWIN & JONES, Complainants' Solicitors.

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DR. MOSS.

The Late President of the University of Chicago Elected President of the Indiana State University--A Few Facts Concerning the Hoosier Institution.

Alumni of the Indiana State University who live in Chicago were rejoicing this morning at receiving a telegram from a member of the Board of Directors of that institution, stating that Dr. Lemuel Moss, late President of the Chicago University, was

UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED PRESIDENT

of the Indiana University, at a salary of $3,700.

The Indiana State University is situated at the quiet but beautiful town of Bloomington, fifty miles south of Indianapolis, and is one of the oldest educational institutions in the country, and its alumni claim for it the merit of having

THE ABLEST FACULTY

in the country, having such men as the eminent astronomer, Dr. Kirkwood, Richard Owen and others. The university is open to both sexes, and numbers between 500 and 600 students.

The vacancy in the Presidential chair of the university was caused by the death of the able and venerated instructor, Dr. Cyrus Nutt, which occurred during his last vacation. He had held the position for fifteen years. Dr. Moss was recommended to the Regents of the institution by many

CHICAGO GENTLEMEN,

among whom may be mentioned ex-Senator Doolittle, J. Y. Scammon, A. B. Meeker, W. F. Coolbaugh, — Harris, S. C Griggs, Dr. Smith, of the *Baptist Standard*; Dr. Morgan, of the Theological Seminary, and R. M. Johnson, an alumnus.

The position to which Dr. Moss has been chosen is considered a real advancement for him. It will be a position for life, as it was for his predecessor.

University Troubles.

The Chicago University students have been taking advantage of the acephalous condition of that institution in cutting up generally. The University opened last week, and the boys' tricks were initiated by their bringing in an effigy of its President, which acting President Burroughs could not get removed until the assistance of a janitor was called in. The Senior class staid away from recitations all last week because they were dissatisfied with the management of the University, and their feeling of discontent is shared by the Juniors, about one-half of whom, we learn, have already withdrawn.

e their claims for the same, and to make their gations in that behalf.
ated, September 13, 1875.

B. H. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Marshal Northern District of Illinois.
By L. O. GILMAN, Deputy.
D. WARD, U. S. District Attorney. 914nis

OTICE IN ADMIRALTY—No. 277.—Public notice is hereby given, that on the th day of September, A. D. 1875, a monition, ued out of the District Court of the United States the Northern District of Illinois, in a cause erein J. D. Ward, District Attorney of the ted States for said District, on behalf of the ted States of America is informant, against r hundred barrels of distilled spirits containing ut sixteen thousand six hundred and forty ons, for the condemnation and forfeiture of l distilled spirits, under and by virtue of ch I have taken the same into custody, and no- is hereby further given, that said monition is rnable on the first Monday of October next, en, if that shall be a day of jurisdiction, or if then upon the next day of jurisdiction there- r, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all persons ming the said distilled spirits, or knowing, or ing anything to say why the said court should pronounce against the same, according to the rmation in said cause, are required to be and ear before said court, at the United States Court m, in the city of Chicago, in said district, then there to interpose their claims for the same, to make their allegations in that behalf.
ated September 13, 1875.

B. H. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Illinois.
By T. R. BIRD, Deputy.
D. WARD, U. S. District Attorney. 913nis

ARSHAL'S SALE—(No. 1,535)—Notice is hereby given that under and by ue of an execution issued of the Circuit Court he United States for the Northern District of ois, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1875, upon judgment rendered in said court, on the 12th of April, A. D. 1875, in favor of the National k of Illinois and against John T. Corcoran, I e levied upon the following described real te, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the north- quarter of section number seven- (17), township number thirty-nine north of range thirteen (13), east e third (3d) principal meridian in the county

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And whereas, application has been made to the undersigned by the legal holder of said note, to sell said premises under said trust deed, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness and the cost of proceedings;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested in and by said trust deed, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest and best bidder at the western front door of the building used as Court House in said county, said building being situate on the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets, in said city of Chicago, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1875, the premises and property in said deed of trust mentioned and to be described, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Julius Maas, his heirs and assigns therein.

Dated this 21st day of August, A. D. 1875.

SEYMOUR B. NORTON, Trustee.

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THE UNIVERSITY.

The action of the Trustees of this institution, at their last meeting, has called forth an indignant and almost unanimous protest on the part of the general public and the denominational press. We have met, personally, no man during this week of anxiety and agitation who has not declared the act alike unjust and suicidal; while the utterances of the press, both denominational and secular, with the exception of occasional communications to the latter from interested parties, is to the effect that the course of the Board is wholly without justification.

A serious objection to the measure, apart from the personal injustice involved in it, is that it is reactionary. There has been a call throughout the country for changes in the University administration that should relieve it of chronic embarrassments growing out of long-standing differences, and set it in a course of progress such as its friends have hoped to see and have a right to except. The inauguration of the new president was an important measure to that end. It was one of those incidents in the history of a great institution which create an era, a change from old to new, the instauration of a fresh and more hopeful career. Such as this occurs, perhaps, in the history of every institution. The laying of foundations is a different thing, in many respects, from the rearing of the structure. The conditions of the two forms of work are essentially unlike, and it is no disparagement to any man that when he has accomplished the one it is found best and wisest to commit the other to some one who comes to it fresh, and with resources unimpaired. It is not too much to say that the time had fully come when this change was called for in the University of Chicago. The change was accordingly so made; to go back upon it now, in the hope that the tide of things can be made to flow otherwise than as nature and providence ordain, is simple fatuity.

Those men who are intrusted with the affairs of the University ought to feel that their charge is a peculiarly momentous one. Such personal elements as enter into the questions with which they have to deal, important as they may be, are after all not the chief ones. These gentlemen are expected to administer the affairs of the University so as to *promote* in the most efficient way the design of its institution. To this everything else is subordinate. To swerve from this aim, in any interest whatever, is infidelity to a most sacred trust. What we here urge gains additional importance in the present case, from the fact that the University of Chicago is an educational interest of the very first class, while to imperil its prosperity by want of judgment or want of fidelity is for that reason all the more a wrong. The interest felt in it, not only here in Chicago, but in every part of the country, while illustrated by the energetic comments of the denominational press during years past in all directions upon the management of the University, is itself illustrative of the point we make. The institution belongs to the country. The denominational stake involved in its fortunes is one shared by the Baptists of the East and of the South no less than by those of the West. Each Baptist member of the Board acts, not for some personal or church circle, not simply under such obligations as his personal relations to this or that individual may impose, but as the representative of the whole body of his American brethren. What he does or counsels, therefore, must be done or said, solemnly upon his conscience, as one responsible in a very peculiar sense for every word and every act. The changes inaugurated a year ago, were, so far at least as the presidency is concerned, changes demanded by the united voice of the denomination, no less than by the verdict of public opinion in Chicago and the West. What the Board have to do is to move on in that same direction of progress. Reactionary measures mean alienation of confidence, withdrawal of support, and ruin and disgrace in the end.

We give this as our view of the attitude in which the general question now stands. Details of recent history in the matter, beyond what have already been furnished, we prefer for the present to withhold. Should it become necessary these can be given, and they will be found to justify every utterance upon this painful matter so far made in these columns.

PILES CURED!

NO CURE! NO PAY!

R. IVES, a successful practitioner of medicine of more than 25 years' experience, is making diseases of the RECTUM, or lower bowel, a "specialty."

Piles of the Worst Form and of Many Years Standing Cured

without knife, ligature, or nitric acid. Old and painful remedies are not used. The treatment is by mild and safe.

A Cure is Guaranteed in Every Case.

From responsible parties no money will be asked till a cure is effected.

CONSULTATION FREE.

R. IVES visits the following places each week: Mendota, Monday, Passenger House, 1 to 3 P. M. Sandwich, Tuesday, Sandwich House, 9 to 12 A. M. Aurora, Tuesday, Tremont House, 2 to 5 P. M. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, BURDICK HOUSE (W. cor. Wabash av. and Adams st.), 9 to 3 P. M. Joliet, Thursday, Auburn House, 9 to 12 A. M. Princeton, Saturday, at his residence, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The Treatment and Cure

OF

CATARRH,

THROAT DISEASES,

Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption,

BY

Dr. M. M. MILES.

In connection with the general practice of medicine, I have for more than thirty years bent the energies of my mind to discover the best mode of curing these maladies. It may not be considered egotistical for me to state the fact that I have successfully treated and cured a large number of patients, many of whom have been pronounced incurable by other physicians. I am confident, from past success, that I can cure every curable case.

In consequence of an injury which I received to one of my lower limbs some months ago, I have been compelled to relinquish *general* practice entirely. I shall in future restrict my practice to the treatment of the above-named diseases. Send for circulars.

My charges are reasonable, and the TERMS CASH. Ordinary consultation FREE.

My weekly appointments, until further notice, are as follows, viz.:

Aurora, at No. 17 North Root street, from Saturday evening until Monday morning.

Chicago, at Grand Pacific Hotel, Clark street, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

South Bend, Ind., at No. 81 Lafayette street, on Thursday and Friday.

Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

April, 1875. MASON M. MILES, M.D.

EASE.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—are continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., Box 1287. jul1-13t

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NONPAREIL MILLS.

For grinding Corn and Cob, Corn-Meal, Drugs, Bones, etc. 10 sizes. For Hand or Power. Also, **French Cone-Burr Mills,** and **Cotton-Seed Hullers.** Illustrated pamphlet free. Address, SEDGEBEER & MILLER, 181 E. Front Street, Cincinnati, O.

MUSICAL.

CHURCH ORGANS

the lowest price constant with the quality and guaranteed. Send stamp for Catalogues.

G. G. HOOK & HASTINGS, Boston

Builders of nearly 800 organs, including the six largest and most complete in the country. **Established 1827.** Jan-14-eow-1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Mrs. Charlotte M. Wedgewood,

115 S. Paulina St.,

a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. except Tuesday and Friday.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Broad Street, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.)

B. BUTTERWORTH, Proprietor.

june25

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON.

The largest first-class Hotel in New England.

LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

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BARKER, BUELL & WAIT,

ATTORNEYS.

Cormick Block, Rooms 9 & 10,

(Corner Randolph and Dearborn Sts.)

CHICAGO.

JOSEPH N. BARKER. IRA W. BUELL.

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Architect.

Room 36 Kentucky Block,

Corner of Clark and Adams street, Chicago.

Churches and School-Houses a specialty. Send for illustrated catalogue of Church and School designs. july30-tf-nov2t

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REMOVAL!

JAMES WRIGHT,

UNDERTAKER,

Has removed to

93 *FIFTH AVENUE,*

3d Door South of Randolph Street.

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EDUCATIONAL.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS COL-

DR. LEMUEL MOSS.

JUSTICE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 19.—Will it be agreeable to you to give place in your paper to-morrow morning to the annual report of Dr. Moss, as President of the University of Chicago, handed you along with this? Allow me to call attention to that passage in the report which speaks of a department in applied science. The report, of course, was written in no anticipation whatever of such a question as is raised touching him in your paper this morning. It expresses, therefore, so far, his views as to the place science should hold in a course of university study. Your correspondent is mistaken in saying that any change has been made during the year in the amount of scientific study in the course at our own university. No such change has been made, and none is contemplated. Dr. Moss is in no sense a "medieval" man. He is a classical scholar, and believes that colleges should so construct their courses of study as to make such scholars; but he recognizes the call of the age for practical education, and, a native of the West, he is a Western man in his educational ideas as well as in other things. I write simply in the interests of justice and truth.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

A CARD FROM DR. MOSS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 19.—I am a little surprised to find myself characterized in your paper this morning as an "inflexible adherent of the medieval system" of education, and as opposed to "scientific instruction,"—that is, to instruction in the practical and physical sciences. Without attempting now any discussion of the questions raised by your correspondent's statements or your own comments, I should like to repeat what I have said more than once upon the particular point urged alike by yourself and your correspondent,—the need of a college of science in connection with the University of Chicago.

In my inaugural address last October, as reported by a TRIBUNE reporter, I said, speaking of this subject:

> I must express my own profound regard for the arts and sciences upon which we are so intimately dependent, and of which we can make such large and permanent use. I would have, in any system of universal education, a polytechnic or scientific institute, which shall be equal to any that can be made. I know of no place, so far as my acquaintance with places goes, where there seems to be so urgent a demand for such an institution as here in this wondrous and great centre of Chicago. It seems to me that it is possible, with the growth of things, with the development and enlargement of our university,—indeed it seems to me inevitable that there shall come to us very soon a way for the establishment of such a scientific school, where men can be trained with direct reference to their work in manufacturing, in mining, in engineering, in agriculture, and in the various forms in which the sciences and the arts are applied to the domestic and the social wants of life.

So far from my address of last October. You will permit me to add a brief report addressed to the Board of Trustees on the 1st inst. It may, in several respects, possess some interest for many of your readers:

> UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, July 1, 1875.—*Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago:* The year 1874-'75, which has just closed, has been one of prosperity and progress in the internal affairs of the University. The catalogue, now before you, shows an attendance of a few more than 200 students in the Department of Arts and Science,—this number being almost equally divided between the collegiate and the preparatory classes. Ten men were yesterday graduated; and the prospects are that all the classes next year will be as large, or larger, than those of the past year. The prescribed courses of study have been pursued, and the Professors have done good and faithful work,—the students, with few exceptions, showing gratifying diligence and improvement.
>
> The College of Law has had a large attendance, and with its present able instructors its rapid growth and rapidly-increasing influence is assured. The University ought not to be tardy in meeting its agreements and obligations with reference to this department, as the College of Law cannot fail to become, within a few years, wholly self-sustaining.
>
> The connection of Rush Medical College with this University, as its Medical Department, is an encouraging event, and promises to lead to happy results. It will extend our influence and increase our numbers,—involving us in no new pecuniary obligations, but calling for offices of mutual good-will and fraternal co-operation.
>
> The Board has authorized the announcement that the Preparatory Course will be extended by the addition of a fourth year to its studies, and that the College Course will be somewhat elevated and broadened. The details of these changes are yet to be matured and arranged. Our curricula will thus be made to conform to those of the best colleges in the country, and our aim should be to make our teaching force, apparatus, library, and other facilities adequate for the contemplated work.
>
> In addition to our need of better salaries for our teachers, and of more teachers for our growing work, we need a polytechnic or scientific school of high grade,—that our schools of liberal arts, of law, and of medicine may be supplemented by an institution for thorough instruction in applied and practical science. This should be secured at the earliest day.
>
> The opening of our classes to young women seems an experiment well worth trying, and ought soon to lead to the establishment of a ladies' college, in fact if not in form, of the highest character. Any particular suggestions I may wish to make will perhaps be better presented in the shape of requests for particular action than as parts of this brief report and statement.
>
> Respectfully yours, LEMUEL MOSS, President.

The addition of a fourth year to the Preparatory Course was intended to provide for the introduction of the elements of the physical sciences and of the French and German languages. The broadening and elevation of the College Course was designed to include specially the critical study of the English language and the further study of history. The whole aim has been to increase rather than diminish the so-called practical and scientific studies. Respectfully,

LEMUEL MOSS.

PHILADELPHIA ON DR. MOSS.

Just before going to press yesterday, the *Standard* received the following telegram from Philadelphia:

> PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1875.—The Philadelphia Baptist ministers unanimously resolve that we hereby express our high estimate of the ability and fidelity exhibited by our honored brother, Dr. Moss, in the various positions of trust which he has held, and our hearty disapproval of the action by which he has been summarily and, as it seems to us, unjustly deposed from the Presidency of the University of Chicago.
>
> W. RANDOLPH, President.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
SOMERSET, Western.....Tuesday, July 6.
ARRAGON, Symons.....Thursday, July 22.
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30.
Excursion tickets, $1.20. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, July 15, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received until the 27th inst., for furnishing the city of Chicago with coal as follows:

1,500 tons (more or less) selected lump Erie Coal, or other Soft Coal of the same quality, free from dirt or screening, for Fire Department.

150 tons (more or less) hard (nut) Coal, for Fire Department.

100 tons (more or less) hard (small egg) Coal.

50 tons (more or less) hard (range) Coal.

Above Coal for Fire Department to be hauled by city, remainder to be delivered as required. Right reserved to reject any and all bids.

S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE COLUMBUS & TOLEDO R. R. Co.,
COLUMBUS, O., July 15, 1875.

Bids for the construction of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad will be received at the office of the Company, in the city of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, until noon, on the 3d day of August next.

Bids may be made for constructing one or more sections, or the whole road, and may include all materials necessary to complete the whole line ready for equipment.

The necessary maps, profiles, and estimates for the work can be found at the office of the Chief Engineer, Phil D. Fisher, where all required information will be given.

The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids offered.

M. M. GREENE,
President C. & T. R. R. Co.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Island Ledge House, Wells Beach, Me.

W. A. WORCESTER & CO., Proprietors.

This House is considered the best on the sea-coast of New England, where there is surf and river bathing, with excellent facilities for sailing, fishing, gunning, and all out-door amusements. Good music for dancing and parties at service of patrons, and everything that can be mentioned in a house adapted for pleasure and recreation. Splendid drives on the shore and in the woods. Prices moderate. The best the market can afford for the table, and for the comfort and happiness of the guests. Boston & Maine R. R. runs four trains per day from Boston to this beautiful resort.

MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM,

For Pulmonary Diseases.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

This institution for the cure and treatment of persons suffering from Lung Diseases, is now open and will remain so throughout the entire year. Asheville, 2,250 feet above the level of the sea, has for a long time been visited by such patients, and the climate is well known to exert a beneficial influence on consumptives.

For particulars address
W. GLEITZMAN, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Lakeside House,

MADISON, WIS.

This favorite summer retreat is now open for guests Situated on Lake Monona, directly opposite Madison, only six hours' ride from Chicago. Charges moderate. For particulars address

W. F. ROOS, Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

DENVER, COLORADO.

The finest and largest Hotel in the West, and affording a magnificent view of the Rocky Mountain Range.
MARLOW & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and land-grants conveyed in the Mortgage or Deed of Trust in the Bill of Complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said Road.

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875,

(unless such sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given them in said decree). These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land-grants shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land-grants to be disposed of may be found and inspected at the offices of the Land Agents of the Company in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by conversion of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the Court, before the date of the sales advertised hereby.

The terms of the sales are as follows, that is to say:

The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned as Master Commissioners at the time of the sale the sum of five (5) per cent in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter, or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the Court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however, that in the payment of such balance, First Mortgage Bonds, which have been sanctioned by the Court, may be taken as cash; each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land-grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Protracted Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

A Motion to Reinstate Dr. Moss Defeated.

Why the Ice-Cream Was Stolen.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago University met yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It was quite generally known that the question of Dr. Moss' removal would be brought up, and that a determined fight would be made by his friends to effect a reconsideration of the action of the last meeting. The session yesterday, therefore, possessed unusual interest, and its result was looked forward to with much anxiety. A large number of the students of the College who stand by the late President loitered around the corridors of the hotel to await the announcements that might be expected at the close of the deliberations.

The meeting took place in a private parlor behind closed doors, and the reporters, though a great deal of time was wasted in an attempt to do so, are unable to give the debate, which was no doubt interesting and full of rare revelations, and also excited, as the room was not so close as to prevent the confusion of voices from reach the corridors outside. As a matter of unusual interest was to be brought up, there was an exceptionally full attendance.

THE FOLLOWING WERE PRESENT:

Messrs. Boone, Burt, Hinckley, Burroughs, Blake, Carter, Doolittle, Pollard, Wilson, Barrett, Gassette, Hull, Jones, Hoyne, Hotz, Cheney, Harris, Crawford, Thompson, Scammon, J. A. Smith, Secretary, Bonfield, Hatch, Bacon, Walker, Coolbaugh, Dr. L. H. Smith, Burroughs, W. G. Smith. Mr. Scammon presided. A little routine business was first disposed of.

The resignation of Mr. Shannon as member of the Board was presented and accepted.

A communication was read from the Rev. S. W. Duncan, D. D., of Cincinnati, acknowledging the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the last commencement of the University.

Judge Doolittle then introduced

THE IMPORTANT BUSINESS

expected by moving to take up the motion to reconsider the vote by which Dr. Moss had been removed, which was laid upon the table at the last meeting. The motion was debated at considerable length, and was objected to as unparliamentary. It was finally lost.

Judge Doolittle then moved to rescind the action of the last meeting, or, in effect, to reinstate Dr. Moss. As this manner of reaching the business did not present any technical objections, the motion was discussed purely upon its merits. It provoked a long and very excited debate, which was kept up with no abatement until nearly 10 o'clock in the evening. Speeches were made in behalf of what may be termed the Burroughs interest by Hoyne, Boone, and Coolbaugh, and for Prof. Moss by Cheney, Doolittle, Dr. Smith, Dr. Griffiths, and others. After much confusion had prevailed for several hours the question was at last

PUT AND LOST

by a vote of 17 to 13.

Prof. Moss' removal may now be looked upon as accomplished. The parties who voted against his reinstatement yesterday are said to have been actuated by no ill-feelings toward him, but to have done so from a belief that Burroughs and Moss could not live together. As Mr. Burroughs' services in the financial department of the University appear to be of more value than Prof. Moss' in the intellectual, the latter is compelled to step down and out. The result was received with much dissatisfaction among the students who waited to hear it.

Prof. Moss, it is said, will soon leave for the East.

After this business had been disposed of, Mr. Bonfield presented the following:

Resolved, That the literary department of the University of Chicago be hereafter designated as the Douglas College of the University of Chicago.

Adopted.

The following were made a committee to prepare and publish a statement giving reasons for the action of the Board: Gassette, Coolbaugh, Boone, Hoyne, and Hull.

The meeting then adjourned indefinitely.

In conversation last evening, Dr. Burroughs said that he considered the action taken as

THE END OF THE MATTER

for the present, and he had no expectation of a renewal of hostilities on the same subject. He was satisfied, he said, with his position as Chancellor, but he did not desire to add to it the duties of active head of the College. Both he did not think could be expected of one man, and he was not prepared to assume the double office. The inference to be drawn from the conversation was that there will be a selection soon made of President, who shall be in accord with a majority of the Board of Trustees and with the Chancellor. No hint was dropped as to who the new man was likely to be, and it is more than probable that the matter has not been so far considered as to reach a comparison of names.

WHY THEY STOLE THE CREAM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 27.—We saw in yesterday's TRIBUNE an article signed "A Student." The writer misrepresents the opinions of a large part of the students. Dr. Moss is very unpopular for various reasons, which would not be understood without a long story. We will give a few of the simplest. On occasions of public exhibition he has not shown due respect to the audience or students by rising when he announced the speaker's name and subject. He had very little regard for the opinions of the Faculty or students, although some of the Faculty are far superior to him in their knowledge of the students of this University and their customs. He refused to invite undergraduates to the levee because, as he said, he would have to foot the bills for refreshments. In fact, he could sit and rattle off words and talk learnedly by the hour, but as a gentleman and a prex he is a failure. He evidently came West expecting to lead the wild rangers through the mysterious labyrinth of Hamiltonian metaphysics and little subjects like that. "A Student" (?) writes that the trouble on the night of the levee was simply the overflowing of the students' joy at the end of the school-year. We are not schoolboys, but young men who are supposed to have a little common sense, and we would not undertake anything of that kind thoughtlessly. We stole the ice-cream, and made all the noise we could, because we were thoroughly disgusted with Moss. Although we have both been here five years (three years in the Preparatory course), we have never seen such utter disregard for discipline among the students, nor so many leave the school during the year or intending to go elsewhere next year.

TWO ICE-CREAMS.

THE STANDARD.

To-day's *Standard* will contain the following editorial on the subject of the University:

The action of the Trustees of this institution, at their last meeting, has called forth an indignant and almost unanimous protest on the part of the general public and the denominational press. We have met, personally, no man during this week of anxiety and agitation who has not declared the act alike unjust and suicidal; while the utterance of the press, both denominational and secular, with the exception of occasional communications to the latter from interested parties, is to the effect that the course of the Board is wholly without justification.

A serious objection to the measure, apart from the personal injustice involved in it, is that it is reactionary. There has been a call throughout the country for changes in the University administration that should relieve it of chronic embarrassments growing out of long-standing differences, and set it in a course of progress such as its friends have hoped to see and have a right to expect. The inauguration of the new President was an important measure to that end. It was one of those incidents in the history of a great institution which create an era, a change from old to new, the instauration of a fresh and more hopeful career. Such as this occurs, perhaps, in the history of every institution. The laying of foundations is a different thing, in many respects, from the rearing of the structure. The conditions of the two forms of work are essentially unlike, and it is no disparagement to any man that when he has accomplished the one it is found best and wisest to commit the other to some one who comes to it fresh, and with resources unimpaired. It is not too much to say that the time had fully come when this change was called for in the University of Chicago. The change was accordingly made; to go back upon it now, in the hope that the tide of things can be made to flow otherwise than as nature and Providence ordain, is simple fatuity.

Those men who are intrusted with the affairs of the University ought to feel that their charge is a peculiarly momentous one. Such personal elements as enter into the questions with which they have to deal, important as they may be, are after all not the chief ones. These gentlemen are expected to administer the affairs of the University so as to promote in the most efficient way the design of its institution. To this everything else is subordinate. To swerve from this aim, in any interest whatever, is infidelity to a most sacred trust. What we here urge gains additional importance in the present case, from the fact that the University of Chicago is an educational interest of the very first class, while to imperil its prosperity by want of judgment or want of fidelity is for that reason all the more a wrong. The interest felt in it, not only here in Chicago, but in every part of the country, while illustrated by the energetic comments of the denominational press during years past in all directions upon the management of the University, is itself illustrative of the point we make. The institution belongs to the country. The denominational stake involved in its fortunes is one shared by the Baptists of the East and of the South no less than by those of the West. Each Baptist member of the Board acts, not for some personal or church circle, not simply under such obligations as his personal relations to this or that individual may impose, but as the representative of the whole body of his American brethren. What he does or counsel, therefore, must be done or said, solemnly upon his conscience, as one responsible in a very peculiar sense for every word and every act. The changes inaugurated a year ago were, so far at least as the Presidency is concerned, changes demanded by the united voice of the denomination, no less than by the verdict of public opinion in Chicago and the West. What the Board have to do is to move on in that same direction of progress. Reactionary measures mean alienation of confidence, withdrawal of support, and ruin and disgrace in the end.

We give this as our view of the attitude in which the general question now stands. Details of recent history in the matter, beyond what have already been furnished, we prefer for the present to withhold. Should it become necessary these can be given, and they will be found to justify every utterance upon this painful matter so far made in these columns.

hicago Dai

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

ıtense rather than wild. Even this was in ırge measure allayed, and the street went home ı comparative mental quiet, after the publica-ion of a card from the firm.

Various rumors were soon put in circulation egarding the cause of the failure, some assign-ng

HEAVY SPECULATIONS IN COTTON AND GRAIN

as the cause, while others attributed it largely to speculations in unprofitable Southern securities. The firm has long been acting as New York fiscal ıgent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. More ıhan a year ago it was stated that the firm was ıeavily involved on account of its transactions with this road, which, however, it was sup-

side of $6.000.000. and it is admitted that their assets fall in value far below this amount. The losses which have weakened the house are not entirely of re-cent making, but cover several years, the heav-iest, it is understood, having been in cotton, and, next, in securities, which now have a doubtful value.

"It is due to William Butler Duncan to say that had he had the disposition to take the chances, the credit of his house was sufficiently good to have enabled him to get the means necessary to have bridged over his bills on London, sold yes-terday. As a man of honor, however, he took an honorable course, and stopped while he had something to divide. Refusing new business, he endeavored to get new capital enough to pay every demand which could possibly be made on him, but failing in that he wisely concluded to suspend."

A CARD.

The *Post* will also publish the following state-nent to the creditors of the firm, prepared by Mr. Duncan and read at the Stock Exchange:

NEW YORK, July 27.—A careful examination of our ousiness affairs shows us, most unexpectedly, that hrough losses and misfortunes our available assets ıre so reduced that we are compelled to go into liqui-lation. We reach this conclusion with the deepest regret, but the fact that up to the latest moment our nost unexampled credit having remained unimpaired vould have compelled us, if we continued business, to ıazard new obligations and incur new confidences, vhich we were unwilling to assume. For the protec-ion of all our creditors, without distinction or pref-rence, we have this day made a general assignment o the Hon. William D. Shipman, of this city, whose ıddress for all matters connected with our affairs will e at our late banking house, No. 11 Nassau street.

(Signed) DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

SOME OF THE CAUSES.

It is thought that the recent heavy failures in he Manchester (Eng.) cotton trade have some-hing to do with the immediate embarrassment ıf the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. They ıave been by far the heaviest buyers of cotton ı the American market for several years, most-y, it was understood, for Manchester. The be-ief was that orders were generally executed on London banks' or bankers' credit; but if it turns ut that they trusted to any extent to direct redits of such concerns as Messrs. Collie, in Manchester, it will be a misfortune which no ordinary prudence could guard against, seeing hat these houses had the confidence of London o the extent of untold millions sterling. There s a belief that most of the bills now running are ınder strong acceptance on the other side; say, by Messrs. Baring and the Union Bank of Lon-lon. The outstanding travelers' credits of Dun-an, Sherman & Co. are on a different footing, nd may cause serious inconvenience to some f our people now abroad. It is understood hat a full statement of the affairs of the house s in preparation.

Mr. Duncan returned from Europe about two reeks ago, and has since been making a careful xamination of the assets, and finds that they re largely inadequate. He resolved to endeavor o get a new cash capital, and, having failed to o so, determined that it was best to suspend nd make a general assignment for the benefit f all his creditors, the assignee being United tates Judge William Shipman.

The house was founded in 1850 by Alexander Duncan, Watts Sherman, and W. Butler Duncan, he latter the head of the present house. The resent firm has been in operation about ten ears. Great sympathy is expressed for the ırm, and particularly for W. B. Duncan & Co.

THE EFFECT EESEWHERE.

CHICAGO.

For several hours yesterday afternoon after he receipt of the news of the failure, the ex-itement in city official circles was very percep-ible. Almost every one knew that for the past ifteen years the corporation has had more or ess monetary transactions with the unfortunate ırm, and for awhile no one outside of the Comp-roller's office knew whether the city had lost nything or not. Late in the day t was learned from Comptroller Haves that the city had absolutely lost ıothing by the failure. During the admin-stration of Comptroller Hayes most of the city ıusiness has been done through Messrs. Dun-an, Sherman & Co. and the American Exchange Bank. The business of attending to the muni-ipal and water bonds has devolved almost sole-y upon Duncan, Sherman & Co. On the 1st of ast July the Comptroller advanced them $100,000 to pay out in redemption of municipal per cent bonds due at that time. Within the ast week another check for "no large mount," as the Comptroller put it, was ent on, and he understands that they mmediately placed it to the credit of the City f Chicago in the Bank of Commerce. These, it s claimed, are all the recent transactions with hat firm, and the only loss that the city could ustain would be, perhaps, some little balances hich had yet remained uncalled for by the olders of the coupons. It is fair to presume hat the balance thus left over was exceedingly mall, if any at all. Twenty-six days had apsed since they became due, and it is alto-ether improbable that the holders of any unicipal bonds would delay the presentation of heir coupons for that length of time.

The information concerning the check recent-sent the firm is as yet very uncertain, and hat disposition was made of the check cannot ctually be ascertained until to-day. Conceding hat it was placed to the city's credit in the Bank f Commerce, as is reported, the city has lost othing by the transaction, for they owe the city othing. The firm has been held in high esteem y the Comptroller, and had the opportunity resented itself he would have had no hesitation n placing any amount at their disposal. He onsiders their integrity above reproach, and elieves that their difficulties will be only tem-orary. In the meantime any city business to e transacted in New York will be done through he American Exchange Bank.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The reported failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, occa-ioned but slight comment in banking circles ere to-day, as the firm had no intimate rela-ions as debtors with St. Louis banks, besides, t is alleged that there is plenty of money in the eading New York banks to withstand any tem-orary inconveniences caused by the failure. All our bankers here agree that there s no cause for alarm, as the banks f the country were never stronger han now, owing to their sagacious conserva-ism since the close of the panic of 1873. The nly effect of the failure can be in this section o strengthen the cautious feeling exhibited by anks in passing judgment upon paper offered or discount, though the New York failure will ave no direct effect upon bankers here.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 27.—State street has not wit-essed since the War such a degree of excitement s prevailed there this forenoon upon the an-ouncement of the suspension of Duncan, Sher-an & Co., of New York.

The gold market opened at 12⅜, and when the ews was received gold was selling at 113¼. Within fifteen minutes quotations bounded to 16⅝, and afterward receded to 113½. The ffect was to entirely demoralize the market. The highest transaction reported was 115½. The stock market was also affected, and stocks eclined from 3 to 5 per cent, followed by a light rally.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—As far as can at resent be ascertained the failure of Duncan, herman & Co. produces no marked effect here, xcept in a slight depression mainly confined to ining stocks.

LOUISIANA.

A Negro Insurrection Feared.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—A New Orleans (La.) ispatch says that a riot is apprehended at East eliciana, where the negroes have assumed the ffensive, and are collecting and arming through ıe parish for the supposed purpose of captur-ıg the town of Clarion. Great excitement pre-ails throughout the parish. A number of hites, armed, are congregated to patrol the own. A bad feeling has existed between the ces of that parish for some months.

DUST TO DUST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 27.—The remains of H. A. ardner, Chief Engineer of the Michigan entral Railroad, arrived here on the Denver xpress of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at 1:35 . m. to-day. The funeral services were held at ıe Central Presbyterian Church. The Rev. A. . Dean, assisted by the Rev. Joseph P. hillips, administered the funeral rites. A rge delegation of friends and relatives ac-ompanied the remains from Chicago. The asket was deposited in the family lot at Oak-ood. A heavy rain prevailed all the afternoon, hich prevented the attendance of large num-ers in Joliet.

THE RESTORATION.

Meaning the Return of Dr. Burroughs to the Control of the University.

The Alumni Regard It with Disfavor and Ask the Trustees to Reconsider.

Result of Their Meeting Held Yesterday to Consider the Matter.

Dr. Smith Rises to Reply to Dr. Boone's Letter.

And Gives the Other Side of the Story.

A MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

A special meeting of the Alumni association of the University of Chicago was held yesterday, at No. 61 Washington street, to consider the recent action in deposing Dr. Moss from the presidency. The meeting was a large one, representing nearly all the classes that have graduated from the college.

Mr. F. A. Smith, '66, presented

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS

and moved their adoption:

Whereas, The Alumni association of the University of Chicago have heard with the deepest sorrow and regret of the action of the board of trustees of the university summarily deposing Dr. Moss from the office of president of the university; and

Whereas, We believe that by that action not only flagrant injustice has been done to Dr. Moss, but if persisted in will prove disastrous to the future prosperity of the university, if not fatal to its very existence; and

Whereas, The members of this association feel a deep interest in our alma mater and its prosperity on account of the peculiarly intimate relations which we hold to it, and for the further reason that many of us have contributed to the alumni endowment fund, and have thus become interested in the university in a financial way; and

Whereas, While this association has heretofore carefully refrained from taking any action touching the deplorable disagreement of so long standing relative to the management of the university, we believe that in view of all the circumstances it is now proper for us, as an association, and it is our duty, to respectfully express to the board of trustees the views and wishes of the association at this grave juncture of the affairs of the university; it is therefore

Resolved, At a special meeting called to consider these matters, that while we entertain the highest respect for Dr. Burroughs, and fully recognize the great service he has rendered the university in the past, Dr. Moss should be reinstated in the office of president, and retained in that position if he can be induced to remain, for the following reasons among many others:

1. It is the only way by which the act of injustice to him can be wiped out and a great wrong corrected.

2. It is the only way by which the confidence of the public in the institution can be restored.

3. The alumni endowment movement which was started during the past year as an expression of the confidence and spirit of co-operation which the entrance of Dr. Moss upon the presidency of the university inspired in this association, as our records show, and having for its object material aid to the institution, must prove an utter failure if the late course of action is adhered to.

Resolved, further, That the secretary of this association be, and he is hereby, directed to deliver a copy of these resolutions to the board of trustees of the university with his certificate thereto, before the next meeting of said board.

These resolutions called forth a

LENGTHY AND WARM DEBATE,

in which nearly all participated, it being evident from the first that those present were pretty evenly divided in their views on the question at issue in the board. Not a few warmly espoused the cause of Dr. Moss, and denounced the action of the board in very emphatic language. Others were disposed to take a calmer view of the matter, and while they regretted the action, both because it deposed President Moss and restored Dr. Burroughs to the control of the institution, yet they were inclined to let their action take some milder form than that of open denunciation. Still others espoused the cause of Dr. Burroughs and openly expressed their satisfaction at his restoration to power. Several efforts were made to postpone action on the above resolutions, some arguing as a reason that this was not the proper time for an expression of opinion from the alumni, and others, for the reason that they had not yet fully made up their minds what course they would prefer to take.

After the resolutions had been debated at some length without any prospect of coming to anything like a unanimous agreement in regard to them, the following, proposing that the state should be asked to take charge of the concern, were offered by Mr. Bonfield,

AS A SUBSTITUTE:

Whereas, The charter of the University of Chicago provides that the president and a majority of the board of trustees shall be members of the Baptist denomination; and

Whereas, This provision was made in the belief that the university, under the protection of one denomination, would be exempt from the strife and intrigue which might be the result in case the control of the university was not determined, and not for the purpose of making the university in any sense a sectarian institution; and

Whereas, The Baptist denomination, instead of conducting the university in peace and harmony; has made it a battle-ground for the factions inside that sect, and

Whereas, We believe that the Baptist denomination has proven itself unable to properly administer this trust, and that its internal bickerings, jealousies, and wranglings have done more to injure the university than any other cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the alumni of the University of Chicago, believing in free schools, and unsectarian colleges, respectfully ask the board of trustees to consider the admissibility (if practicable by proper legislative enactment) of transferring the University of Chicago to the state of Illinois, thus making it a state institution, and to this end we pledge them our cordial support.

The resolutions found quite

A NUMBER OF SUPPORTERS

among those whose sympathies were not with the Baptist denomination, but were finally voted down, by a strong majority.

After some further debate another substitute, in the form of a resolution offered by Mr. Wood, of '72, advising that both Dr. Moss and Dr. Burroughs be relieved of any authority in connection with the institution, was offered, but promptly voted down.

The first batch of resolutions were then adopted by a vote of 14 to 6, eight of those present refusing to vote.

The meeting then adjourned.

A REPLY TO DR. BOONE.

[*To the Editor.*]

I am urged by gentlemen in whose judgment I confide, to notice the letter of Dr. Boone, in your issue of this morning. I do this with the more reluctance, as with my experience as editor I can appreciate how annoying to you this unhappy controversy may already have become. Should it please you to favor me with space for as much as I now write, I think I can promise, as far as I am concerned, to spare you in the future.

One word I must be allowed to say, partly in my own behalf, partly in behalf of those in the board of the university with whom I am acting. We are termed "factious," and the number of these factious persons are given as five only. How utterly unjust it is to apply any such epithet to me, no man knows better than Dr. Boone himself. He has before him the history of these troubled years. He knows what I have said, what I have written and done. If my convictions forbid my acting longer with him and those he represents, no man should be more willing than he, even if deploring my error of judgment, to recognize the impossibility of the thing with which he charges me. But whom further does their faction embrace? It embraces those same men whom in a foot-note without sufficient warrant he strikes from the list,—Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Dr. D. B. Cheney.

ARE THESE FACTIOUS MEN?

They are all personal friends and well-wishers of Dr. Burroughs, but neither of them sustains, either by word or vote, the act of the board at the late meeting. Who else are these factious men? Mr. Henry Greenbaum, who introduced in the board meeting of the 8th the resolution to consider which the meeting of the 13th was called, and which was to this effect:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the board that the organization of the university ought to be amended, in so far as to make the office of chancellor an honorary and unsalaried position, relieved from all financial responsibility as connected with the university.

This resolution defines Mr. Greenbaum's position, as did more especially the remarks with which he accompanied it. What other men belong to this faction? Mr. A. B. Meeker, Mr. F. E. Hinckly, Mr. E. N. Blake, Mr. Robert Harris. It is impossible, even for one so highly esteemed and honored as Dr. Boone, and deservedly so, to disparage these men by an epithet. Nor will the people of Chicago believe that gentlemen such as all these whose names I have given can be influenced in their action by any other motive than the desire to discharge with fidelity a sacred and honorable public trust.

AND THIS LAYS BARE

what is, after all, the real gist of the whole question. The severe but just language with which Dr. Cheney characterized the preamble and resolutions adopted on the 13th, and the discussion in which they were supported, well apply. I am sorry to say, to this letter of Dr. Boone. Throughout the letter, as throughout that discussion and the document on which it was based, scarcely one word of allusion appears to the university, considered as an institution of learning, representing the great interest of higher education. It is nowhere implied that any other point is at issue save the one personal to Dr. Burroughs.

THE CONSIDERATE PUBLIC

will remember, if Dr. Boone does not, that the members of the board are put in their place, not to fight either against or for Dr. Burroughs; not to protect nor to kill one man or another; they are to plan and act in their very best wisdom for the university,—in a way to be just, no doubt, to all men, but with no personal questions whatever made the central and all-controling considerations in their policy. If these gentlemen, then, whom Dr. Boone characterizes as factious, believe that the interests of the university call for the retirement of one man or another from its administration, are they not bound in fidelity to their trust to say so?

Now, Mr. Editor, as one conservant with this unhappy history from its beginning, I must bear my testimony before all men, and shall plainly state facts upon which the public may form an unbiased opinion. In a recent letter I gave the circumstances under which Dr. Burroughs retired from the presidency. When it was known that this was in contemplatation, an influential member of the board brought forward the proposal that, in view of the scope given the university in its plan and the large amount of work in the creating and organizing of new departments made needful thereby, it might be judicious to create an office especially charged with this service, including the general finance of the university. In this it was contemplated that the two offices of

PRESIDENT AND CHANCELLOR

should be co-ordinate, each with its wholly distinct sphere, and so operating as that neither should trench upon the other. As thus sketched out, the plan was brought before the board in a carefully prepared report, in which the point was emphatically pressed that the presidency of the university must remain all that the presidency of any university is, with all its prerogatives and responsibilities unchanged.

Gentlemen experienced in educational matters were consulted, both in the east and in the west, and their favorable judgment encouraged the board to proceed with the measure. Dr. Burroughs also acceded to the arrangement. After some difficulty, the necessary legislative action was secured, and the office was created. In the meantime, Dr. Burroughs had indicated in private conversations and in a formal paper laid before the executive committee, that his own views as to what this office should be did not coincide with those of the board. He gave as his conception of the office that it should be the real headship of the university, and the presidency simply the headship of a single department—the collegiate. His views in this regard did not find a single supporter, the scheme being rejected unanimously. In that connection he expressed a desire that another person than himself should be made chancellor; in fact, declined the office. A committee of the board, composed of Messrs. Doolittle, Scammon, McCagg, Harris, and J. A. Smith, reported that this declinature ought to be accepted, and Dr. Burroughs allowed to retire. This was opposed, and as the result of all Dr. Burroughs was finally elected chancellor and Dr. Moss president.

YOUR READERS WILL JUDGE

how far there are here indications of a compromise or compact, on the part of those who acted in the matter. What was said in this committee by which the names of Drs. Moss and Burroughs were reported to the board for their respective offices, I cannot say. In the board, I know there was no talk of compromise. Dr. Moss was elected to the presidency because he was wanted for that place; Dr. Burroughs to the chancellorship for like reasons. I do not think that one of all those who acted in the matter supposed that he was bound by any compact, express or implied, so as to fetter his action in anything that involved the real interests of the university; but that the arrangement was entered into as what was hen believing to be upon the whole the best. The president and chancellor, in accepting their respective offices, accompanied their remarks with expressions of mutual good will, some of which Dr. Boone has quoted.

BUT IF THESE PROCEEDINGS

shall be thought to indicate some principles of compromise or compact as involved,—and of that the public must judge,—by whom, if by anyone, has this compact been broken? Last winter Dr. Burroughs, prompted by dissatisfaction with a certain measure adopted by the board, resigned. To the committee appointed to confer with him upon the subject, he expressed the lack of heart and hope which he felt in his work, his sense of the inharmonious elements in the midst of which that work must be done, the claims of his own private affairs—in short, a view of his own circumstances and feelings which, connected with other considerations, seemed to satisfy those who heard him that the position was an uncongenial one to him; and virtually an impracticable one. The report first rendered by the committee recommended that the resignation be accepted. This was subsequently changed to a report that the resignation had been withdrawn. This change was made in deference of the judgment of the treasurer, who felt that the chancellor could not yet be spared. The agitation of this question after the chancellor's continuance in office dates from that point of time, and from those occurrences.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD

held on the 1st inst., the chancellor, in a brief address to the board, expressed the desire to be relieved of some portions of his duties. My recollection is that he wished to devote himself wholly to the raising of the funded debt, and wished that some competent man should be put into the field, charged with the more general financial interests of the university. In that connection he said to the board that he would like some action to be taken upon the matter, as being important and pressing. If the board thought best, he said, he was willing to retire altogether; but he desired that in some way he might be relieved.

Now, if that last remark of the chancellor was sincere, it made the question of his continuance in office manifestly a legitimate one. If it was insincere, that question was still legitimate. At a meeting of the executive committee—a regular monthly one—held soon after the board meeting of the 1st, a proposal was made for a committee to take into consideration this whole subject suggested by the chancellor.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS SUBJECT

was the more felt, as their present year is, educationally, the year of hope for the denomination of Christians chiefly represented in the university, and deep anxiety is felt that the university should share in its fruits in proportion to its own needs and claims, both of which are at least equal to most of our other institutions. It was known besides that a widespread distrust pervaded the denomination, while it was seriously doubtful whether anything like a general rally in behalf of the institution could be made, with the organization as it now stands. Members of the board, tried friends of Dr. Burroughs, as he and others ought to admit, had come honestly to the conclusion that on every account—for his own sake, for the sake of the university, for the sake of all interests involved,—he ought to retire; with every expression of honor and respect on the part of the board and all interested in the university, but still to leave a position where his motives were misconstrued, his work embarrassed, his good name imperilled, and he himself a hinderance where he so earnestly wished to be a help.

IN THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

appointed by the executive committee, these things were all considered. A paper was drawn by myself in the form of a report to the board, expressing these views, and closing with resolutions designed to give them effect. The committee did not adopt my paper, but instead presented to the board a report written by Judge Doolittle, chairman of the committee, the design of which was to urge upon the chancellor the importance of an efficient organization of his department, and the vigorous prosecution of its work in the year to come; quoting from the records those clauses in the act creating the office of chancellor, in which that officer is empowered to nominate agents, and with the concurrence of the executive committee, appoint them. There was no intention of bringing up the question of retiring the chancellor. The committee came before the board with Judge Doolittle's report, and with no other.

In the decisions that followed, inquiry was made as to points which ought to have been before the board in a report from the chancellor. Dissatisfaction was expressed, and the interchange of remarks finally ended in a motion to abolish the office of chancellor, modified, subsequently, into the resolution by Mr. Greenebaum, quoted above.

Then, again, Mr. Editor, I submit the question involved to the judgment of your readers. I have no fear that any discerning and candid person will claim to find here the traces of a conspiracy of any sort, or breach of compact. Even if the subject had come before the board in the form given it in the report drawn by myself, it would have been simply as a question for the dispassionate consideration of the board.

MY OWN ACTION

in the case would have been prompted, partly by my own convictions, partly by the urgent pressure under which I have been for a long time, in quarters—let me say emphatically—friendly to Dr. Burroughs personally, and on the part of influential men in the denomination to which I belong whose judgment and motives I am bound to respect. If, after fair consideration, the board had decided that the retirement of the chancellor is undesirable, I should have acquiesced. So, I am persuaded, would others as well, and we should have worked with and for the chancellor, just as with and for the president. But the question itself was a perfectly legitimate one.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am sorry to be under the necessity of giving it as my conviction that the action of the board on the 8th was seized upon as a protest by the authors of the resolution vacating the presidency; that it was an opportunity for which they had been watching, and which they now eagerly grasped, I am sorry to be obliged to bear my testimony, distinctly, that so far as any breach of compact exists, it is by the

AUTHORS OF THAT RESOLUTION.

Mr. Greenebaum is not a man to be characterized as a covenant-breaker; yet the resolution which was the proper business of the meeting of the 12th was drawn by him. Those who sympathized with him in his views desired only that the question should have a fair hearing by the board. They made no effort to rally voters. There was in their proceedings nothing clandestine, and nothing in the nature of that violence done to interests involved, when men are brought in committed to vote in a particular way; not to hear arguments and act upon evidence and reason, but simply to vote.

Nor can I allow Dr. Boone to leave the impression upon the minds of your readers that no special efforts were used by himself and others to the end just indicated. I know of two instances in which members of the board were written to by Dr. Boone and telegraphed to by Dr. Burroughs. I know of at least one instance where a member of the board was embarrassed in his action by his committal to vote a certain way before coming into the board at all. These, Mr. Editor, are the signs which accompany conspiracy; they are indicative of a purpose to frustrate the reasons to be urged in behalf of vital measures, and, right or wrong, carry a purpose by dint of mere numbers.

ONE IMPORTANT MATTER

of fact, as to the meeting of the 8th, the preamble to the resolution vacating the presidency, states what is not correct, that members present at the annual meeting had dispersed and only a small number were in attendance. Dr. Boone speaks also of having himself left the meeting, and implies that several left with him. The composition of the meeting was almost perfectly identical with that of the annual meetings. Dr. Boone had indeed retired, but Mr. Thompson had come in. Dr. Cheney had also retired, but what his views are, his votes on the 13th sufficiently show. There were fifteen members still present, fully an average attendance. I repeat, Mr. Editor, what was over and over said in the discussion on the 13th, that no person had dreamed of a "trap" or a conspiracy. The subject in its final form came up accidentally, as such questions will sometimes do, in the course of a heated discussion. And if Dr. Boone means to imply that upon his going out certain men found courage to do what they would have shrunk from doing in his presence, I can assure him that he is wholly mistaken.

I AM TRULY SORRY

to take so much of your space, but I cannot close without referring to the declaration of Dr. Boone that the public will find that the trustees of this university mean to be its governors. I beg to differ from him wholly as to what is the proper province of a board of trustees. They are not governors, but trustees; two very different functions. I must say, further, that no board of trustees can have a right to override the judgment, or disregard the demands of those whom they represent in the office they hold. What that judgment is, and what those demands, in the present case, is indicated in the article of *The Examiner and Chronicle* to which Dr. Boone replies,

Respectfully, J. A. SMITH.

Chicago, July 25.

THE CROOKED CREW.

[*Special Telegram.*]

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—The following distillers and rectifiers gave bonds to-day for their appearance at the October term of the United States circuit court: Chas. Grau, in the sum of $6,000; Philip Weimer, $3,000 in addition to $3,500 given Saturday. The following storekeepers also gave bonds: Chas. H. May, in the sum of $5,000; David H. Griffiths, $5,000. To-morrow, Henry P. Ellis and H. A. Valentine, storekeepers, will give bail, the former in the sum of $6,500 and the latter $5,000.

United States Marshal Hamilton and his deputies to-day arrested the remaining distillers and rectifiers who were indicted at Oshkosh, and they are expected to give bail to-morrow. Among those arrested to-day was Jacob Nunnemacher.

No new developments have transpired in the case of Collector Bean and his deputy, F. W. Payne.

$1 25; 40 cases (16 qts) black raspberries at $2 75, 12 cases at $2 85, 25 cases (24 pts) Philadelphia red at $1 50, 45 cases (16 qts) at $1 75, 3 cases at $1 90, 169 cases at $2, 5 cases Clarke's at $3, 14 cases at $2 50@2 75, 10 cases at $2 50, 5 cases (24 pts) at $2 50.

SEEDS—Choice timothy sold to a fair extent yesterday at $1 65@1 70. Other seeds were merely nominal at $7 40@7 50 for prime medium clover; $1 50 for flax; 75@90c for hungarian, and 75@90c for buckwheat.

LATER.

No 2 spring wheat was in moderate request yesterday afternoon, prices ruling a shade easier, and closing at $1 16⅜ for seller August, and $1 15½ for seller September. Seller the year was offered at $1 12.

No 2 corn was quiet and steady, seller August closing at 70¾c, and seller September at 71½c. Cash sales were made at 71c.

No 2 oats were moderately active, prices closing at 40c for seller August, and 37c for seller September. Seller the year was quotable at 36c.

The schooner Jane Ralston was chartered for 15,000 bu of wheat to Kingston at 6½c.

Mess pork was easier, sales being made of 500 bbls, seller August, at $20 50; 750 bbls, seller September, at $20 70; 750 bbls, same option, at $20 67½; 750 bbls, same option, at $20 65; 250 bbls, same option, at $20 62½; 750 bbls, same option, at $20 60, and 250 bbls, same option, at $20 57½.

Lard was easy at a decline of 5@10c ₱ 100 ths, sales being made of 250 tcs, seller August, at $13 42½; 750 tcs, same option, at $13 40; 500 tcs, seller September, at $13 61½, and 1,000 tcs, same option, at $13 60.

FREIGHTS.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There was a fair freight movement yesterday, the tariff remaining as follows:

Chicago to	Fourth class, ₱ 100 lbs.	Flour, ₱ bbl.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats, in bulk.
Boston	35	70	35.40	45
New York	30	60	30	35
Philadelphia and Baltimore	25	50	25	30
Wilmington, N. C	47	84	...	...
Charleston, S. C	52	1.04	...	...
Cleveland, O	18	26	18	20½
Pittsburgh	25	50	25	30

LAKE FREIGHTS—There was a fair demand for grain vessels on 'Change yesterday, and freight-room was engaged for 136,000 bu of wheat, and 80,000 bu of corn. Corn was taken by steamer for Buffalo at 3½c, but shippers refused to pay over 3c for sail vessels. The charters were: To BUFFALO—Prop Scotia, wheat and corn; prop Newburg, wheat, and prop Vanderbilt, remainder cargo wheat; prop Nebraska, corn, partly on through rate; schr A. M. Peterson, wheat on owner's account. To SARNIA—Barge Guilding Star, corn through. To MONTREAL—Prop Scotia, wheat.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—To Buffalo—Schrs Fleetwing, M. E. Tremble, and Empire State, wheat at 3½c.

BUFFALO, July 26.—Schrs John M. Hutchinson, and Mary E. Perew, coal, Chicago, priqate terms.

TOLEDO, July 26.—Freights dull. For Buffalo—Corn and wheat, 2¼c. Oswego, 5c. Kingston, 4½c, corn.

DETROIT, July 26.—Schr Louis Wells, wheat to Buffalo, 2½c.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 26.—Lake freights are thought to be looking up by the some of the shippers. On Friday $1 37½ was offered on lumber to Ohio ports, an advance on rates lately prevailing, which were $1 25, and in one case $1. A great many craft have left the Saginaw river, and will not be back this year.

SANDUSKY, Mich., July 26.—Schrs Queen City and Golden Rule, coal, Chicago, Twenty-second street, 75c and the Grundy, Milwaukee, 70c.

OSWEGO, July 26.—To Chicago—Schrs I. G. Jenkins, Hartford, Guiding Star, coal at $1 50. Cortez (from Charlotte), coal at $1 50.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Coal docks crowded with vessels loading coal for upper lake ports; no engagements on Saturday.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—There was a fairly active demand yesterday on local account at $2 32@2 34 for 94 ₱ cent. proof.

BAGGING—Articles under this head were in good local and shipping demand yesterday. Prices were steady, and we again quote:

Stark A seamless cotton	31
Montaup seamless cotton	30
Lewiston seamless cotton	30
American seamless cotton	28½
Amoskeag seamless cotton	28½
Otter Creek seamless cotton	29
Burlap bags	14½@16
Gunnies, single	15 @16
Gunnies, double	25 @26
Woolsacks	50 @52

COOPERAGE—Prices remain unchanged, the stocks being ample and the demand only moderate. We quote:

Pork bbls	$ 1 10@ 1 15
Lard tierces	1 40@ 1 85
Whisky bbls	1 75@ 1 40
Flour bbls	40@ 55
Pork staves rough	16 00@18 00
Tierce staves rough	20 00@21 00

COAL—The demand was unimproved yesterday, but prices remained steady, as follows:

Lehigh prepared	$ 10 50
Chestnut and range	9 50
Large and small egg	9 00
Blossburg	8 00
Erie	7 00
Hocking Valley	6 50
Brooks	7 50
Walnut Hill	8 00
Illinois	4 50@ 5 00

COFFEE—This market was strong yesterday, and as the demand was fully equal to the supply, prices were steady throughout the list. We quote:

O. G. Java	33 @35
O. G. Java, No. 2	29 @32
Singapore Java	27 @29
Mocha	38 @40
Rio, fancy	23½@24
Rio, choice	23¼@23¾
Rio, fair to good	21½@22½
Rio, common	19½@20½
Costa Rica, fancy to fair	24 @24½
Maracaibo	25 @26

CHEESE—In sympathy with a firmer feeling in the eastern markets, and a moderately active local demand, prices were firm. We quote:

New York factory, new	11@11½
Ohio factory, new	10@10½
Western factory, new	10@10½

FISH—The demand was active yesterday for both lake and salt-water cured, and as the new catch of mackerel is reported light so far this season, prices ruled firm. We quote as follows:

White fish, No. 1, half bbls	$4 85@5 00
White fish, No. 2, half bbls	4 75@4 85
Trout, No. 1, half bbls	3 50@3 75
Labrador herring, ₱ bbl	8 00@8 20
Labrador herring, ₱ half bbl	4 25@4 50
Scaled herring, ₱ box	45
No. 1 herring, ₱ box	40
Codfish, Grand bank	5 25@5 50
George's bank	5 50@5 75
Summer-cured cod	5 50@...
Mackerel, No. 1, new shore, half bbls	8 00@8 25
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay	6 25@6 55
Mackerel, No. 2, half bbls	5 50@5 75
Mackerel, large family, half bbls	4 50@4 75
Mackerel, medium, half bbls	4 50@4 75
Kits, No. 1	1 40@1 50
Kits, family mackerel	95@1 00
California salmon, half bbl	9 00@9 50

FRUITS AND NUTS—Green and dried fruits were in fairly active local and shipping demand yesterday, and prices were steady, there being no overstock. Nuts were slow of sale. We quote:

Oranges, ₱ box	$ 8 00 @8 50
Pineapples, ₱ doz	2 00 @2 50
Lemons, ₱ box	10 00@11 00
Dates, ₱ lb	6 @ 6½
Figs, new, layers, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Raisins in layers, new	2 50 @2 60
Muscatel raisins	3 75 @3 85
Dried blackberries, ₱ lb	9¼@ 9½
Peaches (halves), ₱ lb	8¾@ 9¼
Dried raspberries, ₱ lb	29 @ 30
Pitted cherries, ₱ lb	30 @ 31
Dried Michigan apples, ₱ lb	7½@ 8
Zante currants, ₱ lb	7 @ 7½
Turkish prunes, ₱ lb	8¾@ 9
Almonds, Terragona, ₱ lb	21½@ 22
Filberts, ₱ lb	10
Brazil nuts, ₱ lb	8 @ 10
Wilmington peanuts, ₱ lb	8 @ 8¾
Tennessee peanuts, ₱ lb	7 @ 7½
African peanuts, ₱ lb	6 @ 6½
Texas pecans, ₱ lb	13 @ 14
Grenoble walnuts, ₱ lb	13 @ 14
Naples walnuts, ₱ lb	14 @ 15

A New York exchange has the following article on the California raisin trade: "Supplies of California raisins were received in this city last year, which in style, flavor, and other qualities compared favorably with the Malaga. We were assured that these could be produced on the Pacific coast at as cheap a rate as our merchants could import the foreign, and, if sufficient encouragement was extended to the producers, this year would see the market supplied in part with raisins from California every whit as good as Malaga, and in boxes of honest weight and packing. The subject is receiving much attention by grape-growers, and it is believed that a large quantity will be put upon the market this autumn.

"That the right kind of grapes can be raised in California has long since been demonstrated, as small quantities have been made each season for several years. Last year about 15,000 boxes were produced, and but for an unseasonable rain which occurred during the curing season, destroying in some instances whole crops, the amount would, probably, have reached 50,000 boxes. Should the product prove a large one this year, the grape-growers need have no fears of a lack of demand, as the *Pacific Grocer* truly says 'there never was a more favorable time than the present to place good, honestly-packed California raisins before the trade.' The short-weight abuse, the discussion of which culminated this summer in the determination of dealers here and other large cities to buy and sell Malaga raisins in future by weight, instead of as, heretofore, by the box, gives the California producer just the opportunity he wishes to successfully introduce his raisins into the eastern markets without the necessity of a sacrifice in profit. The only desideratum is honest weight, in attractive and convenient packages. It is not necessary that the Malaga boxes be copied, though they would prove as convenient as any, but let the contents be fully twenty-five pounds."

HAY—The movement was checked yesterday by the meagre offerings, and prices remained firm, as follows:

Timothy, prime, ₱ ton	$19 00@20 00
Timothy, No 1, ₱ ton	18 00@19 00
Timothy, No 2, ₱ ton	16 00@17 50
Timothy, mixed, ₱ ton	15 50@16 00
Prairie, prime, ₱ ton	17 00@17 50
Prairie, No 1, ₱ ton	14 00@15 50
Prairie, No 2, ₱ ton	9 00@13 00
Timothy, on wagon	18 00@20 00
Prairie, on wagon	16 00@17 00

HIDES—Prices were steadier yesterday, the receipts being smaller. The demand showed no improvement, and sales were chiefly made on local account. We quote:

Dry flint	15	Gr'n cu'd heavy	7½@ 7¾
Choice kip	10	Green calf	12½@18
Green city butchers'		Green cu'd, light	7½@ 7¾
Dry calf	17@18	Dry-salted	12½
Long-haired kip	8	Deacon skins	40 @50

Grubby, scored, cut, and otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 ₱ cent. off.

LEATHER—A fair summer demand was reported on local and interior account yesterday, and prices were steady, hemlock leather being quoted as follows:

City Union harness, ₱ lb	34@ 35	Veals, medium, ₱ lb	$1 00@1 20
City harness, ₱ lb	34@ 35	City calf, ₱ lb	1 15@1 30
Country harness, ₱ lb	32@ 34	Country calf, ₱ lb	1 00@1 15
City line, ₱ lb	37@ 38	City upper, ₱ foot	24@ 26
Country line, ₱ lb	36@ 37	Country upper, ₱ foot	20@ 24
Kip, medium, ₱ lb	80@1 00	Collar, ₱ foot	14@ 18
Kip, heavy, ₱ lb	90@1 00	Buffalo slaughter sole, ₱ lb	32@ 36
Veals, heavy, ₱ lb	30@ 33		
Texas sole	30@ 33		

Prices for oak leather range as follows:

Slaughter sole	$ 42@ 45	French calf, 34 to 37 lbs	1 60@ 2 00
Harness, ₱ lb	40@ 43	French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1 15@ 1 60
Upper, ₱ foot	25@ 29	French calf, Jodot	55 00@75 00
Kip, medium	95@1 00	French calf Lemoine ₱ doz	50 00@70 00
Kip, heavy	70@ 90		
Calf, ₱ lb	1 20@1 35		
Rough leather, ₱ lb	60@ 65		
French calf, 22 to 23 lbs	1 75@2 35		

NAILS—The market was quiet, and prices ruled easy at $3 37½ as a basis.

OILS—The movement was fairly active yesterday on both local and shipping account, prices throughout the list remaining steady and unchanged, as follows:

Carbon, 150 test	$ 12 @ 12½
Carbon, 115 test	11½@ 12
Straits	58 @ 60
Extra lard, winter strained	1 07 @1 10
No 1 lard	97 @ 98
No 2 lard	80 @ 82
Elephant's oil	85 @ 90
Turpentine	33 @ 34
Whale oil	78 @ 80
Neatsfoot, pure	1 08 @1 10
Neatsfoot, extra	95 @1 00
Bank oil	53 @ 55
Linseed, raw	62
Linseed, boiled	67
Sperm oil	2 35 @2 40

SUGAR—The demand was again very active for both refined and raw grades. As a result, prices were held firm, with a slight tendency toward a still higher range. We quote:

Cut loaf	11⅞@12⅛
Crushed and powdered	11½@11¾
Granulated	11⅛@11⅜
Standard A	10¾@10⅞
Off A	10½@10⅝
Standard extra C	10⅜@10⅜
C	9⅜@ 9⅞
Yellow	8⅞@ 9⅛
Molasses sugar	7⅞@ 9
Cuba	8⅜@ 8⅞
Porto Rico	9⅜@ 9⅞

SYRUPS—The inquiry was moderately active yesterday, and prices ruled steady. We quote choice drips at $1 10@1 20; fair to choice 60@75c; common to medium 35@50c.

SALT—Stock were fully ample to meet the demand yesterday, and no change occurred in prices. We again quote:

Onondaga fine, ₱ bbl	$1 40
Saginaw fine	1 40
Canada fine	1 40
Ordinary coarse	1 70
XX dairy, without bags	2 70
Dairy, without bags	2 75
Dairy, with bags	3 50
Liverpool Ashton, bags	4 00
New York Ashton, bags	3 50

TINNERS' STOCK—Goods in this line were in moderately active demand yesterday, and prices were comparatively easy at the following range:

Tin plate, 10 x 14 I C	$11 00
Tin plate, 12x12 I C	11 50
Tin plate, 14x20 I C	12 00
Roofing I C 14x20	10 50
Pig tin, large	25
Pig tin, small	26
Bar tin	27

Common sheet iron No 24, 4½c; 25 and 26, 4¾c; 27, 5c. Smooth charcoal-iron, No 24, 7¼c; 25, 6 2; 27, 7½c; 27, 7¾c.

Juniata iron, No 24, 9½c; 25 and 26, 9½c, and 17, 9¾c.

Genuine Russia, Nos 8, 9, and 10, 19c, and 11 and 12, 19c.

Bright wire, 30 per cent. discount in full bdls.

Copper bottoms, 34c.

Imitation Russia, 14@15c.

WOOD—Very little trading was done in this market yesterday, prices remaining as follows:

	At the yards.	Delivered.
Hickory, per cord	$8 00	$9 00
Maple, per cord	6 50	7 50
Beech, per cord	5 50	6 50
Slabs, per cord	4 00	5 00

WOOL—This staple article was in moderate demand yesterday, and prices remained comparatively steady, the stocks being large and still increasing. We again quote:

Washed—Fine, good conditioned	38@41
Washed—Medium, good conditioned	42@43
Washed—Coarse, good conditioned	38@42
Unwashed—Fine, heavy to light	25@28
Unwashed—Medium, heavy to light	30@33
Unwashed—Coarse, heavy to light	28@32
Tub Washed—Prime conditioned	50@53
Washed—Poor to good conditioned	40@48

Dingy, poorly-washed, and stuffed wool 2@10c less. Burry and clotty wool 10@15c less.

The New York *Bulletin* of last Saturday, has the following article on the wool trade of that city for the past week:

"Buyers are still moving slowly and with caution, and the general market lacks indications of a good healthy tone and movement. Manufacturers are in attendance to a fair extent, to be sure, some few buying with a slight show of freedom where an invoice appears cheap, others shopping around to pick up and lay away certain special selections, which being peculiarly adapted to their wants, can be handled with a fair amount of safety. The great majority, however, only simply because they have to, and once securing enough for their own wants, retire until urgent necessity again sends them in. On prices we do not find that any further change of an important character have of late taken place, but the position is unsettled and the existing advantage is mainly in buyers' favor on all fine wools. Carpet stocks continue pretty steady, and as the supply remains within small compass holders have quite an advantage. Some of the trade, however, claim that even of these qualities the supply is only temporarily short, and that both foreign and domestic will be offered in sufficient quantities to meet all wants. Foreign clothing wools still share the dull and depressed tone current on domestic, and to realize owners of the stock would have to name a low and losing rate. As near as we can learn, the interior markets are quiet at the moment, farmers' attention being turned to other interests, and there is nothing to indicate closely the temper on prices. Our stocks here from various sources are gradually augmenting and the assortment improving, but in many cases the supply is under commission orders and limits which prevents its being handled on ruling bids. Fine combing wools have been more plenty of late, and have sold with a show of freedom to meet a demand awaiting this increase of supply. Sales for the week of 50,000 ths Ohio fleeces at 50@52c; 40,000 ths medium X at 49@50c; 5,000 ths No 1 at 50@51½c; 20,000 ths lake at 37c; 10 bales do at 32½c; 16,000 ths southern, unmarked, at 33c; 5,000 ths medium western fleeces, at 46c; 5,000 ths coarse, unwashed, at 51½c; 18,000 ths medium western, 20,000 ths washed fleeces, 7,000 ths medium unwashed state, 15,000 ths washed No 1 fleeces, and 1,000 ths unwashed do on private terms; 25,000 ths unwashed combing, 44½c; 25,000 ths do Ohio at 45c; 65,000 ths Indiana combing, 47c; 73,000 ths combing on private terms; 60 bags extra pulled, 50c; 5,000 ths do, 46c; 48 bags No 1 do, 80c; 5,000 ths lambs' do, 45c; 230 bags lambs' do, 10 bags No 1 do, 28 bags combing do, and 5,000 ths low do on private terms; 12 bales low scoured at 40c; 5,000 ths tub washed, 50c; 8,000 ths Georgia, 37½@39c; 30,000 ths colored, 27½c; 7,000 ths do, 29,000 ths western Texas, 58,000 ths eastern do on private terms; 15,000 ths do, 29½c, slightly burry; 1,500 ths do, 33c; 6 bales do, 33½c; 48,000 ths 29@33c, and 70,000 ths at 30½@34c; 70,000 ths spring California, slightly burry, 23@26c; 40,000 ths do, 32c; 17 bales do, 26c—20 at 25c, 50 at 32½c, 22 at 31c, 20 at 24c, 22 at 26c, 16 at 30c, 64 at 28c, 21 at 28@32c. 36 at 23c, 120 at 28@30c, 30 at 26½c, 60,000 ths at 50@32c—100 bales do on private terms; 12 bales fall California, 20c; 93 bales do; 15,000 ths pulled California on private terms; 2,000 ths scoured Californias at 65c; 8,000 ths California bucks, 16c; 40,000 ths cross-bred Australian at 50c; 15,000 ths fine Australian at 47c; 30,000 ths Mexican at 23c; 10,000 do at 24c; 25,000 ths do, 80 bales Cape, 15 bales do, 5,000 ths do, 37 bales East India and 346 bales Rio Grande on private terms.

LUMBER MARKET.

FREIGHTS—Lumber vessels were in moderate demand yesterday, rates remaining as follows:

Muskegon	$1 25
Grand Haven	1 25
Menomonee	1 50
Manistee	1 50
Ludington	1 37½
Oconto	1 75

CARGOES—The sales docks were well supplied with cargoes yesterday morning, a fleet of over 50 craft having arrived from various lumbering points on Sunday. Buyers were in good attendance, city yard dealers predominating, and a large business was transacted, prices ruling steady at the late advance. Only a small proportion of the receipts consisted of choice strips and boards, and sales of such were made readily at full prices. We quote:

Choice mill-run	$15 00@16 00
Choice boards and strips	13 00@14 00
Medium boards and strips	11 00@12 00
Common boards and strips	9 00@10 00
Good joist and scantling	8 25
Shingles	2 20@2 65
Lath	1 50

Sales by Blanchard, Borland & Co. were as follows: Cargo barge Crippen, from Manistee, 260 m piece stuff at $8 25. Schr Isabella Sands, from Manistee, 235 m piece stuff at $8 25; schr Bertie Calkins, from Manistee, 165 m piece stuff at $8 25; schr Kearsarge, from Ludington, 52 m strips and boards at $10 50; 90 m piece stuff at $8 25; lath at $1 50; schr Andrew Jackson, from Ludington, 195 m piece stuff at $8 25.

Irish, Bullen & Co. made the following sales: Cargo schr Grace Greenwood, from Au Sable, 216 m strips and boards at $13 50; 20 m Norway strips and boards at $9 50; schr Chas. Luling, from Duncan City, 226 m strips and boards at $12; schr R. P. Mason, from Montague, 120 m common inch (largely boards) at $8 75; 40 m common 2 inch at $8; lath at $1 50; barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 206 m strips and boards at $11.

ARRIVALS—Following are the latest arrivals: LITTLE BAY—Schr Cuyahoga, 200 m lumber. PENTWATER—Schr North Star, 140 m lumber; schr Skidmore, 1,000 m shingles. LUDINGTON—Schr Kearsage, 155 m lumber; schr Cecilia, 160 m lumber; schr Burger, 200 m lumber; schr Michelson, 140 m lumber. MANISTEE—Schr Roeder, 120 m lumber; schr Bessie Boolt, 160 m lumber; prop Rietz, 150 m lumber, 100 m lath; schr Clara, 200 m lumber, 500 m shingles; barge Harmony, 300 m lumber, 100 m lath; prop Crippen, 350 m lumber; schr Sea Gem, 1,200 m shingles; schr McVea, 280 m lumber; schr Newland, 160 m lumber; bark Carrier, 190 m lumber; schr Isabella Sands, 240 m lumber; schr Stronach, 72 m lumber, 437 m lath. MUSKEGON—Schr Scoville, 120 m lumber; schr M. Dall, 190 m lumber; barge Wm. Burns, 180 m lumber; schr Petrel, 145 m lumber; schr Frank Crawford, 200 m lumber, 50 m lath; schr C. H. Hackley, 230 m lumber; schr Pilot, 180 m lumber; schr Madison, 85 m lumber; schr P. Hayden, 180 m lumber; schr Myrtle, 180 m lumber; schr J. W. Brown, 160 m lumber; barge Apprentice Boy, 250 m lumber; schr Advance, 185 m lumber; schr Racine, 170 m lumber; schr Westchester, 150 m lumber; schr Peoria, 170 m lumber, 25 m lath. SAUGATUCK—Schr Vermont, 80 m lumber; schr H. D. Moore, 145 m lumber; prop Heath, 80 m lumber; schr O. R. Johnson, 120 m lumber. SOUTH HAVEN—Schr Wm. Smith, 40 m lumber. ST. JOSEPH—Prop Messenger, 50 m lumber. DE PERE—Prop Truesdell, 600 m shingles. GREEN BAY—Schr Flying Cloud, 250 m lumber. WHITE RIVER—Schr El Tempo, 140 m lumber. ALPENA—Schr Lake Forest, 380 m lumber; schr M. Fillmore 223 m lumber, 109 m lath; schr Halsted, 525 m lumber. GRAND HAVEN—Schr R. B. Hubbard, 98 m lumber; schr Presto, 155 m lumber; schr Robert Campbell, 120 m lumber; barge City of Erie, 190 m lumber; schr Monsoon, 130 m lumber. OCONTO—Schr Dousman, 230 m lumber, 25 m lath. WHITE LAKE—Schr R. P. Mason, 150 lumber. BAY CITY—Schr Francis Palms, 523 m lumber. MENOMINEE—Schr Bay State, 230 m lumber; brig Commerce, 300 m lumber; schr J. M. Jones, 250 m lumber; barge E. S. Robinson, 400 m lumber; barge Wenonah, 490 m lumber; barge Tyson, 420 m lumber. TOWAS—Schr Imperial, 300 m lumber; schr E. A. Mayes, 409 m lumber. ST. PAUL'S PIER—Schr Granger, 50 m lumber. AU SABLE—Schr Grace Greenwood, 250 m lumber. STURGEON BAY—Schr America, 260 m lumber.

AT THE YARDS—The yard trade was reasonably active yesterday, common grades being mainly wanted, and prices ruled steady, as follows:

First clear	$45 00@48 00
Second clear, 1 to 2 in	42 00@45 00
Third clear, 1 in	36 00@38 00
Select, 1 in	25 00@28 00
Wagon-box boards, 13 in and upward, select	38 00@40 00
Stock boards, A	34 00@38 00
Stock boards, B	26 00@28 00
Stock boards, C	16 00
Common boards, joist, and scantling, 12 to 16 ft	10 00@11 00
Fencing	10 00@11 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 ft	11 00@15 00
Joist, 22 and 24 ft	14 00@16 00
Flooring, first and second clear	35 00@38 00
Flooring, first common, rough	28 00@30 00
Flooring, first common, dressed	32 00
Flooring, second common, dressed	25 00@27 00
Siding, first and second clear, dressed	19 00@20 00
Siding, common, dressed	18 00
TIMBER—Sawed, 12 to 15 feet	13 00@16 00
Square pickets	12 00@13 00
Flat pickets	10 00
SHINGLES—Sawed A, ₱ 1,000	2 50@ 2 80
LATH	1 75@ 2 00

ON TRACK—Shingles on cars sold at the annexed prices:

A or star	$2 37½@2 50
No 1 sawed	1 25 @1 50

Three dollars ₱ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

A quiet feeling prevailed in this market yesterday, and little interest was taken by shippers in any branch of the market. The receipts of both cattle and hogs were comparatively light, and, as a rule, the market was dull throughout. The receipts were about 2,080 head of cattle, 12,115 head of hogs, and 270 head of sheep.

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS—On and after June 21, and until futher notice, live stock freights to the east will range as follows:

	Per 100 lbs.
To New York	55
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	50
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	30
To Dunkirk	27½
To Cleveland	22
To Toledo and Detroit	18
To Albany	49½

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

Cattle, ₱ car, lbs	20,000
Horses, ₱ car, lbs	29,000
Hogs, double-deck car, ₱ car, lbs	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, ₱ car, lbs	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, ₱ car, lbs	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, ₱ car, lbs	14,000

CATTLE—Owing to the light receipts, and to the fact that the average quality of the stock was poor, but little interest was manifested by shippers in this arm of the market, and with the exception of a few droves of choice bullocks, the supply consisted chiefly of medium to choice lots and corn-fed Texans. Choice steers of 1,400 to 1,600 ths average were taken at $6 50@6 75; fair to good steers, averaging 1,050@1,300 ths at $5 45@6; and light stockers, weighing 750@900 ths, at $3@3 60. Cows and light, fleshy steers were in light supply, and sold at $3 25@5 50, according to the quality of the stock. The inquiry was chiefly by city butchers for Texan and Colorado cows and steers. At the close the market was comparatively steady at the following quotations:

Fancy graded steers	$5 75@7 00

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 22.—A letter "from a gentleman connected with the Faculty" of the University of Chicago "to its Chancellor" appeared in your paper of the 19th inst., to which I beg to offer the following reply. The unsuspecting writer of the letter is one of the numerous knights-errant who have from time to time ridden into the lists only to increase the embarrassments of the struggle by diverting attention from the question in dispute, which is, The Management of the University. As sure as ever this issue was joined, after much maneuvering and skirmishing, some uninitiated public spirit, who had the entire cause of education at heart, would come forward with the utmost gravity, and propose a new method of lighting the University building, or a new style of landscape-gardening for its grounds, or a new Chair to be endowed by its prospective occupant, or a bran-new mode of collecting the money for said endowment. Then it would be found that the President had, not perhaps openly approved, but silently smiled upon the uninitiated public spirit, and by that means secured himself a new ally, and added to the University a new element of complexity and perplexity. Hence the inference that the diverting instrumentality in this instance has been smiled into typographical activity by the Chancellor-President, who expects, as heretofore, to stir a side-issue in his favor.

But to the letter of Dr. Burrough's "subordinate" (as the writer calls himself), which, we are told, "defines a basis of action which, if adopted, would bring a moral and financial support to bear in its favor, which it never can obtain while it remains cursed by its present medieval and fossil course of study." Without stopping to name several rather prosperous seats of learning that are similarly "cursed," I would remark that as, down to within the last year, the University has had no head, whether executive, educational, or financial, except Dr. Burroughs, he must have had something to do with the perpetration and perpetuation of the "curse," and might have had something to do with its removal if he chose. It is singular, therefore, that, if he held this opinion of the curriculum, he did not "rejoice to see the curse removed." But "he has at least the merit of favoring" the "subordinate's" curriculum. Perhaps so, in the genial sense to which we have alluded; or perhaps his "subordinate" can tell us just when and where Dr. Burroughs betrayed any more profound or pronounced conviction on this than he has upon any other subject of educational importance.

The University has been sinking lower and lower under its constantly-accumulating financial burdens, until a dispairing effort to raise it by a new administration fails miserably,—fails in its inception indeed,—whereupon we hear the feeble whistle of a new side-wind from the old quarter: "Let physiology be taught, so that a graduate from the University shall be likely to know the difference between spavin and bots in a horse!" But is the learned "subordinate" quite sure that he knows the difference between a healthy, honest administration of a university, and one that has been afflicted with both spavin and bots from its earliest infancy?

"The University, by its present course of study, narrows its mission into that of a mere preliminary training-school for ministers!" The "gentleman connected with the Faculty of the University" who can make such an assertion as this with reference to its curriculum may be a "subordinate" well qualified for getting up side-winds in the interests of his superior, but is not sufficiently well informed to occupy the chair of "Applied Science" at even the "very reasonable rates" which he proposes. We need not be surprised to hear a man no better informed than this classify Disraeli as a scholar with the late Lord Derby, and pronounce them both equally "learned in everything." The Earl of Derby was a fine classical scholar of the "medieval and fossil" kind, and could not have been "learned in everything," because he never graduated from "a School of Applied Science" or "Commercial Arts," and probably could not tell "the difference between spavin and bots in a horse." Disraeli is not a classical or any other kind of a scholar, and is also as lamentably deficient in the knowledge of chemistry as "applied to inks and soaps," as our "subordinate" is in the "useless Greek, Latin, and mathematics," which, he says, "positively unfit a man for pulpit, medicine, or law." But he "knows that many other colleges are conducted on the same principles, and starve in the same degree." Other colleges, such as Yale, Brown, Harvard, Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, etc., etc., etc.!

"The University of Chicago sinks about $25,000 a year in trying to force the people to buy an article of learning which they do not want." An article of learning, or of management? "The people" buy the same article of learning precisely, or, in other words, send their sons to pursue the same studies that are taught in the University of Chicago.

But suppose the Schools of "Applied Science" and "Commercial Arts" were established, how long would it be before they would follow in the footsteps of the Winnetka School and secede; or of the Law School, and secure a connection with another university to save its life? And this brings us back to the main question, from which it is no longer possible for either principal or "subordinate" to divert public attention. That question is not whether the young men shall be taught the "useless" science of mathematics, or the useful art of discovering "the difference between spavin and bots in a horse," but whether the old administration, now resumed after an interval of only one year (and never interrupted as far as the financial policy is concerned), is, or is not, deserving of the support of the general public, which is neither Baptist, nor local, nor partisan, but which is solicited to contribute money and pupils to the University. And that main question suggests a multitude of others which that general public has a right to ask. As, for example: Why (1) is there not an annual financial report of the University? And, whenthere is a report, why (2) its other people's property, such as the Observatory and its contents, always named among the "resources" or "assets" of the University? Why (3) was the Winnetka School attached and detached? Why (4) was the Law School half-detached from the University of Chicago and half-attached to the Northwestern University? (5) Does the University of Chicago, or does it not, keep its hold of the "Union Law School" by reason of the forbearance of the Northwestern University? Has it, or has it not, forfeited its share by not complying with its part in the conditions upon which this wonderful stroke of surgery was consummated? (6) Has, or has not, the debt of the University been accumulating for ten years? and is it not paying (or failing to pay) compound interest on the same? Is it, or is it not, shinning to meet its current expenses? Has it, or has it not, failed to secure a hold of this community anything like commensurate with its name, position, and the advantage of beginning with the beginning and growing with the growth of the city? After these fifteen years of existence, is it a recognized force in the culture, the intellect, and the educational interests of the Northwest? Such are some of the questions which are asked by the disinterested, and yet interested, public with reference to the Burroughs administration, which, like Micawber, is always waiting for something to turn up, and always falling back for just such a spring as that proposed by this uninitiated "subordinate." U. C. Y.

How to Handle Snakes.

London Times.

A correspondent who was present yesterday morning at the Zoological Gardens, when about a dozen Indian cobras were removed from the box in which they had traveled into a clean, though narrow cage, describes the mode in which those deadly reptiles were handled by the keeper as truly astonishing. With his long-handled wire hook, he, from a respectful distance, managed to draw out a snake tail first, and, catching it by the tip, let it gently down head foremost into its new cage, the lid of which, a glass slide, was open just wide enough to receive it. One after another eight cobras were thus removed and safely housed, some dilating their "hood" and angrily hissing as they tried to strike whatever object they could reach. Snake charmers and Indian jugglers thus handled the cobras with impunity. Suspended by the tail they are powerless to raise themselves and wound the hand that holds them; but care must be taken lest the creatures strike at the limbs.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 22.—The Leevitt divorce case was concluded to-day. The case has occupied seven days, and no testimony was taken in open court. Arguments of counsel occupied a day and a half. The decision of the Judge will be waited for with great anxiety.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 21.—Telegrams to THE TRIBUNE from time to time have kept its readers informed of the general progress of the scandal-suit that has occupied the attention of our citizens, and no small part of those in neighboring places, for a number of days. As the testimony is now all in, it affords one an opportunity to get a clear idea of the case in all its points.

THE PARTIES

in this famous divorce case—Dr. William Lewitt and Mrs. Adelaide Lewitt—were married on the 21st of June, 1849. For a time love and peace were their household-gods, and happiness was bountifully provided. The Doctor spent the early part of their married life at Philadelphia, in attendance at a medical college; and his letters to her, and hers in return, which have been read as evidence in this trial, breathed the spirit of true love on both sides. He afterwards returned to this city, and was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University from 1858 to 1867. He subsequently held a position in the Rush Medical College, of Chicago. Returning to Ann Arbor, he has spent most of his time since here. The Doctor has enjoyed some considerable reputation in his profession, and especially in the department of surgery.

Two children were born to this couple, one of whom testified in the present suit for his father, and the other for his mother. A divorce-suit was brought once before by Dr. Lewitt against his wife, but the affair was amicably settled. During the fall of 1873, Mrs. Lewitt made a visit to California, and, during her absence, the Doctor filed the

SECOND AND PRESENT BILL.

She heard of the proceedings against her, and posted home to do her share in the quarrel which is soon to be settled by the law.

Dr. Lewitt is a man about 48 years of age, and his wife is a few years younger. She was a servant-girl when the Doctor took her to wife. He claims that he has educated her and given her a position of prominence in the world, and that, in return, she has been endeavoring for a few years past to ruin him. Both parties have occupied places of considerable prominence in the social world, and are well known outside the State, and especially in Chicago.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PLAINTIFF

was opened on Thursday morning, the 15th, and continued till noon of the 17th. It alleges that Mrs. Lewitt has been guilty of seriously interfering with the Doctor's practice, and of cruel acts to him; also, that she has been guilty of adultery and improper relations with Dr. Edwin W. Goodwin, Alvin W. Cole, and A. S. Brown. The principal witnesses on his side were Kate Larue and Helen Gamon, who were servant-girls in the family, and alleged that they had seen improper conduct between the defendant and the parties above named. Also, Thomas L. Humphrey and Dr. William J. Maynard testified derogatorily to the character of Mrs. Lewitt, basing their testimony upon their observations of the company she kept.

THE DEFENSE.

opened its side by producing the testimony of Dr. Goodwin, Abram J. Cole, A. S. Brown, and others, who swore that they had never committed adultery with the defendant, nor were ever guilty of improper conduct with her. Miss Caroline Williams, who was at the house of Dr. Lewitt when one of the acts charged by the prosecution took place, swore that she slept with Mrs. Lewitt that night, and that nothing improper whatever occurred at that time. She pronounced as utterly false the testimony of Frank Lewitt, one of the sons of the parties, who had implicated his mother. Witnesses were then called to testify to the character of Mrs. Lewitt, including her reputation for chastity. These witnesses consisted mainly of parties who had known the defendant for many years, living as neighbors to her, and who were among the best citizens of Ann Arbor. They testified to her character as without a blemish, and that they had never heard anything derogatory to her reputation until this trial began. These witnesses were, principally, Messrs. E. Wells, Philip Bach, Chauncey H. Millen, William W. Wines, George D. Gillespie, Silas H. Douglas, and Charles Tripp, besides numerous others.

Testimony was then produced by counsel for the defendant, with the view of seeking to show that Dr. Lewitt himself was

GUILTY OF ADULTERY

with a certain married woman, whom he had treated medically for a long time, visiting her regularly twice a week, and staying at each visit from three-quarters of an hour to three hours. Her husband was nearly always away at the time of these visits, but knew of them. The witnesses had never seen anything improper between the Doctor and the lady in question. The following poetical effusion from the pen of Dr. Lewitt, and inscribed to this lady, was produced and read:

How I love you! Bless you, darling,
For those kindly words of cheer;
Though but few, so fondly uttered;
They have made you doubly dear.

How I love you! Oh! my darling
This poor weary heart would fain
Hear your lips, in sweetest accents,
Say it o'er and o'er again.

I have loved you, dearly loved you,—
You can never know how well!
All the words that I could utter
Never could my passions tell!

Though our love be wrong and sinful,
We alone our anguish know;
We alone must bear the burden
Of this everlasting woe.

Had we met in years departed,
Had we then each other known,
When we both were free and loving,
Think, oh! think, what might have been!

The letters already referred to were then produced and read, to show the amicable relations that existed between the parties at the time they were written.

The testimony for the defense was all read at night on Tuesday, the 20th.

On Wednesday morning following

REBUTTING EVIDENCE

was produced by the counsel for the complainant, which occupied the greater part of the forenoon. This was almost wholly devoted to attempting to show that Mrs. Lewitt was of bad character. The testimony was based mainly upon hearsay and gossip.

The arguments began at noon to-day.

The parties in the suit have kept themselves quite generally aloof from the proceedings,—Mrs. Lewitt having appeared not at all, and the Doctor but once or twice, in the court-room. Judge Crane occupies the Bench, and will decide what merits the case may have.

Shad for Germany.

New York Times.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, shipped 500,000 shad eggs to Germany yesterday by the steamer Mosel, of the North German Line. The eggs are packed in four small boxes, each containing thirteen layers or trays. Each tray is lined with cotton flannel, and upon this the eggs are placed. The four boxes are stowed in two larger boxes, which are surrounded with a layer of ice and shavings 2 inches in thickness. In this way the eggs will be protected against the heat until the period of hatching arrives. This will occur when the steamer is six or seven days out. Previous to the hatching the roe will be taken from the boxes and placed in large tin cans of water, arranged with a funnel apparatus at the top for the admission of air. When the operation is completed the young spawn will be transferred to a second series of tin vessels, about the size and shape of ordinary milk cans, in which they will remain until their arrival on the other side. These fish, which are sent by the American Government in recognition of a similar courtesy on the part of the German authorities, are intended to be the means of introducing new varieties into the waters of that country. On reaching their destination they will be deposited in the River Weser, at a considerable distance from its mouth. Messrs. Monroe, Green, and Harrison Weldon, who go on board the Mosel in charge of the fish, are very hopeful of the success of the experiment, and feel confident that a very large proportion of the young spawn will reach Germany alive. Past attempts of this kind have failed, they say,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

ITS PRESENT FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

A little over six months ago there were rumors in circulation that the University of Chicago was on the verge of bankruptcy; that the mortgages upon its property were all foreclosed, and that it was to be sold out under the hammer. THE TRIBUNE investigated the matter and found that while the finances of the institution were in an entangled condition, and the showing was one that would make a business man despair if it were his affair, yet that it was not impossible for the University to pull through, if it met warm, efficient support from the members of the Baptist denomination, not only in Chicago, who have always stood by it, but throughout the country.

Not long after this came the unfortunate contests which resulted in the deposition of Dr. Moss.

THE EFFECT OF THAT MOVEMENT,

however justifiable it may have been, was unquestionably to cut off the support which was expected from Eastern friends. Not only this, but the number of students at the University has decreased of late. It is true that this falling off has been chiefly in the preparatory department, and not in the University proper. Still, the fees are diminished about as much in one case as in the other.

THE RESULT

is that the University is probably now in a worse condition, pecuniarily speaking, than at any time during its history. Six months ago the salaries of its President and its Professors were in arrears, but an effort was made to raise the money to settle these obligations, and, it is believed, successfully. Since then, however, there has been no income to speak of, and, as a consequence, the pay of Professors, tutors, janitors, and all other employes of the University, has been suffered to run behindhand. It has been difficult to get money from the members of the Board of Trustees, and from friends of the University in the city, for the reason that they have been paying steadily for years to support, what seems to be, a failing institution, and they are at last getting weary in good-doing. The members of the Board of Trustees agreed to contribute $200 each per annum to pay the salary of the late President. They did it because it was a necessary thing. It is true that they are now relieved of that, but still they do not feel like taking upon themselves individually the task of carrying on the institution. In some cases the salaries of Professors are so far behindhand that these gentlemen have been

REDUCED TO THE SEVEREST STRAITS.

One of them has been given notice to quit his boarding-house because he is so far in arrears in his board-bill, and he does not know where to turn to get a shelter. The pressure is so severe that it is feared that the mess-room arrangement will have to be broken up, as there is no money to do marketing with.

IN ADDITION TO THESE PERSONAL TROUBLES,—which are certainly bad enough, for no man can teach heartily upon an empty stomach,—the interest upon the mortgages has to be provided for. Up to this time individual zeal for the institution has taken care of this. How much longer that zeal will last it is hard to say. Among those things which swell the assets of the institution, and which made its possessions apparently greater than its liabilities, were the real estate on which the building stands, and the building itself, both of which represent dead capital and cannot be used to liquidate liabilities. In addition to this, there is a large list of subscriptions made for the institution, some of them running as far back as 1856, which have always been carried upon the books as assets, but which are in reality no more available than the real estate. The Treasurer and Chancellor have made repeated efforts to collect these subscription-notes, but without much success. In many cases the makers have been impoverished since the notes were given, and in others the stringency of the times is given as a sufficient excuse for their failure to pay up. In view of this desperate state of affairs, those interested in the institution have been casting about to see if they could

FIND SOME AVAILABLE PERSON

who could be gotten as President, and whose name would attract students and add to the receipts of the institution, and build it up to be the thing it should be. But one trouble is that they have not been able to guarantee to any man of prominence a sum sufficient to tempt him to leave his present home in order to cast in his fortunes with the University. It is even questionable whether at this moment the securing of any prominent Baptist would save it. Therefore, the thoughts of some members of the Board of Trustees have been turned to the proposition made by Mr. Greenebaum a year ago to divest the University of

THE FEW SECTARIAN FEATURES

it possesses, to endeavor to get for it an endowment from the State, and then launch out upon a new career of usefulness. It is considered doubtful, however, whether this can be done. The terms of the grant by which the land passed from Chancellor Burroughs to the University were that a majority of the Board and the President should always belong to the Baptist Church. No action of the Legislature, it is believed, can change that. This plan being futile, then, it is difficult to say what can be done. A meeting of the Trustees will be held in a few days, at which the financial situation will be discussed, and an effort made to find some way out of the trouble.

second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Passenger	§ 3:00 p. m.	§ 6:35 a. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	† 6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	‡ 10:00 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Mail	† 5:05 a. m.	* 5:15 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	* 5:20 a. m.	$6:40 a. m.
Morning Express	* 8:33 a. m.	$8:40 a. m.
Evening Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	*9:10 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. §Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

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EGYPT, 5,089 tons.....Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 a. m.
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PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
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Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $20. Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

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NIGHT.

Angie Schott,
Joe Gulick,
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Hurley and Marr,
Nell West,
Alfred Liston,
And the Great Adelphi Company in the Sensational Drama,

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Monday Evening, Dec. 6, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first time in America.

BURROUGHS IS BOSS.

And Dr. Moss Is No Longer President of Chicago University.

A Grand Row in the Board of Trustees Has Deprived Him of that Office.

And Placed the Institution Once More Under the Control of Its Former President.

The Old Feuds Revived and the Old Factions Once More Take Up the Hatchet.

The University of Chicago is without a president, and the two factions in the Baptist church which have struggled for the control of it for so long that they have made it scarcely worth struggling for, are by the ears again. There has been a row in the board of trustees, and President Moss, the gentleman in whom so much confidence was expressed a little more than a year ago, has been summarily set aside, and the care and management of the institution is once more placed in the hands of Dr. Burroughs, the former president. The Burroughs faction are happy; the Evarts faction are mad. In fact, there is the very devil to pay among the good people.

THE DIFFICULTY

which has led to this change seems to have sprung up suddenly. At the last commencement, only a little more than two weeks ago, everything seemed to be moving along in the pleasantest possible manner, and few, if any, suspected that a storm of the kind which burst upon the board of trustees last Thursday evening was then hanging over their heads. Everybody thought, or seemed to think, so far as anybody outside of the two Baptist factions could see, that Dr. Moss was doing very nicely as president of the institution; that Dr. Burroughs was entirely happy as chancellor, and that under their joint management the concern would soon become "the Cambridge of the northwest." But, alas! they did not know that even then a plan had been formed to oust Dr. Burroughs out of his position as chancellor, and that the attempt to carry it out would result in boosting Dr. Moss out of the presidency. But such has been the case.

A year ago it was thought that the hatchet had been forever buried, and at the time Dr. Moss was called to the presidency most people hoped that a compromise had been effected that would prove final, and make an end to all the troubles which had beset the institution from its birth. Ajax-Evarts and Achilles Burroughs shook hands once more, their several supporters rallied again about the university, and the outlook seemed to promise that the debt which then oppressed the institution would soon be wiped out, and that

THAT OTHER EVIL

which had oppressed it still more seriously would never rise again to disturb it. A bill was got through the legislature creating the office of chancellor, and Dr. Burroughs was settled into it with the comforting assurance that the salary attached to it should be promptly and regularly paid. To show his appreciation of the kindness of his friends, "the doctor" considerately tendered $2,000 of it to be applied toward paying Dr. Moss' stipend of $5,000, and promised never to draw a cent of the balance until he had cleared up the debt. Everybody appreciated the generous offer, or seemed to at least, and for the time there was a general spirit of "let's kiss and be friends" all around. So matters continued for a time, but the old grudges began to rise up again; parties refused to sit on committees because representatives from the other faction were represented thereon; occasional sarcastic remarks were made; jealousies arose, and finally the storm broke.

On last Thursday evening the meeting of the board of trustees passed off quietly enough for a time, and finally a number of the members withdrew, leaving hardly a quorum to conclude the business of the evening. It so happened that the adherents of Dr. Burroughs were most numerous among those who withdrew, and of the 13 who remained "the doctor's" opponents had the majority. This was their opportunity, and accordingly a resolution was presented for the purpose of abolishing the office of chancellor altogether, and

SETTING "THE DOCTOR" ADRIFT.

This resolution was discussed at some length, but it was finally concluded thatt his would be rather too ras ha step, and the thing was modified so as to continue the office merely as an honorary one, without salary or duties of any kind attached, and in this form it was still further debated, but left unsettled. Another meeting was called for last Tuesday evening, at the Grand Pacific, and the resolution as amended was presented for consideration as the business before the board. Hon. L. D. Boone, one of Dr. Burrough's strongest friends, was called to the chair, and in opening the meeting he took occasion to state his opnions of the case in the very plainest possible manner. His remarks were not listened to with any peculiar sensations of pleasure by those who had taken advantage of his absence at the former meeting to "trounce" Dr. Burroughs, and the discussion which followed was warm and very interesting. In short,

THE OLD CONTROVERSY WAS RENEWED.

Each party accused the other of bad faith in keeping the compromise, and there was the dickens to pay.

Finally, the entertainment reached a point where some of the members began to grow statistical, and on comparing the attendance of students at the university during the past year with that of previous years it was found that there had been a falling off of about 33 per cent. It was also stated that there had been a great falling off in the receipts of the institution, while its expenditures had been largely increased. The president's salary of $5,000 was alluded to as an extravagance, and all the misfortunes which had befallen the institution during the year were attributed by some to his mismanagement. The parties who made these charges also boasted that Dr. Burroughs had raised money enough during the year to endow two professorships, and his subscription book showed that he only lacked $21,000 of having the means in hand wherewith to lift the entire debt of the institution. This, they said, had made "the doctor's" enemies jealous of him, and led them to seek to

BOOST HIM OUT OF OFFICE

although he performed his work without pay.

Representatives of the other party also made long and very bitter speeches in which "the doctor's" actions were severely criticised and the sincerity of his motives questioned. And so matters went on until Dr. Moss was accused of drawing his salary with painful regularity, and Dr. Burroughs was charged with being more ornamental than useful. At last some members of the board discovered, much to their surprise, that a resolution had been passed at a meeting of the board, held early in the year, when they were not present, by which they were each, individually, made responsible for the payment of $200 annually to insure the president's salary, and the resolution further provided that anything that might be left after paying it should be devoted to the general fund. This discovery made these members still madder than they had been before, and the discussion became very entertaining.

At last a resolution was offered declaring the office of president vacant, and placing the care and management of the institution

IN THE HANDS OF THE CHANCELLOR,

and after a long debate it was adopted, 15 members voting in the affirmative and only eight in the negative. So Dr. Moss was legislated out of office and Dr. Burroughs was virtually restored to his old position as president. By this action the institution undoubtedly loses a very able man in the person of Dr. Moss, who is very justly recognized as a very thorough scholar and efficient teacher and executive officer. But it is undoubtedly restored to the care of a man who can make it better in every respect than it has ever been before, if his enemies will only give him half a chance.

Although both parties are as yet greatly excited over the struggle, still the friends of Dr. Burroughs are greatly elated, particularly when they consider the manner in which the fight was begun. Yesterday they never mentioned Dr. Evarts' name without quoting the familiar passage from holy writ: "He that rolleth a stone it shall return upon him, and he that diggeth a pit shall fall therein."

HE ESCAPES THE HALTER.

But Will Retire to the Privacy of the Penitentiary for the Next Ten Years.

Such Being the Unanimous Advice of the Twelve Good Men and True.

Trial of Billy Welch, the Minstrel Man, for the Murder of Devlin.

The Circumstances of the Case as Told by the Several Witnesses.

Some Interesting Correspondence Between the Prisoner and Principal Witness.

The End of Another Tragic Story with a Woman In It.

Yesterday morning the trial of Charles D. St. Clare, *alias* William Welch, for the killing of James Devlen, in May last, came on to be heard in the criminal court, Judge Farwell presiding. Mr. Thomas Coffee appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. Birch, assistant prosecuting attorney, for the state.

THE PRISONER,

Welch, is a dark-featured, black-eyed, saturnine-looking individual, below the medium stature, and of slight build. There is an ever present frown on his face, and a dangerous look in his dark eyes. He did not look, as he sat in the court-room yesterday morning, as though his days had been spent in the open sunlight of a virtuous life; but as though he had been stained and defiled by the bitter waters of sin. Since the time of his arrest until now he has been incarcerated in the county jail awaiting the trial which has now come on. Billy Welch is a burnt-cork artist, of the lower sort, who used to pursue his avocations at Ryan's varieties, on Clark street, and at similar places.

The trouble in this case grew out of his relations with a woman.

THE WOMAN IN THIS CASE

was not of that pure and unstained class of mortals, with shining tresses and eyes of liquid blue, before whom one stands as in the presence of divinity. She is one of the offending Magdalenes, whose skirts have dragged through the filth and mire of a great and sinful city. Her name is Jennie Welch, or, more properly, Jennie Lazier, whose performances as a ballet-girl have often amused the habitues of the Canal street concert saloons. She lived for a long time with Welch as his mistress, and the testimony shows that she was not always well treated, but, like Nancy Sykes, she was oftener beaten and abused than caressed by her brutal consort.

THE JURORS

selected to try this cause are Messrs. Thomas Waters, George Klare, Robert Rolleston, James Mulvaney, Bryan Casey, John Black, William Keswig, William Cunningham, C. E. Scharlan, William Chapman, Ernst Schultz, and E. W. Brown.

JENNIE LAZIER

was the first witness called by Mr. Birch: Have known this defendant and lived with him about four months; was not living with him at the time of this occurrence; knew him by the name of St. Clare and also as Billy Welch; was present when Welch killed Develin; it occurred on the evening of May 7, about 7 o'clock; that day she was with Develin; this was on Sunday afternoon; was not with Develin when she met Welch; while walking down Clark street alone, met Welch; he had a knife in his hand and said "You G—d d—d bitch, I have a notion to kill you;" Welch hit her with his fist and threw a brick at her; then she saw Develin coming across the street in his shirt sleeves; Welch and Develin had a scuffle and she saw Welch make a motion as though he was cuting Develin; Develin had held his hands up and had cried "Murder;" Develin was taken into a saloon on the opposite side of the street; went in there and held her hands across the wounds until the doctor arrived; there were two wounds, one on the side and one on the back; the defendant had said he would kill Develin, because witness had been with him; was present at the coroner's inquest, and knew the deceased by the name of James Develin; saw him dead in the hospital; the deceased has a mother and sister living in Milwaukee; he lived eight days after he was stabbed.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Her right name is Lazier; don't know any one by the name of Compton; saw Welch first about a year ago; was then in a varieties establishment on State street; was married to a man named Lazier two years before she had seen Welch; was married on the West side by a justice of the peace; did not live with him a week; came from Queensburg, Ky.; has a child 7 years of age; never was married before she saw Lazier; lived then with Lazier on the West side; do not know that he is still living; became acquainted with Welch some time in June; Welch introduced her as his wife; corresponded with him during his absence through the following month; might have addressed him as "husband" in those letters, but did not remember how that was; had her furniture stolen in March; went to the Grotto varieties on State street, where Welch was stage manager, and asked for a position; that was the first time she had seen Welch; stayed with Welch the night before the difficulty with Develin, at the Holt house; was with Welch nights nearly all that week; dare not go with anyone else, because Welch beat her and would not allow her to go away; lived with Welch on Third avenue a while, and then on State street; staid with him at the Holt house two or three days, and two or three days at the Mason house; met James Develin on the Sunday of the killing at the Huron house; could not tell when it was; Hattie Taylor was with her when she went to the Huron house; had drank a glass of beer, and some others drank whisky; was there with Develin most of the afternoon; they were in Hattie Taylor's room; don't know the number of the room; could not say positively that she was with Develin alone that day or not; went to a restaurant with Develin from the Huron house, and then parted with him; after coming out of the restaurant met Welch near the Huron house on Clark street; Welch had a knife; it was a large, broad blade, and rounding from the back part of the blade; don't know where Develin was when she first saw Welch; the struggle between Develin and Welch did not last more than five minutes; did not see Develin have a knife; did not hear Develin say, "You are the son of a b—h I am after;" heard Welch make such an expression; Develin was close to her when the struggle commenced; Develin came to her protection; did not see a knife in Welch's hand when he struck; think Welch changed the knife from his right hand and slapped her with his right hand; don't think Welch put the knife in his pocket; don't think he had time to do that; have seen Officer Topping several times in jail, and gave him some letters purporting to come from Welch. The witness was shown several letters and identified some of them as written by herself and some of them by Welch.

DR. CLARK GAPEN

was next sworn: He was in the Cook county hospital while Develin was there; the record was there from the 3d to the 10th of the month; saw him after his death; saw Jennie Lazier at the coroner's inquest. Cross-examination waived.

DR. V. F. C. WINSLOW

was next sworn: Am a physician; saw James Develin at the county hospital; saw the wounds before his death.

DR. GAPEN

recalled: Made an examination of Develin's body after death; he died of peritonitis and pleurits; one wound was on the back commencing about four inches from the spinal column, penetrating to the chest; the other wound penetrated both the abdomen and chest on the front part of the body.

Cross-examined—The first wound commenced about the beginning of the curvature of body, in front, just above the ribs; the knife cut through the cartilages; the other

"Beleaguered," said Tom.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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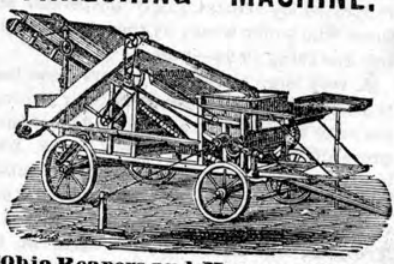

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julyl-4teow WOOSTER, OHIO.

they perch themselves ...

on my head and upon my hand. The two which fly the best accompany me always to the end of the path. They will very certainly love our little mistress still more than they love me. Do you believe, Mam'zelle, that this present at the festival will be pleasing to her?"

"Yes, truly," replied the housekeeper, who went to look at the three little warblers pressed against each other, raising their little heads at the voice of the one who fed them, and coming to perch upon her arms and shoulders.

"You have had a good idea," said Mam'zelle Picand, which overwhelmed her *protegee* with joy.

Little Things.

We call him strong who stands unmoved—
  Calm as some tempest-beaten rock—
  When some great trouble hurls its shock;
We say of him, his strength is proved;
  But when the spent storm folds its wings,
  How bears he then life's little things?

About his brow we twine our wreath
  Who seeks the battle's thickest smoke,
  Braves flashing gun and saber-stroke,
And scoffs at danger, laughs at death;
  We praise him till the whole land rings;
  But—is he brave in little things?

We call him great who does some deed
  That echo bears from shore to shore—
  Does that, and then does nothing more;
Yet would his work earn richer meed,
  When brought before the King of Kings,
  Were he but great in little things.

We closely guard our castle-gates
  When great temptations loudly knock,
  Draw every bolt, clinch every lock,
And sternly fold our bars and gates;
  Yet some small door wide open swings
  At the sly touch of little things.

I can forgive—'tis worth my while—
  The treacherous blow, the cruel thrust;
  Can bless my foe, as Christian must,
While Patience smiles her royal smile;
  Yet quick resentment fiercely slings
  Its shots of ire at little things.

And I can tread beneath my feet
  The hills of Passion's heaving sea,
  When wind-tossed waves roll stormily;
Yet scarce resist the siren sweet
  That at my heart's door softly sings.

THE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENCY.

Standard Aug. 5-1879

Our readers are perhaps prepared to learn that the effort to secure a reversal of the recent action by the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, vacating the presidency, has proved a failure. High-handed and desperate measures, such as the one in this case sought to be reversed, are apt to be supported by efforts equally desperate, and those who suffer wrong by them have usually this one thing to do—wait.

A very large number of letters have been received, all most emphatic in their expression as to the injustice and unwisdom of these proceedings. Some of these were from churches—Galesburg, Bloomington, Pontiac, Canton, North church, Springfield—and official in form, being addressed to the Board of Trustees; one from the ministers of the Lake Shore Association, of Wisconsin, and one from the Alumni Association of the University. These were all, while allowed to be read, laid upon the table summarily, while the expression of the majority was emphatic to the effect that the denomination has, in the management of the University, no voice and no rights. Indications were also afforded of a policy to change the denominational relations of the University, so far as can be done, and also to give the University organization a new form. A resolution was adopted directing that the Literary Department of the University receive the name of "Douglas College, of the University of Chicago," and this is understood to be the first step in the carrying out of a policy heretofore avowed by the Chancellor, arranging the several departments in colleges, and reducing the presidency of the University to the simple headship of a department, the Chancellor to be the head over all. The processes of change thus inaugurated contemplate nothing less than the ultimate sacrifice of all the vested rights of the denomination in this institution. We deem it a duty which we owe to the Christian body we represent to give notice of this fact.

The stress of the struggle in the Board was over a resolution offered by Judge Doolittle, that the action of the Board at its meeting of the 13th, vacating the presidency, be rescinded and repealed. The resolution was sustained by Judge Doolittle, Mr. Scammon, Mr. E. N. Blake, Mr. Geo. C. Walker, Drs. Cheney and Griffith, and others. By these the claim of the Baptist denomination to respect at the hands of the Board was nobly and eloquently vindicated, as well as the right of President Moss to at least an opportunity to be heard. Judge Doolittle showed, beyond the possibility of debate, that if the minority of the Board chose to take the matter into the courts, the act of the majority could not possibly be there sustained, it being the rule of law in all the courts that one holding such a charge as the presidency of a university cannot be removed without due notification and opportunity to be heard. Both Judge Doolittle and Mr. Scammon, as well as the other speakers named, vindicated Dr. Moss, alike in his general administration and in respect to particular points of criticism. The final vote stood fourteen to seventeen.

With reference to the future of the University, we copy with pleasure words of Dr. Crane, of Hartford, Conn., as found in the last *Examiner and Chronicle*: "I cannot despair of the institution whose affairs he (Dr. Moss) has for a brief period so well administered. Having such superb possibilities, there must be a providential interposition in its behalf. Men will be raised up who will seek its prosperity, not their own; who will show a personal magnanimity commensurate with the dignity of the ends which they profess to seek; who will be incapable of petty jealousy and sordid ambition. Men may come and men may go; but great institutions cling to life with surprising tenacity."

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—I have no present wish to take an active part in the controversy now going forward respecting the recent changes in the University of Chicago. There is, however, one point, involving an important matter of fact, which I desire to notice briefly, especially because of its direct personal bearing upon myself, and because I have been questioned about it. Dr. Boone, in his elaborate and extended letter, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Bright, editor of the New York *Examiner and Chronicle*,—a letter published in the daily papers of this city on Sunday, July 25,—has this paragraph, viz.:

You [Dr. Bright] say, "Dr. Moss was pressed by all the influences the University could command to resign a congenial and successful Professorship in Crozer Theological Seminary, and to accept the Chicago Presidency." I say, *No! not so!* A decided majority of the Trustees were in favor of the re-election of Dr. Burroughs to the Presidency at the time when Dr. Moss was induced to come here by a very few friends, by whom he was pressed upon the Board; and the majority, with great reluctance, sacrificed their preferences for Dr. Burroughs and their convictions of duty in the hope of uniting the Board, and with the most positive assurances of co-operation and good faith in the compromise which was then effected, and in the further hope that the "devil of jealousy and discord" would never more be allowed to raise its hydra head. In all which I confess *I* had *no* confidence, and so expressed myself at the time; but I was willing to yield my own sacred convictions of right and policy to the judgment of others, and try it for the sake of getting clear of the "devil of jealousy and discord," if it were a possible thing.

I have been asked if this statement can be true, and if I ventured to accept the Presidency of the University with the knowledge that a "decided majority of the Trustees" really preferred some one else, and that a member so influential as Dr. Boone had "*no* confidence" in the arrangements for my coming. In answer to these questions I can only say that the official invitation to the Presidency was sent to me by a special committee, of which Dr. Boone was Chairman. It bears his autograph signature, and reads as follows, viz.:

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, July 9, 1874.—*The Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss*—DEAR SIR: It is our pleasing duty to inform you that, by the unanimous vote of the Trustees of the University of Chicago, you were, on the 2d of July instant, elected its President, at a salary of $5,000 per annum, to commence July 1, 1874.

After a full and free interchange of opinions, the election was as cordial as it was unanimous. We feel assured, also, that the action of the Board receives the unanimous approval of the friends of the University, and of the thoughtful men of this city, as represented in the organs of public opinion.

We have faith in the future of this University, and that in you we have found a man under whose Presidency we may hope to make great advances towards the realization of the purposes of its founders, the establishment of a great university of learning in this centre of the civilization of the Northwest.

As soon as it will be convenient to yourself, we shall be happy to communicate your acceptance to the Board of Trustees. We remain, dear sir, yours most respectfully,

L. D. BOONE,
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Committee.

Of course I could not question the sincerity and good faith of this earnest and very explicit letter. I could not suppose that it was signed under constraint or with mental reservation nor could I suppose that Dr. Boone was deliberately acting and writing contrary to his "convictions of right and policy." Resp

LEMU

...ased by lay and all...ding all the railroads, rights of way, depot-grounds, coal-lands, or other lands, all depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, grain-houses, grain-elevators, wood-houses, coal-houses, or other buildings, and all car-shops and machine-shops; also all kinds of rolling stock or equipments, machinery and tools held for use in connection with said Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, or its coal lands and coal mines, including all locomotives, cars, tenders, or other rolling stock and equipments, and all implements, fuel, and materials for the construction, operating, repairing, or replacing the said Railroad or any of its branches, or in or for operating and working any of its coal mines or any of its equipments; also all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad, and also all rights, claims, and benefits in and to all leases, contracts, and agreements made with any parties owning any coal lands, or mineral lands, or railroad, or railroads, or with any other parties, for any other property, together with all and singular the lands, tenements, and appurtenances, thereunto belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all the estates, rights, titles, and interests whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, of, in, and to the same; also the entire railroad of the Orion & Minersville Railroad Company, with all the franchises, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging; and all other property, real and personal, belonging to said Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company and said Orion & Minersville Railroad Company, or either of them, and which is now in the possession of, William H. Gerry, Receiver; and all other property, rights, franchises, and things which shall have been acquired by purchase or otherwise by the said Receiver during the pendency of this suit or use in connection with said railroads, and shall be at the time of the sale thereby decreed in his possession, or to which he may then be entitled, together as one property and not in separate parcels, by the terms of said decree two hundred thousand dollars of the sum bid at such sale is to be paid by the purchaser in cash at the time of sale, and for the balance of the sum bid by the purchaser at said sale the Master is authorized to receive from such purchaser, in lieu of cash, any of the outstanding and unpaid bonds or coupons issued under and secured by the mortgages of June 15, 1868, or October 23, 1868, mentioned in said decree, or certificates of indebtedness issued in lieu of any of said coupons, at such percentage as said Court shall direct at the approval of said sale.

For a more particular description of the said property reference can be had to said decree.

HENRY W. BISHOP,
Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.
Dated July 19, A. D. 1875.

The above sale is, by order of Court, postponed until Monday, the 16th instant, at the same hour and place.
August 10, 1875. HENRY W. BISHOP, Master.

HOTEL.

REOPENING OF THE ASTOR HOUSE,

NEW YORK CITY, BY ALLEN & DAM.

The Astor House, having been entirely renovated with modern improvements and newly furnished, will be opened as a first-class hotel, on the European plan, about Sept. 1, 1875. The business public will find it one of the most comfortable and convenient in the city, the rooms being unusually large, light, and airy. One of Otis Bros.' elegant passenger elevators will run all day and all night, the best of servants will be employed, and no pains will be spared for the comfort of its patrons. Main entrance on Vesey-st. Rooms $1 to $4 a day.

The Rotunda has been elegantly fitted as a restaurant, and will furnish all the delicacies of the season. The finest oysters in the country a specialty. The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, ales, etc.

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N. B.—Mr. Dam will continue his proprietorship of the Union Square Hotel, New York—one of the best-known hotels up-town.

EDUCATIONAL.

Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University!

This school provides a four years' course in Engineering, leading to the degree of Civil Engineer, or Mining Engineer; and three years' courses in Chemistry, in Natural History, and in Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy, each of which leads to the degree of S. A large portion of the instruction is the same as given to undergraduates in the College. Students in the Scientific School can occupy rooms in College and board at Memorial Hall. The opportunities in all the branches above mentioned in the University being amply provid

THE UNIVERSITY.

OPINION OF THE "BAPTIST WEEKLY."

The last number of the New York *Baptist Weekly* has the following editorial in reference to the removal of Dr. Moss:

In closing our report of the late commencement of the Chicago University we said: "If wise counsels prevail, the University of Chicago will yet be the glory of the denomination." At that writing we had no idea of the mischievous plotting that was so soon to disappoint our sanguine hopes and blast the prospects of this noble institution.

These evil schemes had their development at an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees, recently held, at which it was supposed the question under discussion at a former meeting would be considered and the propriety of abolishing the Chancellorship, and creating a general financial agency in its stead, would be determined. At the adjourned meeting, however, this subject was entirely ignored, and, by the introduction of the following resolutions, an entirely different matter was brought before the Board.

After giving the resolutions adopted, the editor continues:

All this came to us through the Chicago secular press several days before our last issue, and thus in connection with private communication we were put in possession of what were claimed to be the facts, but which we regarded as altogether too incredible to be believed and too shameful to be reported. We, therefore, laid the matter over and concluded to wait until we could hear whether all the facts in the case warranted the reports we had received. With these now before us, we are filled with inexpressible sorrow and shame by what has been done. As to where the responsibility lies there can be but one opinion, and there seems to be as little room for any divergency of view respecting the motive, prompting the revengeful or revolutionary action of the Trustees. It is barely possible that their course of action is intended as an indorsement of the Chancellor, but, evidently, it is not in the best interests of the University; nor is it clear that their designs are entirely friendly to the claims of the denomination under whose patronage the University was established. For some time very grave fears have been felt lest, taking advantage of the misfortunes of the institution, efforts would be made to wrest it from our control. But that men, professing to be Baptists, could be found willing to lend themselves to such a dishonorable scheme, we should be extremely loath to believe.

In the present state of things, a terrible blight has evidently fallen upon the University, and we can conceive no way for its removal but in an immediate and manly redress for the great wrong which has been done the Rev. Dr. Moss by restoring him to the Presidency of the University; accompanied with such action in the case of the Rev. Burroughs as shall deprive him of the opportunity of any longer meddling with its administration. Less than this cannot be asked, though more might be reasonably demanded.

ept. 15, 1875. Send for Catalogue.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The School of Letters, the Scientific School, and the rammar School of Racine College will reopen Wednesay, Sept. 15.

The restoration of Taylor Hall, with many improvements, and a new Laboratory and Gymnasium which e to be finished before the term opens will add much the advantages of the institution.

For admission apply to

REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be had at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, itchell & Hathaway, 158 State-st., and at the Merants' National Bank.

oys Fitted for College or Business,

a good country home, with a generous table, ample ay grounds, and healthful climate, under the care of experienced teacher. The number of boys limited 16. The next school year of 40 weeks begins ednesday, Sept. 1, 1875. For circulars address J. M. ACHELDOR, Rural Home, Pownal, Vt.

ISSES GRANTS' SEMINARY,

8½ and 130 North Dearborn-st., Chicago, will open Wednesday, Sept. 15.

KINDERGARTEN,

connection with the Seminary, will open at the same me, with increased facilities and accommodations.

ELMHURST BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

or Young Ladies and Girls, will reopen Monday, Sept. , at Elmhurst, 16 miles from Chicago, on the Galena ivision of the N. W. R. R. Location healthy and eautiful. Grounds over 12 acres in extent. Teachers ble and experienced. Native teachers of German and rench. MRS. L. N. CUTTER, late Head Assistant of 'ashington School, Chicago, Principal. Send for Cirular.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Pa.—(For Boarders only.)

Session open Wednesday, Sept. 8. Location elevated nd healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and ommodious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough struction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the lassics, and English. Careful oversight of the morals nd manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to T. A. OSGROVE, Esq., patron of the Academy, 46 Clark-st., hicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

Established 1857.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1875. For circulars address the Principal.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Correction of Various Alleged Misrepresentations.

The Origin of the Institution---Who Raised the Money that Has Been Used.

The Recent Great Movement for Relieving the University from Debt.

Who Carried Out the Land-Scheme---Why the University Has Remained Almost Stationary.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In various papers and periodicals, recently, what purported to be a history of Chicago University has been published, and with such

CONSTANT AND UNIFORM VARIATIONS

from the exact facts, in certain cases, as would lead those who are acquainted with the institution from its foundation to believe that said variations were the work of a single hand for an unworthy purpose.

Some of these distortions of facts relate to the origin of the University, and to the means which have recently been taken to free this seminary of learning from debt.

With regard to the

ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY,

it seems not to have been generally known until lately that the credit of first proposing to Judge Douglas the idea of a great University, that might be creditable to himself, the city, and the country, belongs to Dr. Eddy, of the Presbyterian Church. Through him, Judge D. offered the Presbyterians lands for a University, with conditions of time and amount to be expended. Through political prejudices or for other reasons, Dr. Eddy failed to unite the Presbyterians in accepting the donation. After a year's inaction, and the failure of that denomination to accept the trust seemed probable, at a meeting of gentlemen on some public affair at the Tremont House, among whom were Judge Douglas and his intimate friend, Charles Walker, during an interval of business, Judge Douglas turned to Mr. Walker and made the offer of the land to the Baptists through him. Judge Hopkins, as reported in the *Standard*,—the Baptist organ of this city,—of June 13, 1872, described the offer as follows:

> During the discussion of the subject [the land-scheme for the relief of the University from debt, being urged by Dr. Everts], Judge Hopkins, of Morris, Ill., related an incident which created much interest. He said that, being at the Tremont House,—time not given,—on some public business in connection with Judge Douglas, the late Charles Walker, and others, during a pause in the conversation around the table, Mr. Douglas turned to Mr. Walker and said: "By the way, Mr. Walker, I have determined to have a college at Cottage Grove. I have made the offer of ten acres to the Presbyterians, through Dr. Eddy, but they do not seem to be doing much about it, and will probably fail to meet the conditions. As I am half a Baptist, I will make the same offer to you for the Baptists, if Dr. Eddy fails." Mr. Walker rose, paced the room a few minutes, in his nervous way, and finally said: "Mr. Douglas, I think we will take that offer. I will let you know in the afternoon." In the afternoon, according to Judge Hopkins' recollection, he reported that the offer was accepted.

This is the testimony of a disinterested witness before a public assembly; and it accords with the remembered claims of Deacon Walker, and with the impressions of his friends and family. It also accords with Mr. Walker's friendly political relations with Judge Douglas. It also further accords with Mr. Walker's relations as one of the prophetic and trusted leaders of the denomination. This shows that the offer to Mr. Walker was

THE FIRST OFFER

made of the land to the Baptists. Following this, naturally, the pastor of the church (Dr. Burroughs) whose members and friends were to assume so great responsibility, was selected to visit Judge Douglas, in Terre Haute, and also in Washington, to obtain terms of agreement upon which titles would be given, and to obtain the titles; and, as an acknowledgement for these services, Dr. B. was made President to serve temporarily until some other person could be found to fill the Chair permanently.

Another point of history needing to be cleared up is the agency employed and the success of the

FIRST GREAT MOVEMENT

to endow the University. The vagueness of certain late statements leaves the public uncertain, and does great injustice to the chief workers in the inauguration of the enterprise. From existing records, careful correspondence, and the testimony of living witnesses, I find that Dr. Burroughs, assisted somewhat by the Rev. A. G. Joslyn and the Rev. J. B. Olcott, worked up the first subscription in Chicago, amounting to nearly or quite $140,000. But many of these subscriptions are reported to have been accompanied by certain verbal understandings, making them of no value except as examples to mislead others from whom subscriptions were sought. In one case, a person was persuaded to give his note for a large sum, with a distinct stipulation that he might retain it in his own safe,—for the sake of using the example upon others. It is such transactions as this, as well as the great financial failure, that must be taken into account in estimating the cause of the almost utter failure of this great subscription. Mr. Olcott, to whom these subscriptions were confided for collection, testifies that verbal understandings were pleaded against giving notes or making any settlement; so that, of the $140,000, only about $10,000 could be realized. In the meantime, chiefly through the agency of

THE REV. J. B. OLCOTT,

some $80,000 was subscribed without any verbal conditions, and nearly all of that amount has been collected; and, though the greater part of the subscribers understood it to be given for purposes of endowment, it has been largely consumed to pay the current expenses of the University. At this period, as so little was obtained from so magnificent a subscription, almost the entire amount of the money for the erection of the first building was borrowed,—thus laying the foundation of the debt that has grown by accumulation of back interest to the recent formidable proportions of $130,000.

I find the

RECENT GREAT MOVEMENT

for relieving the University from debt misinterpreted and wrongly stated, so that great injustice is done to certain other benefactors of the institution. After the first subscription failed, and a loan was resorted to for building purposes, such financial embarrassments followed as brought the University into constant peril. The semi-annual interest was with difficulty paid; the current expenses could not be promptly met; the corps of teachers could not be enlarged, nor those employed adequately or punctually paid. Discouragement seemed to be deepening into despair. At this time, the Rev. J. B. Olcott, through whom, mainly, the finances had been kept up, finding that, while others received credit for all successes of administration, he was held responsible for all failures, at length resigned, leaving the cause almost without hope, as well as without financial direction. Old members of the Board cannot fail to recall those dark days. At this time, the

REV. M. G. CLARK,

widely known in the country for his enterprise and executive ability, had taken up his abode in Chicago. Members of the Board soon pressed upon him the Financial Secretaryship, and he reluctantly undertook the office with its formidable labors. In consultation with others he at once proposed to awaken new interest and inspire public confidence by immediately undertaking the erection of the main building. Resolutions were passed, though deemed almost fanatical by some, to proceed at once to lay the foundations. New subscriptions were obtained, and old ones collected; and, at a cost of $125,000, the building was completed.

Meantime, the project of procuring a telescope, introduced by Prof. Forey, and encouraged by certain citizens, was taken up by

PROF. MIXER.

He visited Prof. Peters, at Ann Arbor, and ascertained that the Clark telescope, in process of construction at Cambridge, might be purchased. He, therefore, opened correspondence with the constructors with reference to its purchase, and canvassed the city thoroughly. Mr. J. Y. Scammon entered heartily into his plans, and finally gave the money for the Observatory, which cost some $40,000. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne, partaking of Prof. Mixer's enthusiasm, going to New York, continued his journey to Boston, where he arrived just in time to save the telescope for our competing purchasers. Prof. Mixer was helped by Prof. Low in the labors and work of collection; but to Prof. Mixer chiefly is Chicago indebted for working up the enterprise and procuring our noble telescope.

At this time also, fully and enthusiastically co-operating with the new movement,

THE REV. DR. EVERTS

undertook to obtain the endowment for a Greek Chair, in New York. By his efforts during more than two months of uncompensated labor, he succeeded in obtaining about $23,000 toward that object. Prof. Mixer also, during this period, made the commencement for an endowment by railroad companies of a Chair of Engineering; and many other pledges were conditionally made during the same period. Thus Messrs. Clark and Mixer secured more than $150,000 net addition to the funds of the University. And they were sanguine of paying off the whole debt in a short time. But they both allege that,

DISTRUST AWAKENED BY THE PRESIDENT,

and difficulties thrown in the way by him in his official position, defeated their plans and blasted their hopes, and finally created the circumstances that caused them to resign and leave the work unfinished. The debt has continued steadily to increase until the successful inauguration of the recent land scheme. Both Prof. Mixer and Dr. Clark stand high in the public confidence, and now hold responsible and honorable official stations, and their friends believe they have been

GREATLY WRONGED BY EX-PARTE STATEMENTS

and interested testimony in regard to the history and results of their administration. Ought such men to be depreciated in the interest of one whose own affairs have been so loosely managed that, as is alleged, a balance against him of some $20,000 could not be accounted for after a careful investigation by the most expert bookkeepers, and the balance was finally canceled by the Board of Trustees? This is referred to merely as illustrating the authority upon which mainly the administration of Messrs. Clark and Mixer has been so misinterpreted and disparaged. A higher authority than frequent verbal statements or vague surmise made out by the President, or by his order and under his supervision, will be necessary to falsify the public statements and reports of Messrs. Clark and Mixer, supported by the best informed and most credible witnesses. The noblest workers in the past should not be allowed to be sacrificed because they could not be made subservient to the personal ambition and schemes of others.

THE LAND-SCHEME,

though so recently projected and carried to a successful issue, is already variously misinterpreted. It has been claimed that the administration of the University has always cherished an enthusiastic appreciation of the promise of real estate for the endowment of the University. But, if it had when lots and even blocks might have been obtained from those who had no money, but had real estate, it is now obvious there might have been endowments ranking those of Harvard or Yale. Indeed, so little was this method of raising money appreciated that, when

MR. J. E. BURCHELLE,

filled with anxiety at reports of the immediate and great peril of the University, sought the President to offer suggestions and assistance through the inauguration of some real estate scheme, he was received with indifference, and even with coldness. This indifferent reception Dr. Burroughs himself has acknowledged in a public meeting. Besides, it was not until such plan had been successfully inaugurated for the payment of a large church-debt, and the success had elicited notice and commendation of the press and the public, and even a second church, with a larger debt, had followed up the plan with similar report of success, while the financial embarrassments of the University seemed to be hastening to a crisis, that Dr. B., through a friend, sought an interview with Mr. Burchelle in regard to the possibility of setting on foot a plan for a real estate investment for the University.

MR. B. F. JACOBS—

who had, from the first, shared all the thoughts and plans of his former partner—entered enthusiastically into the project, and became, before the public, the leader of the enterprise. Messrs. Jacobs and Burchelle, after careful inquiry, selected a plat of ground suitable for the enterprise, and proposed it to Dr. Burroughs, who, after consideration, approved of the plan, and agreed to furnish the money,—some $50,000. But, disappointed in his plans, Messrs. J and B. undertook the necessity of furnishing more than half the money for the first payments, to save the enterprise from defeat at its very inception. Furnishing their own capital in such circumstances, and when so greatly needed in enterprises much more promising to themselves, shows how much higher their motives were than the profits of business. This would be deemed a remarkable transaction for "real-estate objects." Moreover, to assure the success, the very lands they had bargained for at some $1,200 per acre they bought for themselves of the University at $2,000 per acre. This was a singular "real estate" operation for them. So completely was the enterprise regarded, not as a mere real-estate speculation, but as a movement to

RELIEVE THE UNIVERSITY,

that the matter was brought before the First Baptist Church, and $40,000 worth of the property was purchased by members of that Church, all of whom took it mainly to assure the enterprise and help the University. Thus members of this church furnished from $12,000 to $15,000 of the $50,000 it is reported Dr. B. has given to the University.

Still further, when the enterprise seemed jeopardized by the great fire, leading Baptists and friends of the University, apprehending disaster to those engaged in it, as well as to the University, by its failure, petitioned

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

of this city to send their pastor East to promote the sales of the lands among the churches there. The church gave the time of their pastor for this purpose for several months; and the sales East, together with those to members of the First Baptist Church, were the earliest and most important, and gave assurance of the success of the enterprise, and furnished, perhaps, more than half the $50,000 now reported to have been given by Dr. Burroughs to the University of Chicago! And, indeed, much more was pledged East; but the rapid appreciation of real estate in Chicago enabled the enterprise to get along without pressing purchases promised.

Finally, the position of purchaser assumed by Dr. B., so suitable to him as President, and so adapted to show union of all parties in the enterprise, is now urged in a way to

MISREPRESENT

the relation of other parties, and confer credit, which, as an honorable man, Dr. B. ought not to allow. There would seem to be but little risk in the purchase of property where the price is reasonable and the purchaser is secured in possession, and much less when backed by first-class real-estate men, and virtually by the friends of the University and the Baptist denomination; and particularly as sales could be negotiated at once at $2,000 per acre for what cost a little more than $1,200 per acre. Accordingly, when it transpired that Dr. B., through his own want of confidence, or the influence of his friends, was greatly discouraged one who had no offices or emoluments at stake proposed to Mr. Burchelle to take the place of Dr. B. in the purchase. With such a history, who would expect to see the land-scheme reported through the press as "The Burroughs Trust," "the scheme devised by Dr. Burroughs;" or the proceeds declared to be "virtually a gift of $50,000 to the University by Dr. Burroughs"?

Misapprehension, which seems to cling to everything about the University, by some strange fatality hangs over the matter of the financial condition and prosperity of the University. It boasts the original endowment of Douglas; but, while scores of similar institutions all over the land have been paying off debts and laying up endowments, this enterprise has

ALMOST REMAINED STATIONARY,

and that, too, in the most promising field on the Continent. The most magnificent offers to this University have, year after year, been allowed to fall through from mismanagement somewhere, and those who know of the miscarriage of these schemes can attribute their failure to but one source.

It is alleged by those who have been in a position to know, that the President has, from time to time, made overtures to various eminent men to accept the office. It is also published that he has, for several years, at different times, placed in the hands of the Trustees his resignation; also, that a committee of the Trustees has been appointed to seek for a successor, with authority to announce his resignation. It is a little singular that an office of this kind should seek, for fifteen years, for a worthy occupant. But it only illustrates once more the physical doctrine of impenetrability; two bodies cannot occupy the same place at the same time; and men of exalted character and scholarship, such as should fill the President's chair of Chicago University, will never accept an office which requires the displacement of another

WISHING AND INTENDING TO RETAIN IT.

This uncertainty about the administration of the chief office of the University has, undoubtedly, been a serious barrier to progress,—for those having confidence in the administration are disaffected by the prospect of change, while those doubting it are also disaffected by the probable continuance of the present regime. It is not strange, therefore, under all the circumstances, that the financial and intellectual prizes have nearly all been lost; that a Medical School offering its alliance and credit has been lost; that negotiations are now pending to part with exclusive control of a Law Department old as the University itself. Is it not clear why all sorts of pretexts have been resorted to to explain failures so marked? Successes the University has had, it is true, if you measure success by the growth of an average Western College; but what is that to what this Seminary

MIGHT HAVE BEEN,

situated, as it is, in the most enterprising city in the world, and surrounded, as it is, by wealthy men who would have been only too proud to make Chicago University an intellectual representative of the city There are plenty of ment high in the Baptist ?denomination who know tha these things are so.

OBSERVER.

LITERARY LUXURY.

An American Idyl by an Englishman.

The Story of a Maine Yeoman with Two Wives, One Indian and the Other Yankee.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

There is an ingenious Englishman (name unknown, as yet—to us, at least) who has written several poems on American subjects, the best known of which is "St. Abe, and His Seven Wives." He is unmistakably English, and pays about as close a regard to the scenery and probabilities of American life as the Chevalier Floris

Tiny, prudish, if you please,
Meant to be a happy mother,
With a bunch of housewife's keys,
Prudent, not to be deluded,
Happy-eyed and sober-mooded,
Dainty, mild, yet self-reliant,
She, as I'm a worthy singer,
Wound our vacillating giant
Round her little dimpled finger.

Bit by bit, a bashful wooer,
Fascinated unaware,
Did Eureka draw unto her,
Tame as any dancing bear.
Not a finger did she stir,
Yet he glow'd and gazed at her!
Not a loving look she gave,
Yet he watched her like a slave!
He, who had been used to having
Pleasures past all human craving,
Who had idly sat and taken
Showers of kisses on him shaken,
Who had fairly tired of passion
Ever felt in passive fashion,
Now stood blushing like a baby
In the careless eyes of Phœbe!
Down the lanes, so tall and leafy,
Fall Eureka's loving feet,
Following Phœbe's, but in chief as
In the kitchen loves to sit,—
Loves to watch her, tripping ruddy
In the rosy firelight glow,
Loves to watch, in a brown study,
The warm figure come and go.

Half indifferent unto him,
Far too wise to coax and woo him,
Ill-disposed to waste affection,
Full of modest circumspection,
Quite the bright, superior being,
Tho' so tiny to the seeing,
With a mind which penetrated,
In a sly and rosy mirth,
Thro' the face, and estimated
Grain by grain the spirit's worth,
Phœbe Anna, unenraptured,
Led the creature she had captured.

As a companion to this sketch take the portrait of the hero, Eureka Hart, "beaver with a wandering craze," as he is called rather affectedly but still impressively:

THE MAINE YEOMAN.

Down in Maine, by the Atlantic,
Grew the Harts, of race gigantic,
And the tallest and the strongest
Was Eureka Hart, the youngest.
Like a bear-cub as a baby,
Rough, and reared as roughly as may be,
He had rudely grown and thriven
Till a giant, six foot seven,
Bold and ready for all comers,
He had reached full thirty summers.
All his brethren, thrifty farmers,
Had espoused their rural charmers,
Settling down once and forever
By the Muskeosquash River:
Thrifty men, devout believers,
Of the tribe of human *beavers*,
Tho' no flowers of dazzling beauty
In their ploughshare line of duty
Rose and bloom'd, still, rural daisies,
Such as every village raises,
From the thin soil of their spirits
Grew and throve. Their gentle merits
Free of any gleam of passion,
Flower'd in an instructive fashion.

Quite convinced that life was fleeting,
Every week they went to meeting,
Met and prayed to God in dozens,
Uncles, nephews, nieces, cousins,
Joining there in adoration,
All the beaver population!

From this family one creature,
Taller and more fair of feature,
Err'd and wander'd, slightly lacking
In the building, breeding, packing,
Tribal-instinct; and would never
Settle down by wood or river,
Build a house or take a woman
In the pleasant fashion common
To his race; evincing rather
Traces of some fiercer father,
Panther-like, to hunting given
In the eye of the blue heaven!
On his unborn soul conferring
Endless impulse to be stirring,—
To be ever wandering, racing,
Bird-like, wave-like, chased or chasing!
Born beside the stormy ocean,
'Twas the giant's earliest notion
To go roaming on the billow
With a damp plank for a pillow.
In his youth he went as sailor
With the skipper of a whaler;
But in later life he better
Loved to feel no sort of fetter,
All his own free pathway mapping
In the forest,—hunting, trapping.
By great rivers, thro' vast valleys,
As thro' some enchanted palace,
Ever bright and ever changing,
Many years he went a-ranging,—
Free as any wave, and only
Lonely as a cloud is lonely,
Floating in a void, surveying
Endless tracts for endless straying.

Pause a minute and regard him!
Years of hardships have not marr'd him.
Limbs made perfect, iron-solder'd,
Narrow-hipp'd and mighty shoulder'd,
Whisker'd, bearded, strong and stately,
With a smile that lurks sedately
In still eyes of a cold azure,
Never lighting to sheer pleasure,
Stands he there, 'mid the green trees,
Like the Greek god, Herakles.
Stay, nor let the bright allusion
Lead your spirit to confusion,
Tho' a wanderer and a creature
Almost as a god in feature,
This man's nature was as surely
Soulless and instinctive purely,
As the natures of those others,
His sedater beaver-brothers;
Nothing brilliant, bright, or frantic,
Nothing maidens style romantic,
Flash'd his slow brain morn or night
Into spiritual light!
Further in his soul receding,
Certain signs of beaver-breeding
Kept his homely wits in see-saw;
Part was Jacob, part was Esau;
No revolter; a believer
In the dull creed of the beaver;
Strictly moral; seeing beauty
In the ploughshare line of duty;
Loving Nature as beasts love it.
Eating, drinking, tasting of it,
With no wild, poetic gleaming,
Seldom shaping, never dreaming;
Beaver with a wandering craze,
Walked Eureka in God's ways.

And finally, in a different measure, we have the conclusion of the idyl, after the death of the Indian wife and her baby, presenting to us the prosaic ending of an inconceivable story.

THE EPILOGUE.

In a dark corner of the burial-place,
Where sleep apart the creatures of red race,
Red Rose was laid, cold, beautiful, and dead,
With all the great white snow above her bed.
And soon the tiny partner of her quest,
The little babe, was laid upon her breast;
For, though the heart of Phœbe had been kind,
And sought to save the infant left behind,
It wither'd when the mother's kiss withdrew,—
The Red Rose faded, and the Blossom, too.
There sleeps their dust, but 'neath another sky,
More kind than this, their spirits sleeping lie.

Sleeping or waking? There, with eyes tear-wet,
Is her soul homeless? doth she wander yet,
Silent by those still pathways, with bent head,
Still listening, listening, for her warrior's tread?
It came not, comes not—tho' the ages roll,
Still with that life-long hunger in her soul,
She must wait on, and thousand others too,
If waking Immortality be true.
But, no; God giveth His beloved sleep;
Rose of the wilderness, may thine be deep!
Not near the white man's happy death-domains,
But in the red man's happy hunting-plains;
Amid the harmless shades of flocks and herds,
Amid the hum of bees, the song of birds,
With fields and woods all round, and skies above
Dark as thine eyes, and deathless as thy love!

Here ends my tale; what further should I state?
Save that poor Phœbe soon forgave her mate,
As small, white wives forgive; with words outspoken
The peace was patch'd almost as soon as broken;
For Phœbe argued, after a good cry,
"'Tis a bad job; but break my heart—not I!
All the men do it—that's a fact confess'd,
And my great stupid's only like the rest,
But what's the good of fretting more than need?
I've got the cows to mind, the hens to feed.

I s'pose it's dreadful, but 'tis less a sin
Than if the wench had a white woman's skin!"
Oft at his head her mocking shafts she aim'd,
While by the hearth he hung the head ashamed,
Pricking his moral hide right thro' and thro',
As virtuous little wives so well can do,
Till out he swagger'd, cursing, sorely hit,
And puzzled by the little woman's wit.
Indeed, for seasons of domestic strife,
She kept this rod in pickle all her life.

As for Eureka, why, he felt, of course,
Some conscience-prick, some tremor of remorse,
Not deep enough to cause him many groans,
Nor keep the fat from growing on his bones.
He throve, he prosper'd, was esteemed by all,—
At fifty, he was broad as he was tall;
Loved much his pipe and glass, and at the inn
Spake oft—an oracle of double chin.
Did he forget her? Never! Often, while
He sat and puffed his pipe with easy smile,
Surveying fields and orchards from the porch,
And far away the little village church,
While all seem'd peaceful—earth, and air, and sky,—
A twinkle came into his fish-like eye;
"Poor critter!" sigh'd he, as a cloud he blew,
"She was a splendid figure, and that's true!"

This is not very high poetry, and in places it smacks of Byron a little too strongly. Do we not read in the Corsair:

"'Tis idle all—moons roll on moons away,
And Conrad comes not—came not since that day."

and is not the line,

"Dark as thine eyes and deathly as thy love,"

suspiciously Byronic? No matter, there is vigor and culture in the book, and, as we said, some promise of work that may be much better. Our own writers have something to learn from the foreigner who chooses so often American topics.

Decline of the Gods.

Jagannath, thinks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, seems to have come to grief at the late festival at Serampore. It appears from the account given by the *Friend of India* that when he was carried forth under the umbrella and hoisted up on to his principal car, there was none of that roar of outbusiasm with which he was wont to be greeted in former years. By 2 o'clock the long road, hot and white with dust, was merely dotted with visitors, and the police seemed to be as numerous as the pilgrims. An hour later the crowd was rather more numerous; but the priests could not prevail on the people to give Jagannath a "shove off," although they frantically called upon those near to rescue the god from disgrace. The attention of the women in the crowd was far more directed toward two English ladies, who were watching the scene from the verandah of the police post. The same ill-luck befell a rival car endowed by a Baboo, afterwards transported for forgery. The few who could be persuaded to tug at the old ropes broke them. Sunset, however, brought some devout rustics from the interior, and these at last dragged the original car without an accident. Year by year the attendance has been falling off, but on this occasion the contrast was very striking. The once solemn festival is fast becoming a mere tamasha; and even "elderly females," who were officially reported as alone showing enthusiasm, are fast becoming cold and careless in their religious exercises.

PARISIAN VICTUALS.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wherever you wander through Paris you catch the odor of cooking. The air is redolent with truffles. From morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve, it is one constant gobble and guzzle. There has long been an impression in America that the eating and drinking of Paris is the best in the world. Anywhere in Fifth avenue, from Madison Square to the Park, a French cook is regarded very much as the Hindoos regard a white bull, that is, as a sacred animal; and there have been instances of middle-aged ladies marrying their Mirobolant, because his professional skill had become indispensable to their happy and healthful existence. The French, from the first, both pleased and flattered by the conceit, gave it currency and vogue. "In America," said their wits, "they have fifty religions and only one soup," whereas, they might have added, there are in France fifty soups and no religion at all. The cook in Moliere's play, who could serve a dozen different dishes off one joint of beef, is referred to with pride at all the Parisian restaurants as a typical Frenchman. There was a time when the famous Three Brothers of Provence were little less esteemed than the three most honored members of the Academy. Philipe is said to have had great influence at Court in the days of the Empire, being the only man in Paris who could prepare a mayonaise to suit Napoleon's peculiarly delicate and fastidious palate. Gouty old English swells came over here as the pilgrims used to go to Jerusalem; and I am myself personally acquainted with a Western gentleman who believes that one day a great truffle-bed will be discovered near Sims' Hole or the Mammoth Cave, and who, during periods of unusual depression, hugs this whimsical notion to his bosom as a never-failing source of consolation.

I certainly do not mean to quarrel with this or any part of it, and you will please not consider me as placing myself across the pathway of the progress of truffles. We have as many pigs in Kentucky as they have in Perrigord, and I see no good reason why truffles should be limited to that particular province. Indeed, I have stuck my legs under too many Paris tables, and have sopped the gravy out of too many French dishes, to go back on them at this late day, albeit, I am coming to the conclusion that I prefer to dine at home, where, if the cooking be not as artistic as that at Voisin's, the original fabrics which enter into the feast are a great deal better. I heard Edmund Yates say last winter,—and whatever you may think of Edmund's novels, if you had ever met him you would allow that he has a belly of unqualified culture and genius—I heard Edmund Yates say last winter that the Brevoort House, meaning, of course, the kitchen, is the best hotel in the world. He spoke words of sweetness from cavernous depths unsounded by culinary eccentricities. Delmonico's is also the first restaurant in Christendom, and for the same reason; that is, it applies the art of France to the preparation of American food, which is in all respects, in quality, in flavor, in abundance, and in variety, superior to the food of Europe.

Everything goes by comparison. The fame of the French restaurants was made by the comparison they offered to the English restaurants. The English are a gross, material people. They live on the coarsest food. They are an obstinate people, and steadily pursue their bent. Happy in themselves and in their ignorance, they do not wish to learn, because they believe, and they are right in believing, that joy does not come with wisdom. So the French have had no competition as cooks, and have been cried up to the skies by the travelers of every nation. In the same way the sun of Italy, which is no brighter than our sun in America, has been made out a very miracle of light and beauty by the old English poets, whose eyes had only gazed upon the dull Chinese lantern that passes for a sun in their country.

But I wander away from my text, which was the "living" in Paris. Let us return to our mutton, for it is, with our beef, about the best we shall get. The two staples form the basis of everything. By the aid of truffles, mushrooms, and olives, they are tortured into a thousand forms; and, to this extent, one has no right to complain. He cannot complain of good beef. He can not complain of good mutton. He is an ass if he complains of truffles, mushrooms, and olives. But, in the long run, a man grows tired of e'en these luxuries, and begines to "hoan" after something plain and simple, after something *au naturel*, such as a bit of stewed terrapin, or a crisp soft-shell crab, or a canvas-back duck, or a pompano, or a plump, fresh partridge, or a young, contraband prairie-hen, or even a broiled chicken. He can get none of these in Paris. Their game is nearly always foul. If you get it pure and sweet it is by chance. In cities of such magnitude as this the keeping of game is a sort of necessity. This being the fact, the Paris caterers long ago got out the notion that game is better the longer it is kept,—a rank and poisonous lie. But it has got to be the fashion. I am indebted to John Churchill for the practical and conclusive lesson that the sooner a bird or a fish is cooked after it is taken, the better it is at table, and I believe this applies to every species of delicate animal food. Nor is this all. Game is prized for its game flavor, and when it is smothered by extraneous appliances it is spoiled. A partridge, fat and tender, is as good as mushroom. Truffles do not improve woodcocks. The birds can afford to go it on their own hook without any assistance whatever. So with such fish as the pompano, the mountain trout, the jack salmon, and the shad. They are able to stand alone. Over here they don't stand at all. The best shell-fish are the crawfish and the snail, for the lobster is indigenous everywhere, and is not to be counted in the list. They know nothing of the soft-shell crab, of the terrapin, or of the oyster as a cookable viand. Their turbot will not compare with our halibut, nor their sole with our shad. The English white-bait is simply a minnow, and only a trifle better than the smelt. In soups, which is a thing of condiments, they do excel us. As a general rule their service is neater than ours. But you can give, on a few hours' notice, a better dinner at the St. Nicholas in Cincinnati, or at Rufer's in Louisville, wines included, than you can give in Paris at the Cafe Anglais, or in London at the Burlington. The American prices will range somewhat higher, certainly. But we pay high duties on wine, and it is there that the figures will chiefly tell in the bill. Not very much difference will be found as to the dishes.

A word or two about these prices, and I may as well bring this roundabout essay to a close. To be sure there is considerable art in ordering a dinner, involving both a knowledge of the French language and a knowledge of the particular restaurant where you are dining. The American who understands neither may expect to pay 30 per cent more than other people, who do. Ignorance of every sort, and all over the world, has to be paid for. But, at the best, he who expects to dine like a swell must also expect to settle like a swell. I have never heard of a good, a first-class, cheap dinner in Paris. At the *Diner de Paris*, where they charge you six francs (a dollar and a half in greenbacks), the food is all messed and the wine is sour. There is no thoroughly good table d'hote at a fixed price in Paris. When you order a la carte you will have to take the consequences, and $3 or $4 a head will secure a square, well-served meal,—not gorgeous or elaborate,—and that is all. It is sheer nonsense to talk about cheapness in Paris. If one is to live like a dog let him stay at home. If he is to live like a nabob he must fetch plenty of money with him, and spend it freely. There is not the least doubt of this, and the old, contrary idea, founded on by-gone prices, ought to be dissipated. It is a sheer illusion.

HENRY WATTERSON.

France's Losses in the German War.

A clever statistician in Paris has summed up the pecuniary results to France by the late war with Germany as follows: War indemnity, 5,000,000,000 francs; interest on the same for two years, 300,000,000 francs; the keep of the German troops, 273,637,000 francs; requisitions, 327,581,000 francs; value of objects taken without requisition, 254,173,000 francs; war contribution levied on Paris, 200,000,000 francs, and so on, till the account forms a total of 6,678,811,000 francs. But this enormous sum is exclusive of pensions to the army, the damage done to material, and the expenses of reorganization, which swell the total to 13,000,000,000 francs. The average value of a day's work in France is one franc and a quarter; and thus it would take one man 10,000,000,000 days, or one million of men thirty years, to work it out.

CHICAGO EVENING JOURNAL

CHARLES L. WILSON, Publisher.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICAWBER.

As one of the objects of our Centennial celebration is to take account of stock with respect to "Our Institutions," we must not and will not omit the enumeration (we could hardly do more) of our "Institutions of Learning." And in this enumeration we must not and will not omit explicit mention of the University of Micawber.

University is the name for it. A seat of learning by any other name will not do as well—or, rather, sound as well. And a solid Seat of Learning is the desideratum (we believe this is the learned way of putting it) of our provincial educationalists. The ancient and expressive word "Academy," which still maintains a respectable hold upon the dictionary and the continent of Europe, has long since ceased to be treated with ordinary civility by the founders and founderers of the universities of the West, which are only to be compared with Jonah's gourd for coming up out of the ground soon, and are incomparable in being run into the ground sooner. That the rustic picket-guard of our educational army do really look down superciliously upon their European coadjutors in the cause of education, we would be slow to believe, but for the facts to which we have just alluded. If the nomenclature of the Europeans is despised, their methods can hardly be held in high respect. The celebrated "boarding schools" of our earlier and less ambitious days as a nation are regarded by our latter-day pioneers of education as also contemptible—in name, at any rate. Nor does the word "college" fare much better at the same hands, although it continues to be significant of great attainments and thorough work in Great Britain—the twenty-six colleges of Oxford, for example, and Trinity College, Dublin. But—pshaw! how feeble and small sound such names for a great, grand and glorious Seat of Learning in comparison with that of The University of Micawber?

No sooner does our brand-new Board of Trustees formally receive the munificent donation of $150 from a "prominent citizen," who, we need not say, is a member of the innumerable family of educated Micawbers, than they proceed to make every arrangement for—something turning up, of which they are to be henceforth rather sanguine. In pursuance of this policy, no time is lost in elevating from the pastoral office to the office of President the Rev. Wilkins Micawber, D. D. When we consider how many obscure persons are thus elevated into Presidential conspicuity, we are constrained to suspect that our multitudinous Seats of Learning are only to be compared as Elevators to those which hoist our corn and wheat. If only the Micawber apparatus should raise as large a quantity of the genuine kernel! To decline the Presidency of The University of Micawber is that culminating act of self-denial which no humble minister of the gospel has ever yet been able to attain unto. The self-depreciating Doctor promises to "pray over it" and "let them know"—which he does. He lets them know that Providence was inexorable, and would not take *no* for an answer. He could not resist the call of a higher authority than that of his own preferences. Not that he loves his church less, but the cause of a sanctified education more. Wiping his eyes and blowing his nose, in the presence of his congregation, who do not wipe or blow as much as he would like, he submits to the Elevation. His inaugural address carries everything before it.

My friends, to whom I am indebted for this—that is to say, this overpowering sense of Elevation. I am, it is true, a man of some experience of life—pastoral life—and therefore, I am, as every pastor knows, a man of some experience in difficulties—pastoral difficulties. In short, I need not say that I have fought with some deacons at Ephesus, so to speak, and have met any number of objections to the dullness of my sermons, with that reliance upon divine direction which is the only escape for such preachers under such circumstances. Nor need I remind you that I have had financial difficulties—in short, my dear friends, I have left every one of the eleven churches to which the Lord has called me, more deeply in debt than I found them, although that is saying a great deal. In fact, to tell the truth, though it is myself that says it, I would not stay and continue in debt! [Vigorous claps from three or four trustees.] At present, my dear friends, and until something turns up, which you are, you tell me, hourly expecting, and I may say, for that matter, so am I." [Here the learned speaker glanced blandly at an old lady who had been the first to promise him a donation of seventy-five cents, "if her turnip crop did as well as it did in 1844."] At present, I say, I have nothing to bestow, except advice, (which by the way I have never been able to take myself,) and my advice is: Almost never, or mostly, make a payment to-day which you can put off till to-morrow. 'Tain't the spirit of the age—I mean the Educational Age, which we are met here to represent and reinvigorate. If you have the money, keep it. Remember how many of your creditors are longing for that very money. Don't be partial with creditors. If there is any class of men that detest partiality, that class is creditors. [Nods of approval from the tailor and shoemaker.] Procrastination, my friends, is—in fact procrastination is one of my strong points. The thief of time is the best friend I ever had. My brethren, call me "the late Dr. Micawber," and it has been said (some say by my wife) that if the train is not more than a half a mile gone on its way, I am invariably at the depot waiting for it. Let things alone is my policy. If there is anything in this world that can wait, it is things. In fact, the world itself had to wait before it could be created. [Claps from the three students whose parents have promised to send them if the University will 'wait to see how the crops turn out.'] In one word, my friends, in one word—Shin! If I were going to give these young gentlemen here, who are impatiently awaiting my instructions—in short, if I were going to give them in one word that which has made me what I am, and I may say lifted me to my present Elevation, I would, without the slightest hesitation, or the slightest fear of successful contradiction, enunciate the word—Shinning. My motto is shin—shin, and, having done all, shin. [More vigorous claps from the three or four trustees, whose wakefulness attracted general attention.] Live on the interest of the money you owe, if you would build up a Seat of Learning worthy of our Age of Education. Annual income $7,000; annual expenditures, $50,000; result, notoriety to the Seat of Learning. Annual income, $50,000; annual expenditure $7,000; result, obscurity to the Seat of Learning and unhappiness to its Board of Trustees. People wouldn't believe it. They would charge us with bogus subscriptions and the like. Why, gentlemen, where would be the opening for that knack of shinning which alone distinguishes me above my fellows, and which, in short, has obtained for me this Elevation above my fellows? How could we enjoy the perennial expectation of something turning up, if we did not—if, in short, we did not depend for our prosperity upon something turning up at an early day? Why, if we had the money in hand with which to rear the colossal structure upon which all the hopes of the unborn one hundred millions who are to—in short, my friends, we might as well hand back the $150 which have been so munificently laid as a nest-egg upon the altar of the Educational Cause, by our illustrious chairman, out of which we propose to hatch the greatest of results at the earliest possible day."

The perorationary style of this sentiment struck everybody; it was accordingly followed by vociferous applause, during which the chairman blushed, and President Micawber smiled and winked, and smiled again, and then sat down, but not before calling upon the illustrious donor to accede to the wishes of his fellow-trustees and declaim.

The chairman rose and declared that he was too full for utterance, and could only say that he "entirely agreed with "all that had fallen from the lips of "their renowned and learned Educator "who had just taken his seat on this "Seat of Learning" [snickering by the three students], "and that for his part "he never, no, never, never would desert "Dr. Micawber—never!" This was a signal for several "nevers." After they and the chairman had subsided, a member of the tremendous Board of Trustees moved that it be

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of President Micawber and such Trustees as he would like to act in conjunction with him, whose duty it shall be to lay out the University in colleges, after the manner of the Universities of Great Britain, only upon a much larger and more imposing scale.

Resolved, That there be a college of Material Medicine, of Legal Legerdemain, of Dead Languages, of Applied Chicanery, of Commercial Artifice, of Fleabottomy and Bots, and of Keelymotorology.

Resolved, That our friends be requested to leave us something at their death as soon as they conveniently can.

Resolved, That seven millions of dollars is the very lowest sum we can reconcile with our duty to our country and our consciences, and the Age of Education, to solicit of our friends and patrons.

Resolved, That the salary of our President be fixed at $10,000, and that he be requested to have no hesitation in deducting that amount from what he collects for the General Endowment-Expenses-and-Sinking-Fund, the collection and disbursement of which, as well as the selection of all the members of the several faculties of instruction in the various colleges, and the filling of whatever vacancies that may occur in the Board of Trustees, be intrusted to him.

Resolved, That we never will desert President Micawber—never!

The resolutions pass unanimously and enthusiastically. The contribution-box goes round, and brings back $3.11 toward the necessary seven millions, and the audience, 110 all told, disperse.

Time rolls on and the debt rolls up. Some of the colleges collapse, others secede, others are to be seen following rapidly at the heels of their gaunt and grunting mother, squealing as if their digestive apparatus were in the clutches of insatiable and unrelenting famine. But the more the clouds lower, the more sanguine is President Micawber that "the god of day" will presently emerge with healing beams. Notes become due, and Micawber meets them by—making others. He keeps up his spirits by whistling the college hornpipe, and keeps up the spirits of his tremendous Board of Trustees by assuring them that "his "subscription paper is filling up rapid-"ly," and that he "is falling back for "a spring, and that a vigorous leap "will shortly be the result—in fact, "he is waiting for something to turn "up, which will certainly eventuate in "great results at an early day."

President Micawber is as good at securing "subscriptions" as he is at shinning. He is very easy on subscribers. Their autographs and the figures "set opposite their names" are all that he needs. The sight of these may induce somebody else not only to subscribe, but pay. Some people's names never appear on a subscription paper until other people's names appear there. Nobody understands this better than the President of the University of Micawber. But he has his disappointments. These financial panics which disconcert the best-laid plans will occasionally overtake his subscription lists, which are thereby rendered even more worthless than they would otherwise have been. At such times of his discomfiture poor Micawber has been known to insinuate that "the blossom "is blighted, the leaf is withered, the "god of day is nearly set—that, in "short, he is nearly floored and a goner. "Under the temporary pressure of pe-"cuniary liabilities contracted with a "view to their immediate liquidation, "but remaining unliquidated through a "combination of circumstances, he has "been under the necessity of resorting "to—in short, nothing but shinning "will save us," he exclaims, and immediately brightens up at the prospect. Some well-known capitalist, who is capital at pleading poverty, upon being solicited by President Micawber for a subscription of a million or so, promises to "think of it." Whereupon the spirits of the forlorn Micawber immediately rise, and he tells his tremendous Board, or the Board that follows and creaks at his heels, that "the day of great results is about to dawn." A gentleman whose name he is not allowed to mention has promised a subscription, the amount of which must remain for the present locked in his own bosom, the key of which he never ceases to keep in his own possession. In short, he has fallen back for another spring, and a vigorous leap will, he is quite sure, shortly be the result. He never ceases to remind them that, although "overwhelmed with pecuniary liabilities," he is "familiar with every stone in the place." His Board resolve never, never, never to desert President Micawber, and adjourn to wait once more for something to turn up and to fall back for a new spring "at an early day."

So, if we are ever tempted to despair of "Our Institutions," we may feel entire confidence in our Institutions of Learning, and even if the god of day should ever set upon any of them, we have no fear of its being the University of Micawber.

AL.

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The Fall Term of this School of advanced education for young ladies will commence September 13, with a Boarding Department and Schools of Music and Art of the higher order. Applications for catlogues, with full particulars on admission may be made to Prof Z. GROVER, Principal, 985 Wabash-av., or Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Associate Principal, 949 Wabash-av., Chicago. 821j¶624

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ture. Too long devotion to teaching had a tendency to make men

ORACULAR AND OPINIONATED,

unless they applied a corrective by association with their peers in intelligence and erudition. Probably no profession exhibited so many lives of patient self-denial. In literature, the teacher as such had produced but little. Although many eminent writers had been teachers, that had generally been an incidental calling. The profession was lacking in high rewards, and did not offer such incentives to ambition as others.

POVERTY AND OBSCURITY

were too often the lot of the teacher: it was this profession that molded the characters of men, yet the average pay was that of a village blacksmith. What whonder that politics were corrupt when the school-house was slighted and the teacher starved.

JOURNALISM

was apt to be superficial, although taking a wide range. The average journalist was of all men the readiest with thought and pen. The influence of the press it was hardly possible to express in words. The lecturer gave a number of instances of the influence of the press in former times. Its power increased from decade to decade in geometrical ratio. A journal was a body with many members, with some first-class talent and much mediocre talent. The tone of journals was lowered by the necessity of

CATERING TO ALL TASTES.

The average journalist corrupted while he developed his native town. The crime, scurrility, and slang of the day was spread before the whole public. The sins against good taste in journals were continual.

The lecturer severely denounced

INTERVIEWING

as an offense against good taste and decency. He spoke of the invasion of private rights often committed by some classes of journals. It was sometimes said that the function of a journal was judicial, and any one could be hauled before its bench. But with the newspaper-court the judgment always preceded the trial, and, as a rule, the judgment was never reversed. Were such an engine of private wrong to continue, the next magna charta would have to protect the people against the power of the press. A ribald and lying press was an intolerable popular wrong.

Taking a general survey of professional life, the lecturer argued that breadth and symmetry were too often overlooked in narrowing the effort to the securing of depth of special attainment. He gave a number of instances of the superiority of general culture over merely technical training, even for special pursuits. The learned professions needed to supplement their specialties by the traversing of other fields of science. If the clergyman would

STUDY SOME LAW

his theology would be the better for it. The physician should give some of his leisure hours to poetry and metaphysical speculation. The lawyer ought to correct the dryness of his intellectual habit by copious infusions of general literature. The teacher should have a higher idea of the dignity of his profession, and not bound his studies by the demands of his ordinary work. The journalist, to make his influence permanent and beneficent, should seek to reach solid attainments. It was of greater importance that the

PRESS SHOULD BE CULTURED

than that its sister professions should be so. Of a science of politics their nation was in ignorance. The American principle for the conduct of the State was, that to the victors belong the spoils. Without a reformation of the political tendencies of the time, the ruin of our political system was a sad certainty.

The lecturer closed by giving an eloquent description of the processes of culture and the building up of a harmoniously-proportioned character.

ELSEWHERE

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

JUDGE JAMESON'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Hon. J. A. Jameson yesterday evening delivered an address before the Literary Societies of the Chicago University, in University Place Baptist Church. A large audience was present.

He took for his subject

THE LIBERAL PROFESSIONS.

After sketching in general terms the vocations included in the title—lawyer, preacher, physician, teacher, and journalist—he proceeded to describe their distinctive peculiarities. He said the range of faculties brought into play by the calling of a lawyer were not of the highest. They were mainly those of the understanding, and the end of their exercise was the ascertainment of justice. The lawyer was a casuist, and sometimes in the bad sense of the word. After making a discriminative criticism on the distinctive characteristics of legal culture, the speaker said that, amusing as it might seem to his auditors, the lawyer was

A VERY MODEST MAN.

He was trained to self-distrust from the very mode in which trials were conducted. The lawyer felt that at every step of his case there was danger of disaster, and the habit of his mind was rather to underestimate the value of his preparations than to risk defeat by overconfidence. The lawyer was combative, bold, and active, yet pre-eminently cautious. The lawyer was apt to be conservative in politics, as his impulse was to stand by the existing law. The speaker cited instances of the obstinate political obstructiveness of bodies of lawyers. But while this was true under monarchical governments, in this country the finest and most illustrious statesmen had come from among the ranks of the lawyers. In the republic the people were sovereign, and the instinct of the lawyer was to assert the prerogatives of the Sovereign. Hence, in monarchies, the men who did most to exalt the prerogatives of the crown were the lawyers. Like the needle to the Pole, the lawyers of England have always been true to the sovereign. Lawyers were probably the greatest readers of all professional men. Too commonly books were employed by them merely as means to secure a particular case, and their reading did not, therefore, indicate a real taste for reading. The average lawyer, outside of his immediate line, was apt to be

NARROW-MINDED AND ONE-SIDED.

As legislators were mainly recruited from among lawyers, to the lack of thorough culture in that profession was greatly due the low tone of Legislatures. The American Bar had been steadily lowering its tone for years. Where was now the lawyer who could write "The Federalist?" The legal profession did not enter into the mental and moral work of the age. It looked after the main chance, money-making. They were not men of large faith or easy belief, as the logical faculty was dominant in their minds. Under whatever religious banner he may enlist, if you scratch the lawyer you find the liberal or skeptic. To make his development symmetrical he needed a quickening of his higher faculties.

THE PHYSICIAN

exhibited a strong tendency to scientific research and to benevolent endeavor. He was compelled in the course of his profession to do a great deal of benevolent work for the poor, and that operation led him into works of charitable enterprise. Some had thought that in the capacity to develop greatness the medical profession was superior to any. The profession furnished a larger proportion, compared with the others, of

MATERIALISTS AND SKEPTICS.

The lecturer wittily described the crowds of raw and uncultured graduates turned out from the medical schools to spread over the land like grasshoppers. Physicians were apt to be lacking in general literary culture. As a profession physicians are not imaginative, and hence do not produce poets. Holmes was an exception, but to the lecturer's taste much of his poetry smelt of the dissecting-room. A peculiarity of the profession was its tendency to split into antagonistic parties. A disadvantage for the culture of the profession was the lack of opposition and criticism in the practice of the physician. The sick man believed in his doctor and his "'pathy," and submitted himself without question. The earth hid the physician's failures, while the sun lit up his successes.

The influence of

THE CLERGY

was very great, especially with those in whom the emotional dominated. The so-called science of theology was practically the sole field of intellectual exercise for the clergyman, and his culture was apt to be narrow. They assumed the entire truth of that which they professed to examine, so that all deductions they held to be true, and so wandered into

DREARY PLATITUDES.

The various churches had been the seats of warring schools, engaged in senseless and bitter contests. The effect of creed-mongering was disastrous not only to the cause of religion and virtue, but to those who accepted creeds. He who crushed down his intellect to accept a creed committed mental suicide.

The speaker said that when he read many of the dogmas in those confessions of faith, he sometimes wondered how persons who subscribed to them could help laughing in each other's faces. Nevertheless, confessions of faith were necessary, but they should be

INDIVIDUAL, NOT NATIONAL.

They should be pronounced to God, not to a priest. Doubt should not be called sin. What a man should think was for himself alone. What he did only concerned his fellows. The Church might lay down rules of action, but had no right to prescribe beliefs to men. The bed of Procrustes was dogmatic theology. Another effect of the intellectual narrowness of the clerical profession was that it unfitted ministers for dealing with social and political questions. The speaker cited the temperance questions. The problem of liquor usage was one of expediency, but the minister, by the tendency of his profession, must lay down sharp divisions between good and evil, and hence were

FANATIC AND UNCOMPROMISING.

The speaker ridiculed the movement engineered by preachers to secure a recognition of God and the Christian religion in a purely civil instrument such as the Constitution. He had known a clergyman who considered fire insurance an attempt to escape the judgment of God, and another who thought cremation would destroy the popular belief in the immortality of the soul.

The business of

TEACHING

gave a degree of culture not usually found anywhere out of professional circles. It was essentially a cultured profession. The lecturer sketched different classes of teachers, pointing out their distinctive peculiarities with great acuteness. Some of the most advanced thinkers of the times were teachers, but it was doubtful whether the best part of their culture came from their distinctive duties as teachers. The teacher who was content to be simply an instructor, and did not continue himself to be a scholar, was not apt to increase greatly in cul-

Several Persons Killed, and Nearly Fifty Injured.

Storm-Damage in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska.

Detroit Free Press, June 28.

One of the most startling and terrible calamities known in the history of Detroit befell the city Sunday afternoon, resulting in a serious loss of life and the wounding of nearly fifty persons, besides tremendous destruction of property, the full extent of which no man can even approximately estimate at present.

THE DESTROYER.

seemed to be a whirlwind which rose apparently near the southwestern limit of the city. It was first seen in that direction in the shape of a dark, smoky-looking spiral mass, shaped like an inverted tunnel of enormous dimensions, and whirling with inconceivable rapidity. Its forward movement was also very rapid in a course north of east, but it did not strike the earth until it reached the vicinity of Williams avenue and Ash street, There the first evidence of

ITS AWFUL POWER

was seen in upturned sidewalks and demolished outbuildings, but no dwellings seem to have been caught in that immediate neighborhood. It continued on its course across Maybury, Sullivan, and Humboldt avenues, Eighteenth, Seventeenth, Sixteenth, Fifteenth, Fourteenth, Thirteenth-and-a-half, and Thirteenth streets, crossing Grand River, a short distance north of which it again arose and passed on over the tops of buildings, disappearing at the intersection of Woodward avenue and the Holden Road.

THE GREATEST DESTRUCTION

was south of Grand River avenue, from and including Fourteenth street to Eighteenth, between Magnolia and Linden streets. Its track was perhaps 150 feet wide, and within that limit nothing could resist its tremendous force. Houses were taken up high in the air, shaken into fragments, and in many instances scattered over territory a mile in length. Indeed flying pieces of timber were seen whirling aloft and flying about fully 2 miles from the place where the work of demolition began. Where at one moment stood a row of substantial houses, the next witnessed a scene of devastation impossible to realize, with scarcely a vestige of the buildings in sight, so utterly were they swept off the face of the earth.

It is not difficult to conceive that such a remorseless monster carried

DEATH AND MUTILATION

on its wings. Everywhere were heard the cries of the wounded, whose bleeding and mutilated bodies were pitiful to look upon. Richard Bates, aged 11 years, was caught up and carried into the topmost branches of a tall elm which stood on the commons near his mother's house, at the corner of Fifteenth and Linden streets. His violent contact with the limbs tore the clothing from his person and he fell dead to the ground, a distance of fully 50 feet.

A little babe, 7 months old, the child of Carl Peca, who lived on Fourteenth street, was found dead in the street and taken to the house of William Haskett, No. 704 Sixteenth street, where it was laid out to await disposition by the Coroner. Its father and mother were both injured and removed to Harper Hospital.

Mrs. Van Duzen, a widow with two children, on Fifteenth street, had gone up town to visit her father, and when she returned her house was nowhere to be found. It had been carried at least 200 feet, torn to atoms, and scattered far and wide. The only recognizable portion of [illegible] and four small children, the youngest about three months old, being alone when the tornado passed over. Hearing the noise, and seeing the approaching cloud, Mrs. Perkins, with her youngest child in her arms and the others following, started out of the house to take refuge in a barn at the rear of the lot. When about twenty-five feet away from the house she was struck between the shoulders by a piece of timber flying through the air, knocking her to the ground and severely injuring her and the baby. At a late hour last night Mrs. Perkins was pronounced out of danger, but there were fears that her child would not recover. The barn to which Mrs. Perkins was fleeing was completely scattered to the winds, as were all of the stables and outbuildings in that immediate neighborhood. The house was comparatively uninjured, being the last building touched by the storm.

HOW THE CLOUD LIFTED.

A gentleman named Roberts, who lives on Twelfth street, just east of the path of the storm, says that the top of the cloud, when it struck Ford's house, was apparently about 100 feet above the ground, and rolling over much like coal smoke as it comes from the smoke-stack of a tug-boat. This cloud continued to roll and move on until, about 400 feet north of Ford's house, it struck a grove of trees and shot upward about 300 feet, assuming the shape and looking very much like a mammoth balloon, the air beneath being filled with flying boards, timbers, shingles, household furniture and poultry. Mr. Roberts watched the cloud. When over Eighth street, it changed its northerly course, going almost directly west about 600 feet, when it resumed its course to the north and disappeared from sight in the distance.

AT THE END OF THE PATH.

The Thomoson Street School buildeng is situated near the point where the destruction ceased, and is on the western edge of the tornado's trail. Four windows in the south side of the building were taken out completely. Otherwise the building is uninjured, even sheets of paper and books lying upon the desks inside, presenting the appearance of having been arranged by pupils and teachers on "the last day of school."

Charles Louys, a teamster, lives at No. 798 Twelfth street, and his barn is just opposite the extreme north end of the path of destruction. He had a piece of stove-pipe stored up-stairs in his barn, one end of which projected through a hole in the side of the barn. In that piece of pipe was discovered, tightly wedged, the body of a duck with its head cut off. The head was found upon the barn-floor by the side of the pipe.

The surface of the ground beneath the trees where the cloud lifted presented a terrible scene. Sticking into the ground at all angles were pieces of wood, from the size and shape of a shingle, to the doors, sections of roofs, and walls of houses. Piled promiscuously were trunks, kettles, stone-jars, and broken furniture. Curiously intermingled were the mangled bodies of chickens, ducks, geese, pigs, and innumerable small wild birds, while weirdly flaunting from the stripped and broken branches above, giving terrible life to the desolate picture below, made doubly desolate by the approaching shades of night, were fragments of clothing, bedding, and carpeting.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

Ten persons were carried to Harper and St. Mary's Hospital. Seven of these are at Harper, but except Charles Pica and his wife, the reporter who visited the Hospital Sunday night could not learn their names. They are a German woman about 70 years of age, a boy of 10, a German woman of 30, and two girls, aged 7 and 10 respectively.

The names and injuries of those at St. Mary's are given in a previous paragraph.

Charles Pica sustained a fracture of his ribs and numerous bruises about the body by being thrown against the walls of his house in his efforts to rescue his wife and baby, who were carried from the house through two doors and against a board fence.

Mrs. Pica sustained a double fracture of her right leg and dislocation of her left hip.

Owing to the precarious condition of the old lady who was injured, it was impossible last night to learn her name or any information relative to where she lived. One of her lower ribs is fractured, and she received a severe cut on one of her legs. The remaining lady, being in delicate health at the time of the disaster, although showing no marks of serious injury, remained insensible for a long time after being taken to the hospital, and is undoubtedly fatally injured. The children are all of German parentage, and were not able to give any information as to names or residences. They are not seriously injured, the girls being simply badly bruised, and without broken bones. Besides being bruised, the boy has a severe scalp wound.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—The total list of serious injuries from the tornado foots up as follows: Three dangerously injured; twelve considerably so; many others slightly; about twenty-five houses blown down or so injured as not to be worth repairing, and nearly as many others more or less damaged. A special meeting of the Council was held this evening to relieve the wants of the sufferers, but no action was taken except to call a citizens' meeting for Wednesday.

STORM-DAMAGE ELSEWHERE.

AROUND LA CROSSE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACROSSE, June 28.—Reports continue to come in from the surrounding country and interior towns in Wisconsin and Minnesota representing the late storm as extensively severe, giving fearful accounts of casualties, losses of life and property. In Fillmore County, Minn., every farmer in the Rush Creek Vrlley and on the ridges had buildings, fences, and crops damaged from $300 to $1,000. In many instances the crops were entirely washed out. A farmer named Haas Sargenson living near Peterson, Fillmore County, was killed by a falling building. At Jefferson, Vernon County, Wis., many dwellings, barns, out-buildings, etc., were entirely destroyed, and a number of people injured. A house owned by the Hon. William Frazier was torn to pieces, and two of his children killed. One of the children, a little girl, was blown 20 rods from the house, and not found till an hour after the storm. At the same city two farmers, names not ascertained, were drowned by the rushing waters, which came down upon them in a wall 12 feet high, as if formed from the bursting of a water-spout. The railroad bridge over Rush Creek, in Minnesota, has been repaired, and trains on the Southern Minnesota Railroad are again running regularly to-day.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 28.—Reports are coming in from various points in the country of the great storm Saturday night and Sunday. Great damage was done by wind and hail, houses being unroofed and blown down. One family was turned out in the blinding storm and compelled to travel the prairies with a 6-year-

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Sudden and Unexpected Revolution in Its Management.

Dr. Moss Removed from the Presidency ---Dr. Burroughs Resumes the Office.

It has not heretofore been made public that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, held on Thursday, July 8, instant, an effort was somewhat unexpectedly made to terminate the compact of settlement under which Dr. Moss was invited to the Presidency a year ago, and Dr. Burroughs was relegated to the Chancellorship. This compact implied that President Moss should have charge of the internal management of the University, its Faculty, instruction, and discipline, while Chancellor Burroughs should devote his whole time to the financial interests of the institution, which at present, in view of the fact that the expenditures largely exceed the revenues from tuitions, are mostly external. At certain meetings held last fall, it became apparent that Dr. Moss and certain of his friends were dissatisfied with the compact, and looked upon it as a mere temporary expedient, preliminary to the complete retirement of the Chancellor.

No steps, however, were taken, at the regular annual meeting preceding the commencement, to test the views of the Board on the question. Indeed most of the members had quietly returned to their homes in ignorance that such a project was on foot, until late in the evening of July 8th, after Messrs. Hoyne, Dr. Boone, Fernando Jones, and other well-known friends of the Chancellor, had retired from the meeting a motion was made at the suggestion of Dr. Moss by Robert Harris, Esq., that the office of Chancellor be declared vacant, which was amended by Mr. Greenebaum so as to request simply that the Chancellor be relieved of his active duties, but that in consideration of his being the founder of the University, he remain Honorary Chancellor during life, or until the further action of the Board.

An informal ballot had during the discussion of these resolutions showed that as the meeting then stood, eight were in favor of and five opposed to the decapitation of Burroughs. The indignant five, however, defied the majority to consummate a purpose so important at so small a meeting, and when notice had not been given of the intent to the absent members. The meeting thereupon adjourned to the 13th inst., for the purpose of giving general notice to the Board.

As the result of this notice, twenty-seven members assembled on Tuesday, it being one of the fullest meetings ever held. The discussion was lively, and at times pointed and eloquent. The Hons. Thomas Hoyne and N.T. Gassette took strong ground for the Chancellor, while the demand of the opposition that the head of the Chancellor be brought in a charger and presented to the new President was pointed and complete. It was rendered the more formidable by the fact that Judge Doolittle and the Secretary of the University, Dr. J. A. Smith, who had been supposed to stand on middle ground, declared in favor of Dr. Moss, aiding in the outset and filibustering for him on the retreat.

Mr. Hoyne was now of the opinion that it had never been the intention of the parties who had obtained a measure of power under the compact, by which Dr. Burroughs retired to the Chancellorship, to keep faith with the majority of the Board. It was as much a part of the compromise that Burroughs should be Chancellor as that Moss should be President. He believed in standing by all pledges in good faith.

Dr. Smith, on the other hand, had declared that the interests of the University demanded that Chancellor Burroughs should retire altogether.

During the discussion, one or two friends of Dr. Burroughs were unavoidably called away; but a vote was at length taken, upon a substitute moved by Maj. Rust, viz., that the office of President be declared vacant, and that the duties heretofore performed by the President devolve upon the Chancellor. Fifteen votes cast for this resolution, and seven against it, indicated beyond a doubt that it was the head of the President instead of that of the Chancellor that had gone into the basket.

The resolutions on which the vote was taken were preceded by whereases reciting the fact of the compact above referred to, and that the dissatisfaction of the President therewith had been openly and repeatedly expressed, and that, while others may have suggested it, the measure of removing the Chancellor had been adopted by him as his own policy. Failing in it his deposition became a necessity on the part of the Board. Indeed, it is now generally stated by the friends of Dr. Burroughs in the Board that his resignation as President a year ago was both tendered by him and accepted by the Board under a mutual misapprehension. Dr. Burroughs was induced to believe, by intermediate parties that his friends desired his resignation, and he therefore tendered it. His friends, Dr. Boone, Hoyne, Gassette, Rust, and others, were likewise persuaded that the Doctor coveted relief from the work, and would be glad to get out of it. They therefore accepted his resignation, which, but for this misapprehension, they would not have done.

The present result was felt on all sides to be unfortunate for Dr. Moss, who has won many favorable opinions during his residence in Chicago, especially as a preacher. Nor is it the view of his adversaries in the Board, in removing him, that his policy of deposing Dr. Burroughs is anything more than a mistake.

The C

BRAIN AND BRAWN.

How the Combination Worked Yesterday at Saratoga.

The University Boat-Race of 1875 and Its Result.

Cornell Improves upon Her Victory of the Preceding Day.

The Ithaca College Boys Victorious Over All Competitors.

Columbia a Close Second, Harvard Third, and Yale Nowhere.

A Princeton Man Collapses, and His Crew Falls Out of the Race.

Yale Caught Some Crabs and Things, and Had a Bad Time Generally.

The Cornell Six Converted into Temporary Demi-Gods.

Everybody Jubilant, Except the Fellows Who Were Beaten.

Interesting Statistics of the Various Crews---Preliminary Observations.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

INITIATORY LABORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 14.—The University race to-day lasted 16 minutes and 53¼ seconds, and for the achievements of that short period, seventy-eight men have, during six months, labored constantly, and denied themselves the pleasures and even the comforts of life. To witness the events of the last three minutes, thousands came hundreds of miles, and spent days and days away from their regular pursuits, and yet none will say it was not worth it. They saw the finest race ever rowed on this continent, and perhaps anywhere in the world, and that, too, without tedious delays and exhausting personal comforts. Cornell proved herself worthy the high estimation in which she was held, and by

SHEER HARD WORK, PLUCK, AND SKILL

beat all her opponents. Columbia, whose friends were numerous, won the second place, and, in the eyes of her enthusiastic admirers, New York's oldest college fairly divided the honors with her youngest. But Harvard was not two seconds behind, and so cordial was the friendship between the two foremost crews and the wearers of the magenta that they were heartily welcomed to a share in their triumph. Then, too, every one seemed glad that Dartmouth, which has so pluckily sent its best men, year after year, should have got so near the head, and beaten older and larger colleges. The other surprises of the race, excepting, of course, Yale's position, were but few. Brown led Amherst and Williams, and the time of all three was fully as good as could be expected of them.

The arrangements for getting to the lake were all that could be desired, and really there was nothing to detract from the success of the greatest inter-collegiate regatta ever rowed.

TO AND FROM THE LAKE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

We are glad to know that there is an agitation springing up in the University of Chicago for a complete revolution in its course of study. The following letter to its Chancellor comes from a gentleman connected with the Faculty of that institution, and defines a basis of action which, if adopted, would bring a moral and financial support to bear in its favor which it can never obtain while it remains cursed by its present medieval and fossil course of study. No mere personal issue as to who is President is of any consequence compared with the great question, Does he favor a useful, modern, and wise course of study, or the contrary? The following is the letter:

CHICAGO, July 17, 1875.—*The Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, Chancellor, etc.*—DEAR SIR: Will you permit me to assume that, in all wise governments, those of schools of learning included, suggestions from subordinates are always in order, and therefore to suggest as follows:

Create in the University two new Schools, or Colleges,—one of Applied Science, and one of the Commercial Arts.

The great present industries of the West are tilling the soil, raising live-stock, and growing fruit; surveying, opening, and conveying lands; and building houses, bridges, railroads, and vessels. The future great industries of Illinois, owing to its immense coal-deposits and central position, will probably be the manufacture of cotton, woolens, and iron and steel.

The School of Applied Science, therefore, should teach the simpler and more practical mathematics as applied in land-surveying, map-drawing, and every-day architecture. Given a building, bridge, or tunnel, its dimensions, materials, and style, the graduate should be able to estimate its cost and superintend its construction. In the same School let Chemistry be taught, not so much in its subtler mysteries, as in its application to the manufacture of drugs, inks, paints, dyes, soaps, oils, fabrics, paper, glass, leather, the smelting of ores and working them into metals, the chemistry of food and of poisons, also that of soils and of vegetation. Let Botany be taught, not so much in elaborate classifications of the flora, as in its relation to the development and differentiation of varieties and species by cultivation. Let Physiology, human and comparative, be taught, so that a graduate from the University shall be likely to know the difference between spavin and bots in a horse, without being obliged to learn it from an hostler.

The University of Chicago, by its present course of study, narrows its mission into that of a mere preliminary training school for ministers. Without actually fitting a young man for the ministry, it unfits him pretty nearly for anything else; and, if he escapes the Pulpit, it is only to enter Medicine or the Law,—all three of which professions are practically parasitic, feeding upon the great industries that sustain the world, which are Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce. For these three, in all their branches, a knowledge of Greek, Latin, and abstract mathematics, not only do not fit, but they very positively unfit, any young man. Their mental discipline, so called, is a discipline in the art of learning useless knowledge, and in the habit of being puffed up by it into a contempt of people who possess practical knowledge of far more value. A Greek-fed young man can only avoid contempt, and the humiliation of everywhere beginning the race of life at the bottom, by going into the ministry. If the period of education for American young men were during life, as it is with the English nobility, then we might imitate the broad foundation which Oxford, Cambridge, and Eton lay for their young scions of nobility, who are to grow up into DERBYS and DISRAELIS, learned in everything. But, for our American youth, it is a perpetual laying of broad foundations, rendered useless by being never built upon.

The School of Commercial Arts should teach Arithmetic, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Conveyancing, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Type-Setting, Telegraphy, German, French, and Correspondence.

The only difficulty in the way of so comprehensive a programme is to get skilled practical teachers. Abundance of teachers stand ready to teach whatever is useless, since some always are duped into learning it, and, having learned it, can make no other use of it than to teach it to others *ad infinitum*: as the dupe who paid a dollar to see a horse standing in his stall "with his head where his tail ought to be," stood ready to earn his dollar back by taking the gate-money from others who were curious to see that the marvel implied a mere change of attitude, and not a malformation. The masters of a practical art, however, be it Oratory, Architecture, or what not, can, as a rule, make more money by practicing than by teaching it.

Yet, by patient and gradual development, proper teachers would appear, and at very reasonable rates.

The adoption of this system, and its skilful administration, would bring a thousand students into the University in five years, and render it self-sustaining almost from the start. The University would no longer be competing with Yale and Harvard, except in its classical departments to which I would devote a share of the funds bearing the same ratio to total expenditure as the number of ministers needed in our country bears to the number of educated men needed in other pursuits. It would occupy an independent field, supplying education of a kind responsive to the needs as well as the desires of our people, West and East. The Bryant Commercial College of Chicago which aims only to make a man an accountant, reaps a net income of $25,000 a year,—about the sum the University of Chicago sinks every year in trying to force the people to buy an article of learning which they do not want. It is utterly vain to say that the people do not want what they ought to, or that Commercial Colleges are superficial. All men are apt to know more than one man. Their continued success has been won by satisfying their students of their merit. You will, I trust, pardon me for speaking unqualifiedly on points in which positiveness may imply egotism. I know judicially there are two sides to all questions. The losing side (pecuniarily) has been tried. I profoundly respect the nobility of the motives and the disinterestedness and zeal with which the failing experiment has been pursued. I know that many other colleges are conducted on much the same principles, and starve in the same degree. For that very reason should we withdraw from further competition with them. In place of this policy of heroic self-sacrifice in the laudable task of bearing the market with ministers, let us now begin to teach all knowledges, beginning with the most practical. Yours very respectfully,

———

THE TRIBUNE has for twelve years sought to influence all colleges, and this at Chicago in particular, in favor of a more practical system of instruction. We have no faith in the success of any President or Faculty who does not tend in this direction. We believe Dr. Moss is a pretty inflexible adherent of the medieval system, and that what there was of scientific instruction when he came has been pretty nearly eliminated. Chancellor BURROUGHS has been tardy in pressing plans for a more modern system of education to their complete result; but he has at least the merit of favoring them. The success of the great Polytechnic Schools of Germany and of Cornell and our own State institution at Urbana, and the introduction of Schools of Applied Science and Practical Arts in the Universities at Boston, Syracuse, South Bend, and elsewhere, are but the indication of a rising tide in the popular demand for knowledge, instead of mere words. The University-managers who rise with this tide will float upon it. Those who refuse to rise will be submerged.

says: One day three Generals called on his mamma and took a walk in the garden. They were big men, and little Victor was fond of big men. "I have always been fond of all that was great." The party drew near to the chapel at the bottom of the garden, and, as they were saying that Napoleon was a great man, from the depths of the chapel came a voice: "Bonjour, Lucatte; bonjour, Drouet; bonjour, Lilly." And the refugee Lahorie, of whose existence the child was not aware, came out, shook hands with his old comrades, and delivered himself of opinions respecting the *coup d'etat* of Brumaire which entirely agree with Mr. Hugo's present opinions. He noticed the child, and patting his head, delivered himself of this wise saw: "My child, remember this—*avant tout la liberte.*" After a little time, Mme. Hugo, with her children, joined her husband in Spain, but subsequently returned to Paris. One night in October, 1812, M. Hugo (then 10 years old) went out with his mother. A bill was posted on the walls of a church. His mother stopped him, and said, "Read." "I read this: 'Empire Francais. Pursuant to the sentence of the first court-martial, were shot this morning in the plain of Grenelle, for conspiracy against the Empire and the Emperor the three Generals, Malet, Guidal, and Lahorie.' 'Lahorie,' said my mother, 'remember that name;' and she added, 'He was your godfather.'"

Drawn Forty Feet into the Air by One Leg.

Albany Argus.

Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, says the *Trojan*, the men employed at Burdett, Smith & Co.'s foundry were thrown into great excitement by the narrow escape of John McKenna, one of their companions, from a terrible death. McKenna was on the lower floor of the foundry, and was in the act of hoisting a stove from there to the third story, by means of a rope which passed over a pulley a single time. The pulley was fastened a short distance above the third story, and, when young McKenna had hoisted the stove up nearly three stories, one of his feet got caught in a portion of the rope which was coiled near by him, and threw him down. This caused him to let go of the rope. The weight of the stove caused it to descend rapidly, drawing McKenna up to the pulley by one leg, which had been caught in the rope. In this position the unfortunate man remained for several minutes, and until his companions unloosened the stove and allowed the man to descend slowly. It was feared, however, that in his descent his leg would become disconnected from the rope and allow him to fall to the ground on his head. But luckly he reached the ground amid the breathless silence of his friends. The young man's hand was badly bruised, but outside of that he was not injured.

Fleeing from Temptation.

Vicksburg Herald.

A member of the colored church was the other evening conversing earnestly with an acquaintance, and seeking to have him change into better paths, but the friend said that he was too often tempted to permit him to become a Christian.

"Whar's yer backbone, dat ye can't rose up and stand temptation?" exclaimed the good man. "I was dat way myself once. Right in dis yere town I had a chance to steal a pa'r o' boots—mighty nice ones, too. Nobody was dar to see me, and I reached out my hand and de debbil said take 'em. Den a good sperit whispered fur me to let dem boots alone."

"An' you didn't take 'em?"

"No, sah—not much. I took a pa'r 'o cheap shoes off de shelf an' left dem boots alone!"

Freaks of a Lunatic.

A young and well-dressed man hailed a voiture in the Place Breda (the naughty quarter of Paris), entered the vehicle, and forthwith smashed two panes of glass. Cocher descended in his wrath, but the gentleman gravely bowed, handed him a Napoleon, and stepped out. He entered another vehicle and did the same thing, and then a third, with a similar result. At this juncture he was arrested by the police, when it was found he was not in his right senses. He had, "from domestic troubles," gone out of his mind, and, on being asked the reason of his extraordinary conduct, explained that he fancied he saw the features of his wife in the glass.

Evidences of Increasing Business Prosperity in Omaha.

The Retail Trade Indifferent, but Wholesalers Active and Successful.

Some Features of the New Constitution That May Insure Its Defeat.

Inducements for the Location of the New Mint in Omaha.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, July 12.—THE TRIBUNE has earned the appreciation of Nebraska by sending "Harryth" to write up

THE GRASSHOPPER RAVAGES

in the southeastern part of the State. His account is accurate, and his letters have been read with interest. It is to be regretted, however, that he was unable to visit the infested district several weeks sooner, to witness the desolation described by your correspondent "A. A.," which letters in my possession corroborate. Take, for instance, the orchards and nursery of Gov. Furnas, of Brownville. They were the pride of the State, and their loss is a calamity to our fruit-growing interests, which the Governor and other liberal-minded gentlemen have done so much to foster, and which resulted in Nebraska taking the gold medal in Boston, two years ago, for the finest display of fruit of any State in the Union. For many years the Governor has taken special pride in the development of his orchards and nurseries. Last year I heard him describing the yield of a pear tree, so prolific, that he hesitated to give the amount. At the close of the season he found himself the fortunate possessor of nearly 10,000 bushels of fruit as the product of his orchards. This year, he writes me, his fruit and nursery are all destroyed by grasshoppers, as though they had a spite at him for taking measures to keep starvation from our frontiers last year. In this connection let me say Nebraska owes Gov. Furnas, Gen. Ord, Gen. Brisbin, the Hon. Ezra Millard, the Hon. George W. Frost, and others,

A DEBT OF GRATITUDE

she can never pay for their generous efforts to aid the suffering. Gov. Furnas took the initiative, and called the Aid Society together; Gen. Ord and the Hon. Ezra Millard organized and

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 22.—A letter "from a gentleman connected with the Faculty" of the University of Chicago "to its Chancellor" appeared in your paper of the 19th inst., to which I beg to offer the following reply. The unsuspecting writer of the letter is one of the numerous knights-errant who have from time to time ridden into the lists only to increase the embarrassments of the struggle by diverting attention from the question in dispute, which is, The Management of the University. As sure as ever this issue was joined, after much maneuvering and skirmishing, some uninitiated public spirit, who had the entire cause of education at heart, would come forward with the utmost gravity, and propose a new method of lighting the University building, or a new style of landscape-gardening for its grounds, or a new Chair to be endowed by its prospective occupant, or a bran-new mode of collecting the money for said endowment. Then it would be found that the President had, not perhaps openly approved, but silently smiled upon the uninitiated public spirit, and by that means secured himself a new ally, and added to the University a new element of complexity and perplexity. Hence the inference that the diverting instrumentality in this instance has been smiled into typographical activity by the Chancellor-President, who expects, as heretofore, to stir a side-issue in his favor.

But to the letter of Dr. Burrough's "subordinate" (as the writer calls himself), which, we are told, "defines a basis of action which, if adopted, would bring a moral and financial support to bear in its favor, which it never can obtain while it remains cursed by its present medieval and fossil course of study." Without stopping to name several rather prosperous seats of learning that are similarly "cursed," I would remark that as, down to within the last year, the University has had no head, whether executive, educational, or financial, except Dr. Burroughs, he must have had something to do with the perpetration and perpetuation of the "curse," and might have had something to do with its removal if he chose. It is singular, therefore, that, if he held this opinion of the curriculum, he did not "rejoice to see the curse removed." But "he has at least the merit of favoring" the "subordinate's" curriculum. Perhaps so, in the genial sense to which we have alluded; or perhaps his "subordinate" can tell us just when and where Dr. Burroughs betrayed any more profound or pronounced conviction on this than he has upon any other subject of educational importance.

The University has been sinking lower and lower under its constantly-accumulating financial burdens, until a dispairing effort to raise it by a new administration fails miserably,—fails in its inception indeed,—whereupon we hear the feeble whistle of a new side-wind from the old quarter: "Let physiology be taught, so that a graduate from the University shall be likely to know the difference between spavin and bots in a horse!" But is the learned "subordinate" quite sure that he knows the difference between a healthy, honest administration of a university, and one that has been afflicted with both spavin and bots from its earliest infancy?

"The University, by its present course of study, narrows its mission into that of a mere preliminary training-school for ministers!" The "gentleman connected with the Faculty of the University" who can make such an assertion as this with reference to its curriculum may be a "subordinate" well qualified for getting up side-winds in the interests of his superior, but is not sufficiently well informed to occupy the chair of "Applied Science" at even the "very reasonable rates" which he proposes. We need not be surprised to hear a man no better informed than this classify Disraeli as a scholar with the late Lord Derby, and pronounce them both equally "learned in everything." The Earl of Derby was a fine classical scholar of the "medieval and fossil" kind, and could not have been "learned in everything," because he never graduated from "a School of Applied Science" or "Commercial Arts," and probably could not tell "the difference between spavin and bots in a horse." Disraeli is not a classical or any other kind of a scholar, and is also as lamentably deficient in the knowledge of chemistry as "applied to inks and soaps," as our "subordinate" is in the "useless Greek, Latin, and mathematics," which, he says, "positively unfit a man for pulpit, medicine, or law." But he "knows that many other colleges are conducted on the same principles, and starve in the same degree." Other colleges, such as Yale, Brown, Harvard, Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, etc., etc., etc.!

"The University of Chicago sinks about $25,000 a year in trying to force the people to buy an article of learning which they do not want." An article of learning, or of management? "The people" buy the same article of learning precisely, or, in other words, send their sons to pursue the same studies that are taught in the University of Chicago.

But suppose the Schools of "Applied Science" and "Commercial Arts" were established, how long would it be before they would follow in the footsteps of the Winnetka School and secede; or of the Law School, and secure a connection with another university to save its life? And this brings us back to the main question, from which it is no longer possible for either principal or "subordinate" to divert public attention. That question is not whether the young men shall be taught the "useless" science of mathematics, or the useful art of discovering "the difference between spavin and bots in a horse," but whether the old administration, now resumed after an interval of only one year (and never interrupted as far as the financial policy is concerned), is, or is not, deserving of the support of the general public, which is neither Baptist, nor local, nor partisan, but which is solicited to contribute money and pupils to the University. And that main question suggests a multitude of others which that general public has a right to ask. As, for example: Why (1) is there not an annual financial report of the University? And, whenthere is a report, why (2) its other people's property, such as the Observatory and its contents, always named among the "resources" or "assets" of the University? Why (3) was the Winnetka School attached and detached? Why (4) was the Law School half-detached from the University of Chicago and half-attached to the Northwestern University? (5) Does the University of Chicago, or does it not, keep its hold of the "Union Law School" by reason of the forbearance of the Northwestern University? Has it, or has it not, forfeited its share by not complying with its part in the conditions upon which this wonderful stroke of surgery was consummated? (6) Has, or has not, the debt of the University been accumulating for ten years? and is it not paying (or failing to pay) compound interest on the same? Is it, or is it not, shinning to meet its current expenses? Has it, or has it not, failed to secure a hold of this community anything like commensurate with its name, position, and the advantage of beginning with the beginning and growing with the growth of the city? After these fifteen years of existence, is it a recognized force in the culture, the intellect, and the educational interests of the Northwest? Such are some of the questions which are asked by the disinterested, and yet interested, public with reference to the Burroughs administration, which, like Micawber, is always waiting for something to turn up, and always falling back for just such a spring as that proposed by this uninitiated "subordinate." U. C. Y.

How to Handle Snakes.

London Times.

A correspondent who was present yesterday morning at the Zoological Gardens, when about a dozen Indian cobras were removed from the box in which they had traveled into a clean, though narrow cage, describes the mode in which those deadly reptiles were handled by the keeper as truly astonishing. With his long-handled wire hook, he, from a respectful distance, managed to draw out a snake tail first, and, catching it by the tip, let it gently down head foremost into its new cage, the lid of which, a glass slide, was open just wide enough to receive it. One after another eight cobras were thus removed and safely housed, some dilating their "hood" and angrily hissing as they tried to strike whatever object they could reach. Snake charmers and Indian jugglers thus handled the cobras with impunity. Suspended by the tail they are powerless to raise themselves and wound the hand that holds them; but care must be taken lest the creatures strike at the limbs.

H. H. Evarts Jr. (?)

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 22.—The Leevitt divorce case was concluded to-day. The case has occupied seven days, and no testimony was taken in open court. Arguments of counsel occupied a day and a half. The decision of the Judge will be waited for with great anxiety.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 21.—Telegrams to THE TRIBUNE from time to time have kept its readers informed of the general progress of the scandal-suit that has occupied the attention of our citizens, and no small part of those in neighboring places, for a number of days. As the testimony is now all in, it affords one an opportunity to get a clear idea of the case in all its points.

THE PARTIES

in this famous divorce case—Dr. William Lewitt and Mrs. Adelaide Lewitt—were married on the 21st of June, 1849. For a time love and peace were their household-gods, and happiness was bountifully provided. The Doctor spent the early part of their married life at Philadelphia, in attendance at a medical college; and his letters to her, and hers in return, which have been read as evidence in this trial, breathed the spirit of true love on both sides. He afterwards returned to this city, and was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University from 1858 to 1867. He subsequently held a position in the Rush Medical College, of Chicago. Returning to Ann Arbor, he has spent most of his time since here. The Doctor has enjoyed some considerable reputation in his profession, and especially in the department of surgery.

Two children were born to this couple, one of whom testified in the present suit for his father, and the other for his mother. A divorce-suit was brought once before by Dr. Lewitt against his wife, but the affair was amicably settled. During the fall of 1873, Mrs. Lewitt made a visit to California, and, during her absence, the Doctor filed the

SECOND AND PRESENT BILL.

She heard of the proceedings against her, and posted home to do her share in the quarrel which is soon to be settled by the law.

Dr. Lewitt is a man about 48 years of age, and his wife is a few years younger. She was a servant-girl when the Doctor took her to wife. He claims that he has educated her and given her a position of prominence in the world, and that, in return, she has been endeavoring for a few years past to ruin him. Both parties have occupied places of considerable prominence in the social world, and are well known outside the State, and especially in Chicago.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PLAINTIFF

was opened on Thursday morning, the 15th, and continued till noon of the 17th. It alleges that Mrs. Lewitt has been guilty of seriously interfering with the Doctor's practice, and of cruel acts to him; also, that she has been guilty of adultery and improper relations with Dr. Edwin W. Goodwin, Alvin W. Cole, and A. S. Brown. The principal witnesses on his side were Kate Larue and Helen Gamon, who were servant-girls in the family, and alleged that they had seen improper conduct between the defendant and the parties above named. Also, Thomas L. Humphrey and Dr. William J. Maynard testified derogatorily to the character of Mrs. Lewitt, basing their testimony upon their observations of the company she kept.

THE DEFENSE.

opened its side by producing the testimony of Dr. Goodwin, Abram J. Cole, A. S. Brown, and others, who swore that they had never committed adultery with the defendant, nor were ever guilty of improper conduct with her. Miss Caroline Williams, who was at the house of Dr. Lewitt when one of the acts charged by the prosecution took place, swore that she slept with Mrs. Lewitt that night, and that nothing improper whatever occurred at that time. She pronounced as utterly false the testimony of Frank Lewitt, one of the sons of the parties, who had implicated his mother. Witnesses were then called to testify to the character of Mrs. Lewitt, including her reputation for chastity. These witnesses consisted mainly of parties who had known the defendant for many years, living as neighbors to her, and who were among the best citizens of Ann Arbor. They testified to her character as without a blemish, and that they had never heard anything derogatory to her reputation until this trial began. These witnesses were, principally, Messrs. E. Wells, Philip Bach, Chauncey H. Millen, William W. Wines, George D. Gillespie, Silas H. Douglas, and Charles Tripp, besides numerous others.

Testimony was then produced by counsel for the defendant, with the view of seeking to show that Dr. Lewitt himself was

GUILTY OF ADULTERY

with a certain married woman, whom he had treated medically for a long time, visiting her regularly twice a week, and staying at each visit from three-quarters of an hour to three hours. Her husband was nearly always away at the time of these visits, but knew of them. The witnesses had never seen anything improper between the Doctor and the lady in question. The following poetical effusion from the pen of Dr. Lewitt, and inscribed to this lady, was produced and read:

How I love you! Bless you, darling,
For those kindly words of cheer;
Though but few, so fondly uttered;
They have made you doubly dear.

How I love you! Oh! my darling
This poor weary heart would fain
Hear your lips, in sweetest accents,
Say it o'er and o'er again.

I have loved you, dearly loved you,—
You can never know how well!
All the words that I could utter
Never could my passions tell!

Though our love be wrong and sinful,
We alone our anguish know;
We alone must bear the burden
Of this everlasting woe.

Had we met in years departed,
Had we then each other known,
When we both were free and loving,
Think, oh! think, what might have been!

The letters already referred to were then produced and read, to show the amicable relations that existed between the parties at the time they were written.

The testimony for the defense was all read at night on Tuesday, the 20th.

On Wednesday morning following

REBUTTING EVIDENCE

was produced by the counsel for the complainant, which occupied the greater part of the forenoon. This was almost wholly devoted to attempting to show that Mrs. Lewitt was of bad character. The testimony was based mainly upon hearsay and gossip.

The arguments began at noon to-day.

The parties in the suit have kept themselves quite generally aloof from the proceedings,—Mrs. Lewitt having appeared not at all, and the Doctor but once or twice, in the court-room. Judge Crane occupies the Bench, and will decide what merits the case may have.

Shad for Germany.

New York Times.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, shipped 500,000 shad eggs to Germany yesterday by the steamer Mosel, of the North German Line. The eggs are packed in four small boxes, each containing thirteen layers or trays. Each tray is lined with cotton flannel, and upon this the eggs are placed. The four boxes are stowed in two larger boxes, which are surrounded with a layer of ice and shavings 3 inches in thickness. In this way the eggs will be protected against the heat until the period of hatching arrives. This will occur when the steamer is six or seven days out. Previous to the hatching the roe will be taken from the boxes and placed in large tin cans of water, arranged with a funnel apparatus at the top for the admission of air. When the operation is completed the young spawn will be transferred to a second series of tin vessels, about the size and shape of ordinary milk cans, in which they will remain until their arrival on the other side. These fish, which are sent by the American Government in recognition of a similar courtesy on the part of the German authorities, are intended to be the means of introducing new varieties into the waters of that country. On reaching their destination they will be deposited in the River Weser, at a considerable distance from its mouth. Messrs. Monroe, Green, and Harrison Weldon, who go on board the Mosel in charge of the fish, are very hopeful of the success of the experiment, and feel confident that a very large proportion of the young spawn will reach Germany alive. Past attempts of this kind have failed, they say,

MOSS WILL MIGRATE.

Because He was Elected President of the University of Indiana Yesterday —Other Educational Matters.

[*Special Telegram.*]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—The election last night of Dr. Samuel Moss, of Chicago, to the presidency of the Indiana State university seems to give very general satisfaction. Over 20 names were presented to the board, but such were the recommendations and the known characteristics of Dr. Moss that he became the unanimous choice of the trustees at once. It also happened that he was on his way to the east, and the board, hearing of his presence in this city, sought him out and invited him to their meeting. His presence among them strengthened their determination to elect him, and despite the lateness of the hour, he was unanimously chosen and accepted without hesitation. Dr. Moss is an Indianian by birth, and it seems peculiarly fitting, therefore, that he should preside over Indiana's university. His family still reside near Lawrenceburgh. His mother, who died in 1865, is buried in this city. He left for Chicago this morning and will enter upon his duties at Bloomington Fr day.

[*Special Telegram.*]

The rumor-mongers were busy again to-day in the street, and sensibly affected gold and stocks. Among the many rumors floating about this afternoon the only one which assumed shape pointed to a firm of sugar refiners in lower Wall street. Inquiry at the office failed to get any confirmation or denial of the story. From a statement of the condition of this firm early in the year it had assets many times in excess of its liabilities. The other rumors were too vague to be traced.

Mr. G. W. McLean, president of the stock exchange, proposes to call a meeting of the governing committee as soon as a quorum can be obtained, to discover if possible the originators of the malicious rumors which have recently flooded Wall street.

Stocks opened firm, and advanced ¼@⅝ ₱ cent. Subsequently the market became weak, and prices declined ¼@1⅝ ₱ cent., Lake Shore leading the decline. The market closed weak and unsettled, except in Erie, which was firm.

The heavy decrease in the produce exports this week is the natural result of the squeeze in gold and the demoralization in foreign exchange.

Transactions at the stock exchange aggregated 209,000 shares, of which 45,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 17,000 Northwestern common, 5,000 St. Paul common, 2,400 preferred, 20,000 Erie, 77,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Ohios, and 27,000 Wabash.

The following were the quotations:

Western Union Tel.	79¼	St. Paul	94

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon and evening. Dr. L. D. Boone, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was called to preside. There were present Messrs. Boone, Barrett, Stone, Thompson, Burroughs, Burt, W. M. Hatch, Esq., of Bloomington, Meeker, M. D. Bacon, of Waukesha, Wis. W. H. Hinckley, J. A. Smith, and President Moss.

The purpose of this meeting was chiefly to hear reports upon the finances of the university. Other matters, however, received attention. Among these was a communication from the Trustees of Wayland Institute, Beaver Dam, Wis., which now sustains to the University of Chicago the relation of a preparatory department. The tenor of this communication is an expression of satisfaction with the school as now sustained, and of desire that its present relation with the University may be continued. The communication was referred to Messrs. Burroughs, Moss, and Bacon, as a committee, with instructions to report to the Executive Committee.

A report was received from the Committee on Grounds, recommending further improvements, which were accordingly ordered to be made. The committee was enlarged, so as to include the Chancellor with the Hon. H. M. Thompson.

A report was also received from a joint meeting of committees of the Trustees and Regents, who have had the course of study under consideration, and by whom important changes are proposed. The final decision of matters suggested in this report goes over to a subsequent meeting.

Important reports upon finance were received from the committee charged with the duties of that department, and from a special committee upon the Greek fund. Upon the general subject of finance, some statements will be in due time given to the public. As respects the Greek fund the following was passed:

Resolved, That the outlying lands belonging to the University be, and they are hereby, set apart toward replacing so far as they will go the Greek fund, and when sold, or any part of them, the proceeds of such lands be placed in the hands of the Greek Fund Committee for investment.

Subsequently it was voted that the Committee on Endowment and Finance be instructed to sell the lands so set apart and devote the proceeds as directed in the above resolution. Also the rents of Jones Hall, or the south wing of the University building, be set apart for the payment interest upon the indebtedness to the Greek fund.

The other business related to matters not in a condition to be at present made public.

The bill also asks the court to decree the trust deed t
Taylor to be void for want of consideration, and also
for an account, and for general relief.

The motion for an injunction will be called up this
morning before one of the Federal judges. The bill
is filed by Messrs. Fuller & Smith as solicitors for Mr
Ayers.

THE COURTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judge Hopkins is expected to hear a couple o
passed railroad cases on the United States Circui
Court calendar. If these are not ready he will cal
the District calendar.

Judge Blodgett is expected to hear the motion for
receiver in the foreclosure suit of Fosdick an
Fish, trustees, against the Chicago, Danville and Vin
cennes Railroad Company this morning.

To-morrow (Friday) is the last day of service i
the Circuit Court for April term. A new calenda
will be prepared.

There was nothing done in bankruptcy yesterday
owing to the absence of Judge Blodgett from court.

There was nothing done yesterday, and nothing t
announce to-day, before Register Hibbard.

THE RECORD OF APRIL 7.

United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

CREDITOR'S BILL.—Wm. T. Ayres, executor of Chas. I
Gage, vs. City of Chicago, David A. and Eliza M. Gag
George Taylor, J. H. McVicker, Albert Crosby, John I
Sherman, and N. P. Wilder. Creditor's bill on a judgmen
against David A. Gage rendered on confession entere
April 5. See head notes. Fuller & Smith, solrs.

Wm. H. Clark vs. Isaac Greenebaum. Asst., $10,00
Bennett, Kretzinger & Veeder, attys.

Wiswall, Nazro & Thompson vs. Geo. W. Campbell an
L. Proudfoot, assignees of A. A. Wiswall, bankrupt. A
peal from judgment of U. S. District Court rejecting clai
of plaintiffs for $16,469.58 against bankrupt's estate. M
Clellan & Hodges, attys.

BEFORE JUDGE HOPKINS.

FOR THURSDAY.—42, Burns vs. P., F. W. & Chi. R. R. Co
and 43, Marston vs. Mich. Cent. R. R. Co., expected to b
ready for trial. If not, District Court Calendar will b
called.

BUSINESS—CHANCERY.—789—A. J. Richardson vs. Stephe
A. Hurlbut. Dismissed by complt.

LAW.—394—Cragin vs. W. C. Hunter. Attachment di
missed by plff.

United States District Court.

BEFORE JUDGE HOPKINS.

BUSINESS.—1,279—McAndrews, assignee vs. Cramer. Leav
to amend summons and narr.

Superior Court.

NEW SUITS.

55,311—Francis Porter, guardian of John R. Porter
minor vs. Wm. H[illegible]

The Regents' annual report was "doctored" by Burroughs and Mirick. Records.

TRIBUNE: MONDAY, AP

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

April 12 1875

Gratifying Exhibit of Its Resources and Liabilities.

Receipts and Expenses.

The Trustees of the University of Chicago at their late meetings have been engaged in a thorough review of their business affairs in advance of the annual financial statement at the close of the fiscal year in September, with a view of advising the public of the exact financial condition and needs of the University. Only part of the work has yet been done, but enough to present two items, which, by the courtesy of Mr. O. W. Berrett, the Secretary of the Finance Committee, we are able to give below. The financial administration of the University is in the hands of the "Committee on Endowments and Finance," which is composed of the following members: Chairman, Chancellor Burroughs; Secretary, O. W. Berrett; Treasurer, Henry Greenebaum; and J. Y. Scammon and H. A. Root.

The business of the Committee is done at the office of Mr. O. W. Berrett, 122 La Salle street, where the Chancellor of the University also has his office. Meetings are held weekly, when all bills are audited, and payments are made by the orders of the Chairman and Secretary on the Treasurer. There is also a Committee on the University Grounds, consisting of H. O. Stone, Esq., Chairman, Robert Harris, J. F. Bonfield, H. M. Thompson, and Chancellor Burroughs.

By these two Committees, acting jointly, an inventory and valuation of all the property of the University, as well as the liabilities, have recently been made, of which the following is an exhibit:

Statement of resources and liabilities of the University of Chicago, April 1, 1875:

RESOURCES.

10 acres of University Subdivision, Chicago, the site of the University		$308,000.00
902 84-100 acres in Fulton, Union, and Jackson Counties	3,000.00	
80 acres in White County	1,000.00	
40 acres in Henry County	500.00	
210 feet in Oakland Cemetery	100.00	
One half-section of land in Green County	1,000.00	
One lot in Gilmore	1,000.00	
One lot in Irving Park	1,000.00	
1 acre in Evanston	1,500.00	
One lot in Hyde Park	500.00	
80 acres in La Croix County, Wisconsin	500.00	
40 acres near Mineral Point, Wis.	200.00	
160 acres in Marathon County, Wisconsin	1,000.00	
80 acres in Wisconsin, subscription, not located	1,000.00	
40 acres in Kossuth County, Iowa.	240.00	—320,540.00
Buildings—University Building and Observatory		200,000.00
Movable property as per inventory—		
In University	$ 21,515.84	
In Observatory	25,428.00	— 46,943.84
Endowments—		
Greek Professorship (not complete)	$ 23,493.94	
Hoyne Professorship (not complete)	5,000.00	
Presbyterian Professorship, not complete (Henry Farnum subs)	5,000.00	
Mathematical Professorship, not complete	1,000.00	
Alumni Professorship, not complete	10,000.00	— 44,493.94
Bills receivable—		
For general purposes	$ 56,506.69	
Real estate notes of the Burroughs & Jacobs trust towards payment of the funded debt	54,834.06	
Notes for term bills	283.78	
Subscription to President's salary	425.00	
Subscription to funded debt	39,475.00	—151,524.53
Insurance policies worth		500.00
Sundry accounts		183.37
		$754,185.68
Deduct for depreciation of bills receivable		22,000.00
Total resources		$742,185.68

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt	$ 114,813.22
Bills payable	38,654.70
Professors' salaries	3,181.83
Union College of Law	2,373.33
Wayland Institute	300.00
Insurance	125.00
Ex-President Burroughs—old balance	17,002.83
Sundry accounts	536.74
	$ 180,037.65
Assets above liabilities	$ 562,148.03

Another matter of public interest is the comparison of the annual expenses of the University with its income. Of this we have the following exhibits, estimating some items for the unexpired time:

Expenses for the current year from September, 1874, to September, 1875:

INTERNAL EXPENSES.

Salaries of President and Professors	$ 14,924.50
Salary of Registrar	1,100.00
Fuel	746.88
Library	3 6.00
Museum	150.00
Repairs	600.00
Printing and advertising	200.00
Furnishing	150.00
Janitor	600.00
Gas	955.00
Miscellaneous	50.00
Law Department above endowment	1,500.00
	$21,202.38

EXTERNAL EXPENSES.

Interest on funded debt, not provided for by collaterals	$ 40.78	
Interest on bills payable	2,830.39	
Interest on other indebtedness	1,031.69	
Traveling and office expenses	350.00	— 8,299.03
Total expenses		$29,501.46

RECEIPTS (INTERNAL).

Fees from students	$10,892.77	
Miscellaneous	239.90	—$11,132.67
Excess of expenditures over internal receipts		$18,368.69

For the making up of this large difference the University is dependent on its "*bills receivable for general purposes*," which appear among its available resources. The necessity for the increase of its resources, especially in the form of endowments, is thus apparent.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Judge Drummond's Opinion in the Chicago & Alton Case.

The Injunctions in This and Similar Cases Sustained.

Injustice of the Rule of the Board of Equalization.

In the case of Morris K. Jessup vs. The Treasurer of the Alton & Chicago Railway Company, and the Treasurer of Cook County, Judge Drummond granted injunctions some weeks ago to restrain the collection of the tax on capital stock and debts of various railroad corporations in Illinois. He has recently filed his opinion, of which we give the material points. It will be seen that it is in direct conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company:

Opinion of the Court by Drummond, J.—Numerous bills have been filed in this Court, and in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, the object of which is to restrain the collection of taxes which have been assessed, and are sought to be levied upon the capital stock and corporate property of corporations in the two districts.

In what shall be said at the present time, much will apply to other bills which have been filed in the Courts, but as it may be necessary to select some case to serve as a centre around which to group the views we entertain upon the subject, it may be proper to state the facts in the principal case.

[The facts are all familiar to the public, and we omit the statement.]

The Board assessed the value of the capital stock of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and all the companies heretofore referred to, with which that Company had made contracts; and this was done without notice or hearing, or opportunity to be heard; and the taxes have been extended and levied against the various railroads, in conformity with the rules adopted by the Board, for the year 1873, for State, county, town, village, city, and special taxes.

The assessment and levy of taxes is an essential faculty of all governments. Upon it the State depends for the exercise of all its functions, and the support of its various officers, legislative, executive, and judicial. While the power is indispensable, its exercise is attended with very serious consequences to the citizen. It may take and dispose of his property, in a summary way, in order to raise the necessary means to carry on the Government. Still, it is not an absolute power; there are some constitutional restrictions imposed as a protection against its abuse.

A tax upon property is the chief source of revenue in this State, but that tax must be levied by valuation, so that every person or corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of the property owned. If it is a tax upon a class of persons, or on those using franchises, it must be by general law, and uniform as to the class on which it operates. Constitution, Art. 9, Sec. 1.

It would seem, therefore, that a property-tax, assessed for county or municipal purposes, must be by valuation of the property actually or constructively within its territorial limits.

The law already referred to required the capital stock of all corporate companies of this State to be so valued by the Board of Equalization as to determine its fair cash value, including the franchise, over and above the assessed value of their tangible property; and the Board was authorized to adopt such rules to that end "as to it may seem equal and just."

When the tangible property or capital stock was assessed, the shares of the capital stock were not to be assessed. Secs. 3-4.

In order to ascertain the value of the capital stock and franchise, the Board adopted, under this law, the following rule: The value of the shares of the capital stock and the value of the debt of the company (excluding the debt of current expenses) were added together, their sum constituting the value of the capital stock and franchise. In order to ascertain the amount of this, over and above the tangible property, the value of the latter was to be deducted from the sum.

The rule does not, in terms, provide for the case of companies (many of which we have before us) where the shares have no value whatever, or, if it does, the results arrived at show the injustice of the rule, because, according to the allegations of many of the bills before us, the Board has found large amounts as the value of the capital stock, including the franchise, over and above the value of all the tangible property of companies, in which the shares of capital stock have no value whatever, and where the companies are not only largely in debt but actually insolvent.

The capital stock of a company is usually divided into a certain number or shares. Technically, the shares may be said to be different from the capital stock, though those who own the shares own also the capital stock,—that is, they own the sum of what makes the capital stock. Though it is sometimes expressed differently, it would be more correct to say that the shareholders own the capital stock, and the corporation the capital, or corporate property, for, in a true sense, the corporation cannot be said to be the owner of its capital stock, but only of the tangible property, assets, and franchise, which constitute its capital. If, when we speak of "the corporation," we mean the property which it owns, including the franchise, the term is intelligible.

In this sense, the distinction between the shares of the capital stock and the capital stock itself is entirely clear, but, if we discriminate between the corporate property and the capital stock, what power has the corporation over the capital stock? It cannot sell it, as distinct from the property and the franchise. It cannot sell a fractional part of the shares into which it is divided. It can dispose of the property of the corporation, and so, indirectly, impair and perhaps destroy the value of the capital stock, but the capital stock, as such, it cannot control; that belongs to the shareholders.

There would seem to be a want of precision of language in the opinions of some of the courts and textwriters, in the use of the words "capital stock," as applicable to the right of property in the corporation. It should be, not "capital stock," but "capital"; that is, the property or means of the corporation, including the franchise.

This will be the more apparent, if we consider the effect of a levy of a tax upon the shares, and on the capital stock of the corporation. It will be found that if the shares are taxed, and the capital stock, as the sum of the shares, is also taxed, the property is taxed twice; and this the law of 1872 concedes, by providing that where the capital stock is taxed, the shares shall not be, thus obviously recognizing them as essentially the same as subject to taxation.

There can therefore be no doubt that where the shares, as such are not taxed, the sum of the shares as capital stock can be, provided that by "capital stock," the corporate property is meant.

It would appear that by the act the franchise is to be regarded as property, and, as such, is to be included with the property designated by the name of "capital stock," but it seems to us that a fair construction of the first section of the ninth article of the Constitution indicates that where a tax is to be imposed upon a corporation as owning property, the franchise must be taxed, if at all, under the last clause of that section.

Although a franchise may, in some cases, possess great value, it may in others have only a nominal value. It is something indefinite—intangible; in most instances of such a character that no fixed valuation can be placed upon it, and, therefore, if it is to be, as such, the subject of taxation (as undoubtedly it can be), that taxation must be by general law upon the corporation using it, and uniform upon the class upon which it operates.

CONSULTORS OF THE HEAVENS.

A Meeting Last Evening to Take Into Consideration the Dilapidated Condition of Dearborn University.

The Chicago Astronomical society held a meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific. Mr. W. H. Wells, vice president of the society, occupied the chair, Thomas Hoyne acting as secretary. Among those present were C. N. Holden, H. N. Hibbard, H. C. Rew, C. H. S. Wier, S. W. Burnham, Prof. T. H. Safford, director of the observatory, Prof. E. Colbert, Murry Nelson, C. E. Culver, John Wilkinson, Sidney Meyers, H. Ramsey, R. Warren, and F. W. Peck.

The secretary read the following list, comprising all the members of the society:

OLD MEMBERS.

The following is a list of those who subscribed previous to the fire, most of them joining in 1862 and 1863. It has been compiled from various sources, the records of the society having been destroyed in 1871. It may be defective in some cases:

Subscribed, the building of the observatory, cost about $30,000, J. Y. Scammon.

Subscribed $5,000 each: W. B. Ogden, W. S. Gurnee.

Subscribed $500 each: J. H. Woodworth, T. B. Bryan, C. N. Holden, Frank Sturges, D. J. Ely, C. G. Wicker, J. K. Pollard, Louis C. Jones, Henry Farnum, W. W. Farnum, Chicago City Railway company, W. H. Wells, F. B. McCagg, R. E. Moss.

Subscribed $200 each: W. W. Everts, Thomas Hoyne.

Subscribed $100 each: Philip Wadsworth, Jonathan Burr, R. M. Hough, Thomas Dickenson, J. K. Burtis, Thomas Foster, M. B. Smith, S. W. Fuller, James Boyd, J. E. Tyler, Peter Page, J. V. Farwell, H. C. Durand, P. H. Willard, C. R. Larrabee, W. R. Gould, E. H. Haddock, J. H. McVicker, B. W. Raymond, A. Huntington, F. D. Gray, J. C. Fargo, A. B. Meeker, G. W. Phelps, S. B. Cobb, Jerome Beecher, William Blair, J. F. Gillette, J. O. Rutter, W. J. Endicott, John B. Turner, A. H. Miller, W. T. Allen, Clinton Briggs, G. F. Rumsey, C. H. Walker, J. G. Conrad, S. J. Walker, H. G. Powers, B. E. Gallup, D. A. Gage, E. M. Edwards, C. S. Dole, W. Robins, A. D. Titsworth, John Clough, S. C. Griggs, Gilbert Hubbard, M. C. Stearns, P. L. Yoe, H. O. Stone, W. L. Church, H. R. Magie, W. H. Turner, J. C. Parsons, A. B. Coit, C. T. Bowen, C. M. Henderson, H. G. Loomis, W. H. Waite, C. C. Waite, F. Tuttle, W. H. Rice, W. F. Coolbaugh, U. H. Crosby, H. H. Shufeldt, E. W. Blatchford, John Forsythe, J. T. Ryerson, Charles Walker, J. M. Van Osdel, J. E. Chapman, H. W. Hinsdale, C. F. Gray, W. B. Keen, George W. Gage, Isaac C. Day, H. T. Dickey, L. B. Sidway, J. S. Flint, W. L. Gray, Nelson Tuttle, I. N. Arnold, J. Van Etta, J. S. Rumsey, F. Parmelee, Hiram Wheeler, Thomas Church, C. Follansbee, C. F. W. Junge, J. Spalding, J. C. Haines, P. W. Gates, F. H. Ayers, J. C. Burroughs.

Subscribed $50 each: H. G. Miller, S. S. Hayes.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Col. Samuel Stone subscribed $500.

The following have each paid $100 within the past month, and received therefor a receipt signed by E. Colbert, and a ticket of life membership:

George C. Walker, Robert Warren, William T. Baker, H. C. Ranney, John Wilkinson, Dan O'Hara, Sydney Myers, N. K. Fairbank, H. Spruance, Geo. Watson, D. A. Jones, J. R. Walsh, C. J. Blair, W. E. McHenry, J. B. Lyon, Isaac N. Ash, H. N. Hibbard, F. W. Peck, Henry C. Rew, Perkins Bass, C. H. Taylor, C. F. Gates, C. H. Reed, Murry Nelson, Daniel Thompson, C. E. Culver, George Armour, L. Z. Leiter, H. C. Greenebaum, G. N. Culver, P. D. Armour, S. W. Parker, G. P. Comstock, C. H. S. Mixer, J. S. Peironnet, D. K. Pearsons.

The following gentlemen have also paid to Mr. C. as noted, those marked with an * being already members:

W. F. Coolbaugh*, $100; C. M. Henderson*, $25; Edson Keith, $25; G. Edison, $25; A. Yunker, $25; Thomas Lynch, $25; J. G. Smythe, $10; R. Carmichael, $5; J. Forsythe*, $100; W. H. Harper, $25; George M. How, $25; George Miller, $25; B. M. Ford, $25; D. G. Rush, $25; Simon Powell, $25; J. S. R., $10.

The following have subscribed, but not yet paid; * as above:

J. C. Haines*, $100; Q. W. Peters, $100; D. M. Bowmar, $100; D. L. Boone, $100; F. A. Riddle, $100; Tracy Lay, $25; H. A. Johnson, $100; H. M. Smith, $100; E. G. Assy, $100; J. D. M. Carr, $100; J. V. Farwell*, $50; F. A. Eastman, $100.

The subscriptions collected by Mr. Colbert amount in all to $4,095 50, while the sums promised will amount to about $2,000 more.

Prof. Safford reported the names of J. F. Bonfield, E. A. Brown, and H. A. Gardner, each of whom had paid in $100.

Prof. Colbert asked for instructions regarding the disposition of the money collected by him, and on motion he was directed to expend it in the repairs on the dome of the observatory under the immediate superintendence of Prof. Safford.

The following resolution was then proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That as a mark of the high appreciation of this society of the labors of Mr. E. Colbert in adding to the list of life members, and collecting moneys to repair the dome of the observatory that he be hereby made a life member of this society.

Prof. Safford was called on for information regarding the work, and gave a report of the present condition of the dome and the contracts made for the repairs and alterations. The changes proposed will cost about $3,000. Mr. Hubbard spoke in praise of Prof. Safford, saying that he was the only American who was appointed to assist in the great work of making a complete map of the heavens giving the location and size of all the fixed stars. When the observatory was first built, Mr. Scammon, who was one of the original movers, agreed to pay the salary of Prof. Safford but lately since Mr. Scammon had met with reverses this support had been withdrawn. He was in favor of raising a fund the interest of which would permanently support a competent astronomer at the observatory.

Mr. C. N. Holden said that there were grave defects in the organization of the society. He was a life director but had never been notified of meetings and had never taken any part in the proceedings. Mr. Hoyne thought the present condition of the society and of the observatory was a disgrace to the city. One of the finest instruments in the world was allowed almost to go to ruin for want of decent support. He thought it was time for a change of some kind.

Mr. Colbert moved that a committee of five be appointed to report on a plan for the reorganization of the society on a more popular basis. The motion prevailed, and the chairman appointed Messrs Scammon, Holden, Hibbard, Wilson, Wells, and Safford.

Mr. Colbert spoke in favor of the plan of an endowment for the support of an astronomer and said that a number of names had already been promised for that purpose. He would like to have some form of a note which could be collected when due at the banks. He then paid a high tribute to Mr. Burnham as an astronomer, and moved that he be elected a life member of the society, which motion was carried. He also moved that after the completion of the improvements now in progress in the observatory, no one but subscribers and their families should be allowed the privileges of the instrument on the days set apart for the public, which motion prevailed.

Prof. Safford made a report of his operations in connection with the observatory. The work on the proposed catalogue and map of the fixed stars was about one-third done at the time of the fire. He had been engaged at it for the two years previous, but since that time very little had been done, and it would take him some four or five years to complete his share of the work. He spoke of the arrangements for furnishing the correct time to the city and of his operations in making astronomical observations for the United States government. The report was accepted, and on motion, he was requested to prepare a full report for publication.

Prof. Safford was elected a life member of the society, and on motion, the meeting adjourned for two weeks, at which time the committee on reorganization will make its report.

hands of David Moore. Upon further inquiry, it was found that Moore had gone west to grow up with the country. The grand jury which was impanneled shortly after, investigated the matter and found a true bill against Moore. Detectives Dixon and Simons continued to lay for Moore, and never lost an idle moment in ferreting out a path which would lead to the cloister of the man who committed the deed. The town of Lake, where the murder was done, had a spasamodic attack of determination to do somethi g for a while, until they learned that nothing could be done, and the fever abated. At last the vigilant men learned beyond any mistake that Moore was working as a laborer on some railroad in California running out from San Francisco. They laid their information before the board of commissioners, and solicited means to go after the murderer. THE TIMES is informed that the board refused to give a dollar for this purpose. With this determination upon their part, the detectives very naturally left their clue and gave up the chase. It appears that Sheriff Agnew was also cognizant of Moore's whereabouts, and has been all the time. About three weeks ago, Detective Simons was told that Moore was coming back to Chicago to give himself up. Sheriff Agnew was also put in possession of the same information. Yesterday morning the man arrived. He went to the office of O'Brien, Dickson & La Barge. Soon after he entered, the sheriff in person appeared. Moore seemed not in the least disconcerted. He told the sheriff he came in to give himself up, and was ready to go to jail. When the news became known, the sheriff was visited by a reporter, who showed him Moore, sitting quietly in an easy chair in the corridor of the prison. He is a man about five feet six or eight inches, with gray whiskers, and is dressed with moderate taste. He hasn't a mean look. The sheriff smiled at the attempted interview, and virtually told Moore to keep quiet. The question was, "Is it Moore, or is this an April fool affair?" The sheriff assured the reporter that this was Moore, the returned Californian who had murdered John Kime on the 12th day of September, 1870. The detectives, without seeing the man, said it was he, because he was expected.

SPINNER.

The Old Man's Good-Bye—His Peculiarities, and His Noble Regard for the Fair Sex.

The Utica Herald, which is edited by the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, states that, last summer, in view of his great services to the country, and the utterly inadequate reward which he had received, it suggested that a sum be subscribed to raise Gen. F. E. Spinner to full competence. He declined the proffered compliment in the following letter, now first published:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, June 11, 1874.—MY DEAR MR. ROBERTS: My attention has been kindly called, by our friend Merriam, to an editorial article in *The Utica Morning Herald* of the 10th inst., that is exceedingly kind toward me personally.

Now, while I am really overwhelmed with grateful feelings, to the good heart that conceived, and the head and hand that incited it; yet, I must from convictions of duty and from what I believe to be right and proper, most respectfully decline the contemplated pecuniary aid as proposed.

The conviction in my own mind, that I have conscientiously done my duty, though not more, yet my whole duty, to my fellow-countrymen, individually and collectively; and the knowledge, evinced by proof, like your editorial testimony, is recompense enough to satisfy for all the cares, anxieties, privations and sacrifices that have been voluntarily and cheerfully made, during the long years of our struggle for national existence, and ever since that time. I have but three children to provide for. Having always believed that $10,000 left to a child, is as well, if not better, than a much larger sum, I have, therefore, never desired to be rich, or to leave to each of my heirs more than that amount of money.

Unless again overtaken by misfortune, through the misconduct of others, I am now able to do that. This, with an honest reputation, will be a legacy that should satisfy my children; and the knowledge that my services are appreciated by such good and true men as you, whose good opinion I covet, above all material goods, fully satisfies me.

Sincerely thanking you, or through you, him, who has evinced such great kindness toward me, with heartfelt gratitude, I remain, as ever, your old friend, F. E. SPINNER.

GEN. SPINNER'S PERSONAL PECULIARITIES.

[*From the Brooklyn Eagle.*]

Apart from the beauty of his signature and of its value, for which all men will pray as the Mussulman for the shaddow of his friend—that it may never grow less—apart from his signature, Spinner was a lovable old man. He has been for 20 years executive officer of the Mohawk Valley bank, major general of state militia, county sheriff, and auditor in the naval office for Gen. Spinner is a New Yorker, having been

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Cases Which Involve the Possession of Both Virtue and Money.

It Is Thought that Paul Pieters Has "Jumped His Bail."

Miscellaneous Litigation.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

DIVORCE AND OTHER SERVICES.

Josiah H. Curry alleges matrimony between himself and Matilda in August, 1869. He lived with her until the 16th of March last, during which time he conducted himself as a dutiful, chaste, and affectionate husband. When his ides of March came he made a discovery. It was not much of a discovery either, for it had been open to criticism for some time previously, he says. The discovery consisted (so complainant alleges in his bill for divorce filed yesterday) in ascertaining from credible sources that Matilda was accustomed to knot herself up in the arms of one A. H. Farrington. This may have been peaches for Tilda and her paramour, but it was gall to Josiah. He further alleges that she had been apprenticed to this trick for some time prior to his knowing it, because she kept the knowledge from him. He has left her, and asks to be unharnessed legally.

William F. Petillon and Henry Petillon are wanted by the Central National bank on a matter of business involving the ownership of $3,000.

Edgar F. and John H. Brown confess a judgment in favor of John C. Haines for $1,068 30.

Moses D. Brown emulated the example of his brethern toward J. C. Haines also, for the sum of $1,293 30.

Maria and Joseph Schlesinger, husband and wife, allege that their dignity or rights have

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Class of '76 delivered orations at the University-Place Baptist Church Friday evening. Heretofore the Junior exhibition has taken place in Commencement week, and prizes in oratory have been awarded. The change in time was made in order to give to the alumni, for banquet or other purpose, an evening of the closing week. The class voted to speak without prizes, the prize system here having been productive here of more harm than anything else. The entertainment was one of the best that have been given by the Junior classes of the University, and the audience has not been equaled in number at any college exercise for many years, if ever. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, extra seats being placed in the aisles.

Dr. Moss presided, and several members of the Faculty occupied seats on the platform. The programme was as follows:

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Northrup, Theological Seminary.

Music—Quaker City Quartette.

Oration—"The Philosopher and the Poet"..... Albert Judson Fisher

Oration—"Edmund Spenser"... Rinaldo Lawson Olds

Oration—"The Puritan Character"..... Herbert Lee Stetson

Oration—"The Decline of Pulpit Power"..... Benjamin Franklin Patt

Oration—"The Money Power"..... William Granger Hastings

Oration—"Charlemagne"... Henry Increase Bosworth

Oration—"Demosthenes and Webster"..... Howard Benjamin Grose

Oration—"The Future of American Literature"..... John Edwin Rhodes

The orations were creditable to the class, both in the subject-matter and delivery. The best estimate of them is found, perhaps, in the fact that the interest of the audience did not flag to the close. The music was of the perfect character that those who had previously known of the Quaker City Quartette anticipated, and the encores were most enthusiastic, compelling attention after the closing piece, despite the negative of the presiding official. The selections were all appropriate, and of the kind that hold and arouse. Mock schemes, a weak imitation of those issued last year, and lacking wit or originality, were scattered throughout the audience, and possibly afforded some amusement to those who could find any point in them.

ROOM 1, CITY HALL,

CHICAGO, April 27, 1875.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

The Delinquent Tax List for 1874 will be returned to the County Collector for judgment and sale on the 10th of May next.

Tax payers wishing to save costs on their property will have to pay at this office before that date.

GEORGE VON HOLLEN,
City Collector.

New Styles Patterns

Just received. S. T. TAYLOR'S System taught by MRS. L. P. WYANT, 248 Wabash-av.

GRAND OPENING.

JACOB MOHR will be glad to see his friends at the opening of his new Saloon and Restaurant, northeast corner of Adams and Clark-sts,, on Monday, May 10.

PLANS FOR A COURT-HOUSE

for the County of Winnebago, Illinois, will be received by the undersigned until the first Monday in July next. All necessary information will be sent to those architects who desire to submit plans on advising the Committee of their intentions.

DUNCAN FERGUSON,
Chairman of Building Committee.

ROCKFORD, May 3, 1875.

MEAD.

MEAD

MEAD SYRUP, (to make my popular new temperance drink, Mead.) I have concluded to offer for sale (instead of selling receipts, for which I have had numerous applications) in cans of 2½ gallons and upward at $3 gal. 2½ gals., for 14 gal. fountain, placed in fountain with the water, and charged same as soda, then drawn without any addition of syrup. Cash with orders. LEVI J. COLBURN, wholesale and retail confectioner, 67 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS.

On Tuesday, May 11, we hold another Great Sale of Dry Goods of every description, together with the regular, well-assorted lines of Hosiery, Notions, Underwear, Linens, White Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, Straw Goods, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Gents' Furnishings, Tailors' Trimmings, Sewing Silks, Twist, etc. A line of Fancy Cottonades, Satinets and Jeans.

HATS & CAPS

HAPPY URCHINS.

They Will Soon Be Let Loose from School Forever.

They Indicate Their Joy at the Prospect by Many Humorous Sayings.

The Annual Class-Day Exercises at the University of Chicago.

What Was Done at the Meeting of the Trustees of the Institution.

Annual Reunion of the Alumni Association.

Commencement at Harvard, Yale, Ann Arbor, and Beloit.

Meeting of the Illinois State Board of Education.

&c., &c., &c.

THE TRUSTEES' MEETING.

The university trustees met at the university building yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The principal business of the occasion was to arrange the customary preliminaries to commencement. Ten graduates from the collegiate department, and 26 from the law school were reported from the faculty for the appropriate degrees, which were conferred; also honorary degrees, to be announced in the public exercises to-day.

Of other business may be mentioned what appeared in the report of the executive committee, and received the sanction of the board; especially as touching these following points: An arrangement has been consummated by which Rush Medical college becomes the

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

By the terms of this arrangement the senior members of the medical faculty are recognized as professors in the university, and will be so published in the common faculty list of the catalogue; while at commencement and other public exercises the two faculties appear as one. Another important measure reported as consummated is the addition of one year to the course in the preparatory department, to go into effect in September, 1876. The conditions of admission to the college are proportionately advanced, this to take effect with the beginning of September, 1877. The college course is to be

BROADENED AND ELEVATED,

with a view to raise the standard of scholarship in the collegiate department of the university. It is also directed that the following announcement be made in the catalogue:

Young women are admitted to the classes, collegiate and preparatory, on the same terms and conditions as are young men. The college buildings contain no dormitories for young women, but suitable accommodations can be secured in the neighborhood, when desired, in private families.

On the nomination of the faculty committee, Mr. Edward Olson, now in Europe, was appointed

INSTRUCTOR IN MODERN LANGUAGES

for the ensuing year. Mr. Olson graduated from the university two years since. He has devoted the interval of times to study of the modern languages in Germany and France. He is a fine scholar, and will without doubt be a popular and efficient teacher.

After appointing a committee to report at an adjourned meeting, officers for the year to come, and names for vacancies in the board of trustees, the board adjourned till Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific hotel.

THE ALUMNI REUNION.

The annual exercises of the alumni of the university were held at the Michigan Avenue Baptist church in the evening. A large and very fine audience was present. The exercises were opened with an old college song which was rendered in an admirable manner by the Quaker City quartete, who varied the literary programme with several of their choice selections.

The divine blessing upon the institution and its students was invoked by the Rev. J. S. Mabie, of the class of '62.

After another song from the quartete Mr. H. Mabie, president of the alumni, made a few introductory remarks, in the course of which he said that this was

THE FIRST TIME

that the alumni exercises had taken place as a regular order of the commencement week. The largest number of alumni who had ever assembled at a commencement of the university were present on this occasion, and by permission of the trustees they expected hereafter to make their annual exercises a distinct feature of commencement week.

paper which had been prepared by the

REV. J. V. SUNDERLAND,

of Northfield, Mass., was read by Mr. F. A. Smith, of '66. The subject of the paper was "Political Education in the United States." The essayist stated that it had been assumed as a political axiom that a people who could read and write, and who were possessed of some knowledge of geographical boundaries, were fitted to participate in the government of the country. The paper questioned this position. It was beginning to be thought that a people under our form of government needed a good groundwork of political knowledge to fit them to discharge political duties. In the carrying on of private business, a correct and even profound knowledge of that business was required of those engaged in it. This knowledge, singular as it appeared, was not required of those who had a part in controlling the government. We occupied the anomolous position of being,

A NATION OF POLITICIANS

without having any public facilities for acquiring a knowledge of politics. Here is a government whose success depends on the knowledge of the people who hold its sway, and yet there are no facilities by means of which they can acquire the knowledge needed to intelligently discharge their public duties.

The four instrumentalities which educate the people in this country are the public schools, the platform, the press and higher institutions of learning. None of these impart political instruction. No work studied in the public schools undertakes to impart anything more than the merest outlines of political knowledge, if they do that much. The culture which the workingman obtains frequently only confirms him in erroneous political ideas. Besides what children learn in the public school they need distinct culture in political science if they are to understand it.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The officers and members of the university mentioned below are requested to assemble at the Sherman house at 9 A. M. to-day: The president and ex-presidents of the university, members of the college faculty, directors and vice directors of the Dearborn observatory, members of the faculty of Rush Medical college, the board of trustees of the university, the board of regents of the university, the members of the Astronomical society, the alumni of the university, of the Union College of Law, of the Rush Medical college, and of other colleges, the invited guests, the graduating class, and undergraduates of the various departments. They will form in procession and proceed to Farwell hall to attend the commencement exercises which begin[illegible] A. M.

[illegible]AL BANQUET

[illegible]ce at the Brevoort house at 4 P. M.

A business meeting of the alumni will be held at the Brevoort house at 2 P. M.

THE D. K. E.'S.

The local chapter of this college fraternity gave a very enjoyable banquet at the Palmer house last evening, in which many of the alumni members participated.

DRESS GOODS.

Great Reductions

IN

DRESS GOODS.

First (or East) Section.

Great West Side Dry Goods House

The following quotations will be found worthy of attention, but are only a few among many other bargains now offering:

LOT No. 1—Marked down from 30 and 35 to 20 CENTS, consisting of Diagonals, Alpacas, Striped Poplins, etc.

LOT No. 2—Marked down from 40 to 25 CENTS, consisting of Manchester Poplins, Diagonal Mohairs, De-Beges, Invisible Plaids, etc.

LOT No. 3—Marked down from 50 to 30 CENTS, contains Mohair De Beges, Camel's Hair Poplins, Suiting Plaids, etc.

Fifty pieces all-wool Cretonnes, reduced from 60 to 45 CENTS.

Camel's Hair Suitings, reduced from 65 to 50 CENTS.

Fine all-wool French Diagonals, reduced from 85 to 60 CENTS.

Extra quality Cashmere Poplins, reduced from 90 to 75 CENTS.

Silk and Wool Pongees, reduced from 75 to 50 CENTS.

Extra quality do. reduced from $1 to 80 CENTS.

Best Lyons Poplins (equal to Irish), reduced from $1.75 to $1.25.

Large lot Japanese Silks, 50 cent quality, now 25 CENTS.

One case fine Silky Japanese Silks, ecru stripes, 65 cent quality, now 35 CENTS.

One case rich Brocade Japanese Silks, 40 CENTS a yard, never sold under 75 cents.

Great Bargains in Black and Fancy Grenadines.

CARSON,

PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON & PEORIA STS.

It Pays to Trade on the West Side.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE TWO ORPHANS

Monday Evening, July 5.

FIRST PRODUCTION in this city, after elaborate and costly preparation, with entire NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, WARDROBE, etc., and the

Great Original New York cast,

FROM THE

Union Square Theatre,

of the most THRILLING, BEAUTIFUL, and PATHETIC DRAMA OF THE DAY, the

TWO ORPHANS,

...ted for the American stage from the PARISIAN ...da... ORIGINAL by HART JACKSON, Esq.

Hooley's Theatre take pleasure in ... their careful labors, in announcing the completion ... N, for the proper reproduction in connection with Mr. HART JACKSON, ... entation in Chicago of this, ...

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PLA... ...ow upon the stage, either in Europe or America. Determined that this RENOWNED DRAMA should have all the advantages of a **Perfect Mise-en-scene and Unexceptionable Cast**, and confident of public approbation of their course, the management have, at enormous cost, TRANSFERRED THE PIECE in all its

Integrity of Artistic Ensemble and Beauty of Mise-en-scene

Direct from the stage of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, New York, where it has just achieved the unprecedented run of 130 CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCES.

MONDAY Evening, July 5, at 8, and every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first representations here, and 181st TO 188th PERFORMANCES OF

THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE TWO ORPHANS.

*** Box-office opens for the sale of seats for the TWO ORPHANS TO-MORROW (Thursday), July 1, at 9 A. M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, AT 2 O'CLOCK—GRAND GALA MATINEE.

STILL ANOTHER GREAT WEEK!

First Appearance of the inimcomparable, the most Wonderful

ALA! ALA!

Whose thrilling and electric leap from the stage to the ceiling is the MARVEL OF THE AGE. This is the acme of Gymnastic art, and the last acrobatic star of the season.

First appearance of the favorite comedian, CHARLEY WHITE. First appearance of the popular comedian, LARRY TOOLEY.

Last week of those comical marvels, DAVIS' School of Educated Dogs. Last week of SHERIDAN & MACK.

BARNEY FERGUSON in eccentric Irish songs, McANDREWS, HUGHES, WAMBOLD and WALLACE in rattling Ethiopian Acts, Dances, &c.

PIERCY in a brilliant recital. FRANCE, LITTLE, Miss MATHIAS, and HUNT in the roaring farce

CABMAN 98!

REMEMBER THE PRICES—The Lowest of any Theatre in the World.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF DALY'S 5TH AV. COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,

BIG BONANZA.

THURSDAY—WOMEN OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY—Benefit of FANNY DAVENPORT,

LONDON ASSURANCE and ROUGH DIAMOND

Women of the Day Saturday Matinee.

Next week—HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS of the FAMOUS PRIMA DONNA,

MRS. JAMES A. OATE...

AND ... CELEBRATED

English Comic O...

WEDNESDAY } **Madame ...**
THURSDAY } The Princess of ...izonde.
& FRIDAY }

Saturday Afternoon at 2 P. M—Only GATES MATINEE Saturday night—The Pretty Perfumer. Box sheet open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: 1875

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—As a friend of the University I feel deeply humiliated at the spectacle presented of the officers and friends of the institution rushing into print only to present us with assertions of incompetency, unfairness, and a general meanness quite unworthy so important an interest; the effect of which must be to prejudice against the institution many minds which ought to receive their sympathy and support.

If it was the object of the writers to add to existing difficulties by aggravating personalities, they have been singularly successful. If they intended to leave fact and argument for assertion and sophistry, bordering on falsehood, no one will feel disposed to dispute its thorough accomplishment. Now, why should a long-suffering public have almost daily thrown into their faces alternate laudations and disparagements of persons, a repetition for the hundredth time that the devils of jealousy and discord are exercising a controlling influence over contending factions, and that the quarrelsome minority is composed of not more than a half-dozen persons, some reducing the number to one. So it drags along, giving us everything except what we need most to know, and without which intelligent conclusions cannot be arrived at, viz.: A statement of the amount and the present value of the University property; the kind and amount of its assets outside of the real estate; the amount of its liabilities, the rate of interest they bear; what they were incurred for; the amount of donations received each year; the conditional offers of assistance which have been rejected by the management; the number of students each year; the course of study pursued, with the cost of educating compared with similar institutions abroad; a statement of who has managed the financial and who the educational interests; in short, we wish to know what has been and what is, and the public can readily draw its conclusions of praise or blame.

We care little for persons. If a man is identified with a public enterprise, his career is a secondary consideration to the patrons of the institution. The claims of the public are ever paramount to those of the individual. If a man is not available, either from age, incapacity, or the shifting current of public opinion, we care not what his past may have been, it is now time for him to step "down and out." The laws of availability and adaptation, of growth, maturity and decay, are as sure and unrelenting in educational as in other enterprises, and success need not be expected if we violate or defy them. We believe in reverencing age, in honoring those who are deserving of honor, in rewarding faithful service by pecuniary remuneration, friendship, and esteem, but where inefficiency or unfaithfulness have left their indelible imprints we would be among the last to lift the pall of infamy which ought to cover the form or memory of even a personal friend. In future articles cannot we have more of the facts connected with the workings of the institution, and less of the jealousies, intrigues, enmities, and friendships of factions and individuals? T.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

Established 1857.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1875. For circulars address the Principal.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.

25 West Twenty-sixth-st., N. Y. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Music and Fine Arts a specialty. Kindergarten Department. Delicate pupils strengthened by gymnastics, lifting, movement cure, etc. DR. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY.

A school for Young Men and Boys, 339 West Adams-st. Course of instruction extensive, thorough, practical. Fall term commences Sept. 6. Send for circular.

M. B. GLEASON, Principal.

Allen's Academy,

An English Classical and Polytechnic School, Chicago, Ill., for the thorough education of boys of all ages. Six Departments, including the Primary. Able Faculty. Term commences Sept. 6.

IRA W. ALLEN, LL. D., President.

The West Side Kindergarten and Select School,

51 and 53 South Sheldon-st., will open Monday, Sept. 6.

MISS S. E. EDDY, Principal.

MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, Batavia, N. Y. For references, inquire of State's Attorney Charles H. Reed.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

A college preparatory school for boys. Fall term begins Sept 9. A. R. SABIN, Principal.

ST. CLARA ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY SISters of the Order of St. Dominic, at Sinsinawa Mound, Grant County, Wis., 10 miles from Galena, Ill., and 6 miles from Dubuque, Ia. The Sisters of the same Order also have an Academy at Waukegan, Ill., within 30 miles of Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan. The fall term begins at both Academies on the first Monday in September. For particulars address Mother Superior St. Clara Academy, Sinsinawa, Grant County, Wis., and Mother Superior of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Waukegan, Ill.

ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH SEMINARY, 8 Union-av., near Cottage Grove-av., Oakland. The fifth school year begins Sept. 6. Mrs. Haag, Principal, will receive in her family a few boarding pupils. German and French classes for adults are now forming. For circulars address the Principal, or Bauer's Music Store, Palmer House.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies and Little Girls, Established in 1859. Mrs. Mary I. Jones and Mrs. Maitland, Principals. Boarding and Day School. English, French, German, and Latin. French is spoken in the family. No. 46 Mt. Vernon Place, BALTIMORE. References given on application.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY, 460 MICHIGAN-AV.,—Mrs. H. SIMONS, Principal—The school will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 7, with a full corps of teachers. A graduating class is now forming. A Kindergarten will be connected with the Seminary. For circulars

AMONG THE STARS.

Tribune Sept. 4 1875

A Midsummer Night Visit to the Dearborn Observatory.

Telescopic View of Planets, Nebulæ, and Stars.

Manipulation of the Instrument---The Eye-Pieces.

Persons Who Are Entitled to Use the Telescope.

Necessity for Raising Money.

On invitation from headquarters, a representative of THE TRIBUNE paid a visit to the Dearborn Observatory a few evenings ago for the purpose of taking a peep through the big telescope and at its surroundings.

The Observatory is, as many of our readers are aware, located just west of the Douglas University at Cottage Grove, being, in fact, a part of the same building. It has been standing there for some ten years past, but until quite recently so little has been said about it and done with it that very few people seemed to be conscious of its existence.

ENTERING THE BUILDING

by the eastern doorway, the reporter toils up four flights of stairs, through a narrow, dark passage, and finds himself in a room ornamented on one side by a clock, while on the other is ranged a mass of paper-covered, ponderous tomes, screened off by a high railing. His journey, however, is not yet done. Still another long winding staircase, through another passage, dark as Erebus, and he finds himself in a dimly-lighted apartment, thoroughly warmed by the exertion of mounting so near to the stars, and in the presence of a party of some dozen ladies and gentlemen.

At the moment of his arrival, the telescope was pointed upon some celestial object, and, on a tall step-ladder at the eye end of the instrument stood a lady peering through it, while the gentleman in charge was performing a like operation upon what afterwards proved to be a little telescope, secured fast to the side of the large one, by the aid of which observation he was enabled to turn the instrument in the direction of the star, so as to keep it in the field of view of the visitor.

From the remarks made on the step-ladder by that lady, and some half dozen others, as they observed the object in succession, the reporter learned that their attention was engaged in the examination of what is called

THE GLOBULAR CLUSTER IN HERCULES,

consisting of tens of thousands of stars, invisible to the naked eye. "Can this cluster be seen without the aid of the telescope?" asked the reporter. "Oh, yes!" was the reply; "it is there." And there it certainly was, but it required several minutes' tracing out of lines among the stars before the searcher succeeded in fixing his eye upon a hazy patch of cloud scarcely the size of a pill-box, which was all that could be discerned of the glorious cluster which, viewed with the aid of the telescope, literally blazed, a dense mass of brilliant gems. He heard many exclamations of, "glorious," "magnificent," "superb," "wonderful," "splendid," "is'nt it nice," and so on, through a wide range of adjectives, and became considerably interested by the time that his turn came to look at the object. And it was really wonderful. Scattered all over the apparent field of view of the telescope were what might be called a "number" of stars but that they seemed to be numberless. A little effort to count a few of those lying in the most scattered portions of the group was soon abandoned as hopeless. The reporter asked how many stars there are in that cluster, and was informed "tens of thousands, probably millions; it, however, occupies considerable less angular space than does the full moon."

"I think," said the reporter, "I was taught when at school that the moon is about 2,000 miles in diameter. Can we infer that that cluster is so large?"

"The inference is scarcely warranted by the fact," answered the astronomer. "The apparent size of an object decreases with its distance. The moon is less than a quarter of a million of miles from our eye. If that cluster were only as far away as the sun, it would be 400 times farther off than the moon, and, if it appeared of the same size as the moon, would be nearly 400 times larger in every direction, or something less than a million miles in diameter. But the fact is that the cluster is many thousands of times farther away than the sun. It is probable that several of those stars that you see there are each of them

LARGER THAN OUR SUN.

and it is highly probable that the least of those visible is larger than the planet Jupiter. And for this reason: We know they are so far away that unless they were at least as large as Jupiter, they would not be visible to our eyes at such immense distances."

"Well," said the reporter, "I could ask a great many questions about that object, but will content myself with one, lest I trespass too much on your time; Is it probable that these stars are all suns?"

"They are all suns in this respect, that, like our sun, they are self-luminous, but whether or not each one of them is, like our sun, surrounded by its own family of planets, is a question which astronomical science is not yet able to solve, and probably never will be; it is even beyond the power of the imagination to conceive the conditions under which motion among such planets could be kept up. And yet, after all, it is not impossible that that cluster is but a condensed representative of the system of stars with which our sun is most intimately connected."

THE NEXT OBJECT

to which the attention of the visitors was directed was the annular nebula in Lyra. An observation through the glass failing to reveal it to the reporter, he inquired if it was visible to the naked eye, and learned that it required a telescope of moderate power to see it simply as a speck of cloud. Then came the question mentally framed, "How are you going to find it?" but not wishing to expose his ignorance too plainly, he decided to wait and see. He expected the astronomer would turn the dome round till the opening was opposite the place of the object, and then search among the stars for the nebula, but no such thing. A hasty mental calcululation, which did not seem to occupy more than ten seconds, was made by the astronomer, and the announcement "thirty-two, fifty-three north, no hours twenty-nine minutes west." Then turning the instrument round, and looking at a couple of divided circles till the indexes came opposite a certain figure on these circles, he announced that the telescope was pointed at the nebula.

The dome was wheeled around until the opening lay opposite the end of the telescope as it stood there, pointing almost to the zenith, and the reporter was allowed to take the first look. He saw the object almost in the centre of the field. Of course it was very natural to want to know how it was possible to

POINT THE INSTRUMENT ACCURATELY

at any time upon a celestial object which was not visible with the naked eye, since these objects are constantly in motion.

"The operation is simple enough," said the astronomer, "the telescope is set to the distance of the star north or south of the equator, and then to its distance east or west from the plane of the meridian." The reporter did not stop to ask how those quantities were found, lest he might find himself entangled in a hopeless maze of explanation, which, without enlightening him, would weary the other parties in waiting.

But, oh, what an object! Imagine, if possible, a lace collar changed into living light, shining with a pale radiance around a dark opening in which a hasty glance failed to reveal the presence of a single star. The reporter wanted to know in what respect this nebula differed from the other, and learned that this is a genuine one, while the other is sometimes so-called, but improperly.

"What, then, is a true nebula?

"The word nebula, from the Latin, means cloudlike. The true nebula is a mass of cloud instead of an assemblage of stars."

"But how do you know that this object is not an assemblage of stars? I remember to have read that all the nebulæ are resolvable into stars, if we can only find telescopes powerful enough for the purpose."

Said the astronomer: "I know it used to be so believed, but the use of

THE SPECTROSCOPE

within the last dozen years has corrected that error. We now know that many of those objects are really masses of cloud-like matter, which, if the La Place theory of the formation of the universe be accepted, we must regard as floating world-matter not yet condensed into a solid form."

"How does this spectroscope show that?"

"Easily enough, though perhaps it would be difficult for me to convey an intelligible explanation of it without the aid of a diagram. Suffice it to say that different conditions of matter give out different qualities of light; what is called the spectrum of a nebula or a star is a long ribbon of light formed by passing a ray from an orbit through a prism which is ordinarily of glass. That ribbon of light is crossed by many fine lines in the case of a star, while the light from a nebula only gives those lines which generally shade off to form indistinct bands, instead of the well-defined sharp line coming from the star which contains matter in a more condensed condition. There are, however, objects which present both these appearances; for instance, the celebrated nebula in Orion, which is a genuine mass of gas, sprinkled here and there with numerous stars, about forty-eight of which have been counted. The nebula itself gives the gas bands in the spectrum, while the stars show the narrower lines which indicate that they are produced by star light.

"Have you any idea

OF THE SIZE OF THAT NEBULA?"

queried the reporter.

"No," was the reply; "but it is probably very, very large; certainly it occupies a greater space than the whole solar system, and probably very much more than that. We have, however, formed some idea of the sizes of some of the nebulæs, as that in Andromeda, the distance through which exceeds our distance from the planet Neptune, which is 2,800,000,000 miles from the sun. If we could stand at one side of that nebula, and it were possible for a flash of lightning to occur at the other, the phenomenon would be visible to us about two months after it occurred."

SATURN.

And now it is time to pay attention to the planet Saturn. The reporter expected to see the telescope turned at once upon that luminary, he being prominent enough to the naked eye, shining in the southeastern quarter of the heavens, But no. The former process was repeated; the instrument was set by declination and meridian distance as before, the dome turned round to the proper position, and lo, there was the planet blazing in all its glory. Appearing to the naked eye as a star considerably less brilliant than some of those then above the horizon, he became a wonderful looking object in the telescope, a huge body of light circled by lines fine as hairs, which the astronomer said were the cloud belts in his atmosphere. He was seen to be also surrounded by a magnificent ring system, and outside of that were several specks of light which were ascertained to be the sattellites of the planet. The first exclamation which rose to the lips of the reporter was, "That is a great deal prettier than any of the pictures I have seen in the books, but after all it is not half so distinct." To which the astronomer replied that "that is a fault of all star pictures. They represent the thing much plainer than it is. For instance," said he, "you have to look very sharply at the ring system to see near the apparent ends a film of darkness which shows the position of the space in the two broad rings. In the pictures this is represented as a well-defined black band. Some four or five years ago, when the plane of the rings was more nearly perpendicular to the eye of the observer, it was possible to see that dark space much more distinctly than now, but it was necessary to watch it very closely in order to trace it all round one side of the ring, and on the other side it was partially hidden by the disc of the planet."

"How wide are those rings?"

"Oh," said the informant, "they extend in space nearly 170,000 miles, and are distant, just now, a little more than 800,000,000 miles."

"And those statellites, how big are they?" continued the inquisitor. He gathered from what followed that the smallest of those that can be seen is about a thousand miles in diameter, or about half the lineal dimensions of our moon. Some are still smaller. One of them, the most recently discovered, is estimated to be not more than 150 miles in diameter, but it requires a very clear sky and a higher magnifying power than this to enable us to see it at all. It appears even then as a star of the seventeenth magnitude, which is perceptible only by the aid of the very best of telescopes.

"You say you can see it with a

HIGHER MAGNIFYING POWER.

What do you mean?"

"I mean that the magnifying power of the instrument does not entirely depend upon the size of the glass at what is called the object-end of the telescope, but upon the eye-piece, and the instrument is fitted with several such, the one being chosen which is best adapted to the time and object of observation."

"Why don't you put in a higher magnifying power now?"

"We will try it, and see the effect." Accordingly, the next few seconds were occupied in taking out one piece of metal and putting in another, and then the reporter was directed to look. He saw the planet much larger than before, but it was little better than a sheet of light, no tracing of fine lines on the body of the planet, and not a sign of darkness in the rings. He indicated this fact to the astronomer, who replied that it was just as he had expected. "You see," said he, "that it is not always the largest machine that is the most useful. The fact is, that when we are looking through cloud-vapor in our own atmosphere, the instrument magnifies that as much as it magnifies the stars, and the only effect is to diminish the distinctness of the object in the field of view. Now, look at the planet through

THIS SMALL TELESCOPE."

The reporter did so, and saw very little besides a large star. Having seen it through the large one, he could detect juttings of light which showed the positions of what may be described as the ends of the ring, but it was a very common looking object. "And that is what you have been looking at all the time," said he.

"Yes," replied the astronomer, "and that is all that I have to look at during two hours or more of an evening when I am exhibiting these objects to visitors." The reporter observed that it was an occupation prosaic enough, especially after many repetitions. He then wanted to know

WHAT COMPENSATION

the astronomer received for his arduous labors. A little conversation on this point, mostly carried on, however, after the other visitors had departed, and the astronomer had closed up the windows, and was preparing to leave, elicited the facts that the Observatory had been in an impecunious condition for several years. It had been standing idle, not only for want of funds to run it, but also because it was in an absolutely unuseable condition otherwise. A little more than a year ago an effort was made to revive it, and by the issuing of life-memberships at $100 each a fund of $5,000 was raised, which has been expended in rebuilding the dome and in refitting the telescope.

The reporter remembered having visited the Observatory several years ago, and noted mentally

THE GREAT CHANGE IN APPEARANCE.

Formerly it was a hemispherical cap that seemed constructed of iron, with no outlet to the sky, but several ponderous iron doors that would not move either by force or coaxing. In the new dome these were replaced by movable windows, which slide up and down, allowing the telescope to be pointed directly upon the star, and imparting a light, airy appearance to the inside of the building. He was informed that the money was all expended in these improvements, which had resulted in putting the telescope into first-class working condition, so that in its appliances it is now not inferior to any instrument in the world; while in power it has only one superior in the United States, that being the telescope recently placed in the United States Naval Observatory at Washington. He was told that an effort is now being made to raise an endowment fund of about $50,000, the interest on which will be applied to paying the salary of a competent astronomer and assistant, and to meet current expenses in the shape of gas, coal, lamp-oil, books, and the other etceteras of expense in a well-regulated observatory.

The reporter asked if the instrument is now being used for the purpose of original research, and was informed that it is not. The gentleman in charge gives two nights per week to his prosaic looking through the little telescope, that visitors may have the use of the big one, and has neither time nor inclination afterwards to find out new stars or critically examine old ones. The reporter then inquired who are

ADMITTED AS VISITORS.

He was informed that the rules of the society provided that none but those who had subscribed to the erection of the telescope in the first instance, ten years ago, or to its recent reconstruction, should be permitted to look through it. This seemed reasonable enough, especially as the service is purely gratuitous. The astronomer complained, however, that he was almost pestered to death by applications from people who had paid no money towards the rebuilding, and, apparently, did not take sufficient interest in the subject to join the society, but many of them seemed to take it as a personal insult because he would not consent to give his time for the gratification of their curiosity.

The reporter next sought to ascertain what he was going to do about it. The astronomer replied that he had about concluded to give it up. While he was not only willing, but anxious, to give as much of his time as he could spare to foster an interest in the Observatory, and to help build up an endowment fund, he could not consent to play the showman for the amusement of a miscellaneous public.

From all of this, and much more which is not here recorded, the reporter of THE TRIBUNE concluded that the Dearborn Observatory is an institution of which the city ought at once to be proud and to be ashamed. That an instrument which, when it was brought here ten years ago, was the largest in the world, and even now has but two or three superiors, should be allowed to lie so long ingloriously rusting, while the telescopes of other places have been used to so good advantage, is a scientific shame. The Observatory ought to be put at once on a good working basis, and that can only be done by our wealthy citizens coming forward and subscribing liberally towards it. It is understood that a few such subscriptions have already been made, and that arrangements are now in progress for taking a systematic course to secure the remainder. Certainly no one who has the reputation of the city or the advancement of scientific research at heart should for a moment hesitate to contribute liberally when called upon.