HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Stephen A. Douglass, a native of Vermont, after practicing law a few years in western New York, removed to Illinois. By frequent visits to Chicago he became so impressed with its prospective greatness that he purchased lands on the Lake shore embracing the late University campus and adjacent private parks. Awake to the importance of higher education in the rapidly growing west, he dedicated ten acres, [now estimated to be worth about four humdred thousand dollars,] for a University, and through a personal friend, Rev. Dr. Eddy, a Presbyterian clergyman, offered it in trust to the Presbytery of Chicago. The predjudice against Senator Douglas on account of his motion in Congress for the repeal of the law limiting the extension of slavery, prevented the acceptance of the trust.

At the close of a political caucus at the Tremont House Judge Douglas, alluding to the delay in answering his overture, said in substance to the late Charles Walker, "I am disposed to transfer my offer of lots for a University to the Baptists. My mother was a Baptist, my wife is a Baptist, and my preferences have always been with that denomination." ~~Mr. Walker was eminently enthused with the~~

[Mr. Walker came from central New York where he was known as a leader both in secular and religious circles. Enthused with the enobling sentiment, "The public good is the noblest aim", he was prepared to enter enthusiastically into the hopes and enterprises of the new town. He came first to Chicago in 1834 establishing business relations which required frequent visits till ~~his final settlement~~ his permanent settlement in 1843. He was foremost among projectors of the Board of Trade, and one of its first presidents. He shipped the first grain to Buffalo, thus opening the great grain trade of Chicago with the ~~EAST~~ East. When the first railroad out of Chicago was opened he followed the surveyers from town to town, persuading the people to give right of way, and take stock in the new thoroughfare for travel and transportation. He was no less enthusiastic in encouraging the first manufacture, churches, and schools of Chicago.]

~~take stock in the new thoroughfare for travel and transportation.~~

As the prophetic genius, and ~~the~~ most widely known and influential Baptist of Chicago, Mr. Walker was the providential man to entertain, on ~~the~~ behalf of a great denomination, Judge Douglas' important overture. After a conference with ~~the~~ leading Baptists, consultation with the proposed donor was sought in regard to the terms of the gift. Daniel Cameron, general in the army of the ~~UNION~~ Union in the late war, at that time associated with Douglas in the publication of a political journal, ~~and~~ being himself a Baptist, became active in the first correspondence with his partner and political confrere. After his pastor, Dr. J. C. Burroughs, had been persuded to give his time to the development of the great educational enterprise, he united with others in writing to the Senator, then sick at Terre Haute, Indiana, asking him to make known fully to Dr. Burroughs his plans and wishes in regard to the proposed University. Mr. Cameron himself also visited Terre Haute and discussed with Douglas at length questions relating to the charter of the University, especially in relation to its religious character. Judge ~~He~~ wished it to be like other American Universities, decidedly Christian, but not sectarian. He saw no way of pledging its loyalty to Christianity without confiding ~~its~~ its administration to some denomination of Christians. He felt that the principles, traditions, and martyr testimony of Baptists to both civil and religious liberty gave as sure a guaranty to the inviolability of the trust as it could have under the regime of any other body of Christians. He therefore deeded ten acres of land to Dr. Burroughs

in trust for a University under the control of the Baptist denomination, and Dr. Burroughs became its first president.

Among Baptists and other prominent citizens rallying early to the support of this movement financially and officially, should be named William Jones, whose donations and bequest amounted to about forty thousand dollars; J. Y. Scammon, who gave scarcely less in the erection of the Observatory and other occasional donations; Thomas Hoyne, for several years paying the expenses of the Law Department; William B. Ogden; Dr A. J. Smith; J. R. Doolittle; L. D. Boon; Judge Thomas, J. K. Pollard; E. B. McKaig; James E. Tyler; Samuel Hoard; C. N. Holden; Cyrus Bentley; James K. Burtis, Col. H. A. Rust; Robert Harris; O. W. Barret, and others who gave largely of their means or faithful service in earnest endeavors to establish the University of Chicago.

Though the donation of lands was conditioned upon their not being mortgaged for improvements, the haste to inaugurate the departments of instruction was so great that their donor , himself a member of the Board, tacitly yielded to its persuasions, and a loan was raised on the property for the erection of the first University building, and Douglas himself made an address at the laying of the corner stone. Rev. J. B. Olcott, a man of great experience and executive ability in public enterprises, had accepted the financial Secretaryship of the University. He had assisted Dr. Burroughs in obtaining subscriptions amounting to nearly a hundred thousand dollars in Chicago. But through funancial revulsion and the alledged condition of some of the subscriptions, a large part of this amount was never collected.

Mr. Olcott obtained about a hundred thousand dollars in subscriptions in the State, which became an available resource, till nearly the last dollar was paid. But expenses were so great and receipts so slow that the interest on the loan and the current expenses were not punctually provided for, and the increase of debt began seriously to embarrass the Board and raise the question of responsibility for the disordered finances.

The secretary, discouraged by non-payment of subscriptions and by inability to increase public confidence, or unite the Board in any efficient measures for improving the financial condition, reluctantly and sadly resigned his official trust. This withdrawal of one of its earliest and staunchest friends left the University without any financial policy or headship, and deepened the general discouragement.

At length Rev. M. G. Clark, with the highest reputation as a successful leader, was persuaded to undertake to restore public confidence and carry forward the enterprise. After temporary provision to meet pressing obligations, to awaken new interest, measures were taken for paying off debts, and enlarging appointments for the University at the same time. Professor Mixer, the popular teacher of languages, gave up his duties in the class-room to assist the Secretary in his great undertaking. About a hundred thousand dollars was collected from old and new subscriptions, and the new building was completed.

Meantime Prof. Mixer, aided by others, had procured and had

equipped the best elescope in the country, Hon. J. Y. Scammon next to Douglas the largest benefactor of the University, erecting the Observatory at his own expense.

Besides, to stimulate the contributions and crown the hopes friends of the University, it was understood that William B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago, and then a member of the Board of the University, would erect another wing to the main building, as soon as the whole mortgaged and floating debt was removed. But when the main building and Observatory mounting the best telescope in the country, were completed, adding more than one hundred and twenty-five dollars to the net value of the University property, and the required subscription for paying off the entire debt, and obtaining Mr. Ogden's crowning gift seemed assured latent divisions of counsels in the Board became pronounced. Messrs. Mixer and Clark felt compelled to abandon their work. The conditional subscription was lost. The claim of creditors was greatly augmented.

Lemuel Moss, LL. D., encouraged by Baptist friends of education, entered upon the forlorn hope of restoring public confidence and saving the property of the University, Dr. J. C. Burroughs assuming the office of Chancellor. At Dr. Moss' request a committee of eastern friends of the University, was appointed to visit Chicago and report its condition and measures for saving it. But on the very day the three men, possessing the entire confidence of the denomination, and abundantly able themselves to pay off its debts, were to start for Chicago, an official telegram informed them that any pecuniary assistance would be gratefully received, but the Board would

decline any foreign interference in the administration of the University. The visit to Chicago was indefinitely postponed. Eastern friends felt themselves stopped from further efforts to help the University, while debt and discouragement kept on apace. Through a question of official rank and jurisdiction a revolution occurred in the Board, releasing Dr. Moss to the presidency of the University of Indiana, and dooming the University of Chicago to reign of more violent partisanship, greater loss of public confidence, and depper discouragement. During the turbulent experiences of this period Senator Doolittle had consented to act as vice-president of the University, and sought by mediating service and sacrifice to avert perils encompassing it. Hon. S. Abernethy, one of the graduates of the University, who had risen to honorable rank in the Union army in the late war, was persuaded by love for his alma mater to make another effort to unite the counsels, and save the promise of the University. But after a year or two of vain endeavors to improve its financial condition, or the harmony and efficiency of its Board, he left the University with still increasing debt and still darkening discouragements.

At length Dr. Galusha Anderson, with superior talents, ripe experience, and encouraegment of friends east and west, made another struggle to save the University. But he could not overcome the chronic disunion, or raise funds to prevent proceedings for foreclosure of Mortgage against its property. Creditors agreed to cancel

their claims for a hundred thousand dollars and received five thousand as an acceptance of their offer. But the balance was not obtained. And after considerable delay the Board, on the ground that the mortgage they had given was not a legal security, offered their creditors fifty thousand dollars as payment in full. The creditors were indignant, and declared that the Board sought not only to rob them of their money, but also of their business reputation, in assuming that they accepted bogus securities for their loans. From that time the Insurance Company, no longer seeking settlement by compromise, demanded the face of their claims, and pressed proceeding for foreclosure. The University could no longer pay salaries and for a year or two special contributions were raised for the support of the Faculty in the forlorn hope of rehabilitating the University. At length the President, giving up hope, left with unpaid salary, and professor after professor followed, and some of them with feeling of disappointment that clouded the rest of their lives.

Still later while progress of foreclosure seemed slow, and uncertain it was hoped that Prof. W. H. Harper, supported by friendship and credit of J. D. Rockefeller would decline a flattering call to Yale College and give the prestige of his name and great talents to one more effort to recover a lost cause. And his most intimate friends belive that his sense of duty, and generous nature would have prompted the heroic experiment and crowned it with success, had not a divided vote in the Board forbade his giving up the bright promise

at New Haven for an undertaking made twice as hazardous by divided counsels.

Afterward, when an effort was made to obtain a syndicate of Baptist friends of education to redemm the property and reorganize a Board and Faculty, allowing the denomination two or three years to reimburse them and formally assume the administration of the restored University, the officialism which had defeated so many hopeful efforts checkmated this measure also by appointing a president pro tem, who at the end of an heroic struggle, said publicly that the denomination had failed to support his endeavors to recover the lost institution.

Still later, when a citizen of Chicago had promised to become responsible for a hundred thousand dollars, if a like amount could be obtained East, and a third citizen of unsurpassed efficiency had agreed to unite in securing a third hundred thousand dollars toward restoring the University, and the projector of this movement felt assured of success, an unexpected and formidable antagonism arose, leading to the abandoment of the plan.

Other facts may be recalled to show the inability of the Board, manipulated and discouraged as it was, to seize any advantage or carry out any vigorous measure to build up the University. At the time of Douglas's death his friends saw the feasibility of paying for the main building by making it his monument, with his statue conspicuously placed in the tower. A member of the Board went East, delivered an address on "The interest of the Republic in her great men" in several places, and met gentlemen from every part of the country at Saratoga, who enthusiastically approved the plan and

promised personal cooperation in carrying it out. But just as he was ready to open the new subscription, word was received that a meeting had been held in Chicago of those favoring a separate monument for Douglas, who in the absence of those seeking a grander memorial, organized the rival plan and sacrificed another golden opportunity for assuring the ~~promise~~ success of the University.

An attempt was made to have the public lands appropriated by Congress to Illinois for Industrial education valued at three quarters of a million devoted to founding an agricultural college in the agricultural center of the State, and a polytechnic school in Chicago, the polytechnic center of the commonwealth, to be located on the lands donated by Senator Douglas for higher education. The measure was defeated by apathy, if not by division of ~~the~~ Counsel in the Board.

An offer of a quater of a million of dollars was made to the University for a Polytechnic school, on easy terms. But dilatory and inefficient negotiation with the proposed benefactor failed to secure the gift. A rival University in a suburb of Chicago obtained the bequest, on condition that the school should be located in the city. It ~~was~~ has been reported that the suburban college, unwilling to share its local honors with the city, has forfeited the endowment now doubled in value, by neglecting to found a polytechnic school in Chicago.

After the great fire had made yet more desperate the financial condition of the University, a sale of lots was made on its behalf East and West. But on account of apathy ~~of~~ in the Board and sudden de-

cline in values of real estate the sale, though amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars, yielded little profit to the University, while it caused heavy losses to ~~the~~ self-sacrificing friends.

Thus from the first in its external administration, partly no doubt from unfavorable circumstances, but much more from divided and partisan counsels, the University ignominiously failed. It would seem absurd to attribute the disasters of the Chicago University mainly to periods of financial revulsion, when ~~with~~ through the same ~~friends~~ periods, and with less promise at first the ~~Evanston~~ Northwestern University increased its endowment to more than two millions; Lake Forest its endowment to more than a million; the Presbyterian Seminary increased its properties to about a million; and the Congregational Seminary acquired scarcely less property. The Chicago University not only failed to add to its properties, but lost its original magnificent gift. Through accumulations of interest, deficits in meeting current expenses, commissions on loans, and expenses of unwise litigations, an original debt of some twenty thousand dollars increased to the formidable claim of four hundred and forty-two thousand dollars made just before was begun the demolition of the magnificent group of buildings which had stood in the center of Chicago more than thirty years, ~~began.~~

The creditors deny that they were to blame for this deplorable iconoclasm. They charge the University with not only seeking to rob them of their money, but also of their business reputation, by declaring the securities given them ~~none~~ not valid, and thus forcing

them to the courts for redress. But may not friends of the University urge that a rich corporation, whose claim had become so formidable, partly through commissions and high rates of interest, should have been more considerate of the great cause of education, and not so lightly have overthrown the University of Chicago? That they should not so willingly have dishonored a great denomination, struggling with a great enterprise of philanthropy, while enthralled with incompetent or partisan leadership, which could formulate action of committee or board, prevent impartial discussion of measures, disregard suggestions and appeals of wise counsellors, and leave the friends of the University ignorant of its real ~~condition and~~ perils, and without official warning, till it was too late to save it?

Some have supposed that disagreeable histories should be suppressed, but the Bible did not suppress the treachery of Joseph's brethren, the conspiracies against Moses, the sin of David, the shame of Solomon, nor the rivalries and disputes of Christ's Apostles. The justice of history will not suffer the lamp of public experience to be put out. The "ghost" of any public iniquity will "not down" at cowardly and untruthful bidding. The best safeguard against errors of the future is faithful exposure, and frank confession of errors of the past. A more vigilant and conscientious officialism, and a more loyal and fearless journalism are a prime necessities of our times. With the audacity of irresponsibility men rush into places of power where angels might shrink abashed.

No one seems to question his capacity to fill any office in

municipality, State, or Nation. All seem to grasp at honors without waiting for honors to crown their virtues and expert wisdom. Hence the maladministration of political trusts, and the wreckage of educational and charitable institutions. Benefactors confiding their wealth to the administration of those whose chief qualification for the trust is appreciation of office, have little assurance that their bequest will answer the purpose for which it was made. To the last, Alumni, Benefactors, and the most enlightened friends of the University hoped for its rehabilitation on the lands donated for it by Senator Douglas. Those working most effectively to realize Mr. Rockefeller's conditional promise, fondly hoped that after the million dollars had been secured, it would not be too late to regain the lost property, and thus redeem the tacit pledge of the Denomination to Douglas and other benefactors. But the expectation of those who thought thus was vain. The apprehension of others of danger in delay was sadly justified. The demolition of such an architectural pile, consecrated to such beneficent purposes, located in a city of such limitless resources in wealth and enterprise, seems a more profane and deplorable iconoclasm than the burning of royal palaces, public libraries, and Temples of Religion by Mohammedan fanaticism in the early Christian centuries, or the ruthless devastation of towns and cities following the invasion of Northern Vandals in Southern Europe.

Overthrow of Empire may be as instructive in history as a reign of peace, the wreck of a Republic as the stability of its administration. May this record of disasters in the history of Chicago University, as a beacon, warn those assuming guardianship of educational or other

public trusts against betraying them through partisan or inefficient administration, and guide them in to wise and successful measures for promoting higher education and the general public welfare.]

[The late death of Prof. Olson, who, in his last communication to a friend in Chicago before the tragic event, pleadeing for the rehabilitation of the University, and the death of Rev. J. B. Ollcot, its first financial secretary, and of J. Y. Scammon, one its earliest and largest benefactors, and of two of its latest and accomplished professors, Messrs. Howe and Howes, while men were leveling the walls and towers of the University ~~were ~~ing leveled~~ to the Earth before the wondering, and almost tearful gaze of Chicago, ~~added to the pathos of the catastrophe~~ as symbolizing the ruthless wreck of noblest aims, hopes and deeds of life, added to the pathos of the catastrophe!]

Painfully watching of the decline of the Chicago University many years, and daily observation of the late demolition of its massive walls, graceful turrets, and lofty tower, while crowds were pausing before the spreading ruin, inquiring with wonder, bated breath and sometimes tearful eyes, what this great destruction might mean, and who should be blamed for such stupendous iconoclasm, inspired the following Elegy, articulating the sad inquiry, the indignant protest, and profound sorrow of a thousand loyal and loving hearts.

[It was hoped that the ablest of American college Presidents might leave the oldest Baptist College of America to organize a Baptist University in the rising metropolis of the West. Whether devotion to Brown University alone, or apprehension of elements of weakness afterwards developed in the new corporation, also, contributed to deter Dr. Wayland from accepting the trust can only be surmised. It was creditible to Dr. Burroughs that he visited Providence to urge upon him the claims and promise of the new educational enterprise, ~~and that he~~ modestly objected to his own promotion to the presidency, and finally appeared to regard himself as holding the office for some coming man. Since leaving the University Dr. Burroughs has been honorably associated with the superintendance of the public schools of Chicago.]

[Division of counsels from the first, promoted rather than placated by partisan or timid Baptist journals, prevented filling of professorships in the University. At one time measures were considered for the removing of Dr. W. R. Williams, ~~at the time~~ deemed the most learned clergyman in this country, ~~to Chicago,~~ with his rare and large library. But dilatory action failed to realize even his promised visit to the new University to consider its claims.

[Professor Richards, one of the most brilliant scientific lecturers in the country, was commended for the Chair of natural sciences. Members of the Board earnestly pressed his appointment. Terms of service were agreed upon. Large subscriptions were offered by leading citizens towards his support and it was believed that his lecturing through the West would make the endowment of his chair

easy, and attract students to the University. But a party was formed ~~overruling~~ which thwarted the ~~expected~~ action of the Board. Robert Harris was so discouraged by the defeat of this appointment and the overthrow of Dr. Moss' administration that he gave up office and hope for the University.]

[Nathan Shepherd, the journalist, lecturer, and elocutionist, representing the culture in special demand in the new West, was engaged for a Chair in the new institution. He was abroad at the time of the great Fire, to further improve himself for his supposed life work in Chicago. Being in Paris at the time of the great disaster ~~that~~ which impoverished Chicago and threatened the University, he made successful appeals in London and in Paris for enlarging its library. But an anonymous article in a Chicago paper, animated by partisan spirit that clouded the proceedings of the Board, insinuated that Prof. Shepherd was not officially connected with the University, or authorized to collect funds for it. James E. Tyler, one of the most honored members of the Board, in the same paper repelled the slanderous attack, attesting Prof. Shepherd's official relations to the University and his authority to receive contributions for its library.]

Prof. William A. Mathews, the distinguished author and literary critic, though endeared to Chicago by affiliation with its culture, social and religious progress, and for several years associated with the University Faculty, was so dissatisfied with ~~his~~ its administration and out-look that he left it and the city of his adoption and sought genial pursuits in the Athens of America.

Prof. J. R. Boyce, the distinguished scholar, and author of Greek text books, was attracted from the University of Ann Arbor by the promise of the new University of the growing Metropolis of the West. The only endowment ever obtained for the University was secured for his chair. But dissatisfactions and darkening out-look released him to a chair in Morgan Park Seminary, where he is finishing the scholarly work of his life.

Prof. Mixer, after earnest double service in the class room and in finance to save the University, accepted the Chair of Modern Languages in the University of Rochester, which he continues to honor.

Professors Johnson, Sylla, and Sawyier passed away before the University had sunk into the gloom of settled dispair, and are remembered gratefully by alumni in different parts of the country. McChesney, not satisfied with the uncertain out-look of the chair of Geology in the University of Chicago, enjoyd a generous competence acquired by service as mining expert and engineer.

Prof. Freemand and Stearns, affectionately remembered by graduates from Chicago, adorn chairs in the State University of Wisconsin. Prof. Hudnot, after winning marked confidence and respect of the Faculty and students of the Chicago University, won equal honor in the service of the State University of Illinois. Prof. Bastion, leaving the University in the general discouragement, became teacher in higher departments of the public education of Chicago.

Professors Howe, Howes, Olson, and Butler continued hoping for rehabilitation of the Old University through all the deepening gloom of discouragement, till the decision of the illadvised lawsuit

closed its doors against them. Prof. Olson, after a career of extraordinary usefulness in the University of South Dakota, died but a few weeks before the culmination of the catastrophy of the University he had honored both as its graduate and as member of its faculty. Professors Howe and Howes died at their homes in sight of the crumbling walls and falling towers of the University buildings on successive days, honored and beloved by all who knew them.

Prof. Butler,* loyal to Chicago University till the last hope of saving it and restoring its prestige and promise, had faded out, now holds an important Chair in the ~~State~~ University of Illinois, with brightening fame. Professor Stuart &c.

Though ~~Th~~ struggling with difficulties for which they were not responsible the professors of Chicago University wrought a noble work. While the city was grwoing in material resources they were developing a taste for learning, attracting young men to the pursuit of higher education, and twining the laurel of culture around the column of its commercial greatness. They enriched a soil for the growth of skilled manufactures, refinement of Art, the adornment of learned professions, and for the graces of social life. As the Academy of Athens, schools of philosophy in Corinth and Rome elevated and refined the civilization of their times, so the Christian college ~~enthuses~~ inspires our American civilization with beautiful sentiments and ennobling aspirations, and imparts to our free institutions that "wisdom and knowledge" which are the only certain guaranty of "the stability of the times and strength of Salvation" to a Republic.

Students of Chicago University have adorned every honorable

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*Professor Butler has recently accepted an appointment in the new Chicago University [W. L. P.

calling and profession, the sphere of trade, finance, Law, Medicine, Politics, the Judiciary, the Press, and the Pulpit. Hundreds have taught schools and colleges, and filled pulpits in towns and cities of our own country, or borne the Gospel and Christian civilization to heathen lands. With an enthusiasm and persistance nourished by the air from our lakes and prairies, educated western men have become leaders in manufactures, commerce, social progress, and in Christian missions and civilization over the Earth. In Chicago alone are three millionaires, ~~half~~ a score of lawyers, and a judge of one of the Courts, who were enrolled among the early students of this University.

A University in a great city has advantages, denied to any suburban institution, in immediate accessibility to churches, professional schools, public libraries, art galleries, lecture courses, and manifold literary and social circles.

As other Universities are already established in various suburbs of Chicago the demand for one more accessible to the se advantages is manifest. As Chicago has outgrown older cities on both sides of the sea in skilled industries, manufactures, commerce, rapid transit, railroad extensions, and in convenience and splendor of architecture, is there any reason why she may not surpass them also in various departments, appointments, faculties, and endowments of a national university, which may rise phenix like from the ruins of the past?

The new university as the outgrowth of the old one will garner up the fruitage of its faith, prayers, consecration, and heroic sacrifices. As in the ~~REVELATIONS~~ Revelations those espusing the cause championed by a former generation are re presented as the same witnesses raised from the dead, so the builders of the new University, will carry out the purposes of the founders and real friends of the old one.

The most eminent Christian philanthropist of this country has offered six hundred thousand dollars toward the new University, on condition that sufficient local sumbscriptions are added to assure sympathy and support of the University after it is established. ~~Rich men of Chicago will you not at once. Will not rich men of Chicago show their appreciation of higher education, this magnificent. Will not rich citizens~~ Will not ~~her~~ the rich citizens of Chicago show their appreciation of this generous offer ~~to Chicago by meeti~~ by meeting its wise conditions, and thus awaking enthusiasm in the movement, and hastening the building in this central metropolis of the continent, the best appointed, ~~and~~ & best endowed ~~University in the World~~ and best patronized University in the World?

Already a citizen bearing the name of one of the most characteristic of Chicago's pioneer settlers, has pledged a ~~hu~~ hundred thousand dollars toward founding a preparatory school which may become a feeder to all departments of the new University, and at the same time contribute perhaps more than any of them to the moral cultureof our citizenship, and the stability of our civil institutions.

Another citizen, the most eminent American merchant, has given ten acres of land, valued at about a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the ~~rights~~ site of the proposed institution, next to the old one the best that could have been selected. It is more accessible to banks, hotels, churches, libraries, and other public institutions of the city than Harvard is to the corresponding

institutions of Boston, or Columbia ~~to NewYork~~ to those of NewYork. More than twohundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been subscribed, mostly by Baptists of Chicago, a fifth gift by F. E. Hinckley toward the fourhunded thousand necessary to ~~meet Mr. Rockefeller's~~ secure Mr. Rockefeller's ~~g~~ gift, ~~mostly given by Baptists of Chicago, Fifty thousand by F. E. Hinckley, and twenty five thousnad by S. Nelson Blake.~~

Will not others emulate these inspiring examples, and according to their several tastes hasten the establishment of the different departments of this School of Learning? ~~the University~~ Should not the best appointed College building in this cuntry be erected as a grateful memorial to the first and largest benefactor of the new University?

Should not another building bear the name of the projector of the original University of Chicago, as redemming the pledge made to him, in accepting ~~the~~ his gift to Chicago and the cause of higher education?

Should not the Jones Hall be restored as a tribute to one of the ~~largest~~ first and largest contributers to the old University?

Should not a Law department be endowed in the name of one who first urged the establishment of a Law school in Chicago, and gave service and liberal subscriptions in money towards founding one?

W. W. EVERTS, D. D.
3342 Rhodes Avenue.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago, 1889.

Who will build a new Observatory, mounting the best Telescope in this country?, and bearing the name of the builder of the old observatory, one of the most public spiritted of al Chicago's eminent citizens, and who has so recently passed away ? Who will increase the treasures, and lecture curses of the Acadamy of Science, making them available to the University by honorable association ?

Who will follow the example of the Alumni in endowing a professorship for Professor Olson in the New University, and fill other ~~CHAIRS~~ chairs with the most distinguished scholars of our country?

Other foundations of learning may have been slowly laid in the old cities of the world. But in a city surpasing all others in the rapidity of its developments, unnecessary delay in building up a metroplitan University would dishonor Chicago, and retard the progress of higher education.

M. M. Everts

3842 Rhodes Ave. Chicago dec. 27 -87.

Dear Dr. Harper.

Have you happened to see my appeal for the rehabilitation of Chicago Universityin the Wachan, National Bapts or in the InterOcean of this citYAs you may not have seen any of these appeals I enclose the one published in the Paper of this city. I have received letters of some of the most eminent of the Alumni of the University thanking me for the appeal and emphatically endorsing my views. Besides I have nort yet heard any inteelli gent Baptist of this city or the North west express a doubtthat th the rehabilitation would be far the best thing for the Denomination and theirceause of education if it can be accomplished. Now I believe with the favor of Providence a People two and ahalf million strong and with aboundant resources can do the BEST thing. Let a new Board be formed to restore theUniersity in the city, and at the same time build up an Acadamy as a feeder tot in Morgan Park. This plan may u nite andplease both parties perhaps. And I am quite confident if the d enomination unite in it G. C. Walker might pbe persuaded to Endow the Acadamy in he name of his father as WALKER INSTITUTE, while restoring our University Plant in the City we shallbe able to hold it against any rival moement. If we leave the city it seems to me certain that in thenear future other parties under pretext of a non sectarian movment will commence the departments of A university and fix upon it a rationalisticstamp forever. Dr. Duncanwhom I saw often during the summer atHaverhill

believed that if the Baptists were united in desiring it Br. Rockefeller might be disposed to undertake the restoration, and at length give it a million and allow it to bear his name. If it is restored Those giving the first two hundred thousanddollars shoul be empowered to appoint the first Board of Trustees and thus also determine the first Faculty. It is now believed by some of our wises men that if any Syndicate of the East would offer one hundredtho sand dollars on conditionthat the whole debt beraised another hundred thousand could be at once raised here, and that a third ununo dred thousand could beobtained in this city and the northwest th e next eightor ten moths, and that after there storation was fairly established it would not be difficult to obain other endowments ars theyare needed from this city and the west though no eastern benefactor appeared. I hope you willfavor an effort for rehabilitation and do what you can by word or ded to promote it. In the religious regeime of the University we could magnify Bibleteaching and biblical Theology above systematic Theology as likely to appease the strong feeling against sectarian theology inColleges.

Yours fraternally

W. W. Everts

Old Ky C, 1;8

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Yours fraternally

W. W. Everts

W. W. Evertsjr.

In regard to yoyr Fathers relations rto the movemn to unite the two Bible societies , and hus unite Baptists in Bible work I have this to say . We saw eye to eye from the beginnng to the end of the movement, working together in the meetings at Martha's Vinyard, 1880, Aratoga 1881, Indianapolis 8882, andm all the me asures , to the time of the transfer of the interessof the socet ties to the Publication society in at the Saratoga BConvention 18 84. We were together members of both Boards, and us learned the deep seated prejudices in represenrtatives of the two societes , which prevented the harmonious consumation of the Unuion of the societies though formallyagreed to by both; and defeated the earnest endeavor to perpetuate an indpependent Bible society , herby honorng the wisdommof the founders of the societies, and and the judgement of our Foreign missionaries experts in Bible work abroad. After la I had myself paid nine thousanddollars toward the revision of the Old Testament , and was ready to pay the ballance I had pledged for that object and had negotiations with obne of the greatest publication houses in this country for Bringout the recvised Old Testament in advance of the Revision of the Canterbery Committee, the publication was defeated , by a hreatee injubnction of one of the societies , thereby delaying and breakingup our work.

Besides , measures for holding a meeting of The A. &F. B. Socirty aafter The Sarato ga Convetion, where a much larger number of its friends could have beengathered to deliberate upon the aards

of the Saratoga Convention, and adopt them if deemed wse, or take other action, with a larger and more mpartial deliberation of the friends of Baptist Bible work. But the same ftality that had attendd the administration of the societies so long, prevented any wise ac action and consented to the holding the convetion where one Stae, sent almost a third of all the delegates, and the very State which through its Baptist organ had for years discreditted, and deermind to destroy both Bible societies. If the views urg edby your father had not been opp osed her mighthave been adiferent ssue of the Baptoist Bible Work.

In regard to the Wartchtower, our views and policy agreed, and unecxpected obstruction, and the enterprise was only partilly successful. But your father acted with dismterestedness, and gave to the enterprise much strength till the same obstructive polocy w which defeated ourexpectations oin Bible worlk also defeated our our houes in the Watcjhtower!

Ebenezer Morgan.

To
M. K. Ellis Jr
5115 Brown Street
Philadelphia

[The picture of the Building to precede this upon the fresh page as a frontispiece]

~~HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.~~

The Old University.

Two noble towers to-day lie prone in dust,
And fitly we deplore their mutual fall,
Untimely one, conspicuous, fair and tall,
Defeat of hopeand mockery of trust;
The other-in God's time-as own we must
With tears, the tendertribute of us all.*
The one, of stone, lies neathreproach's pall-
As built defiant of times normal rust,
No tears its riven walls and crumbled columns greet.
They would exhalein mistsof fervid shame,
We tread their stones beneath indignant feet,
And ask with bated breath whom we shall blame.
Let Douglasweep, if grief can stir thedead-
Let learningo'er the wrack droop low her head.

W. C. Richards.

* Referring to the late William Prosser Douglas, citizen of Chicago, an honorary member of the University, who died at Oakland, Cal., soon after the beginning of the destruction of the noble building.

VICTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Two mighty towers to-day lie prone in dust,
And fitly we deplore their mutual fall,
Untimely one, conscious, fair and tall,
Defeat of honeyed mockery of trust:
The other-in God's time-as own we must
With tears, the tenderfrights of us all.
The one of stone, lies deathreproach's pall-
As built defiant of times normal rust,
No tears its riven walls and crumbled columns greet.
They would explain mistaof fervid shame,
We tread their stones beneath indignant feet,
And ask with dated wrath when we shall blame.
Let Douglas weep, if grief can stir thelead-
Let learning's or the wrack droop low her head.

E.M. Wiggins.

Chicago Sep 10/88

by W. W. Everts

Dearest Wife

I have by force of circumstances been so much associated with the internal affairs of the University of Chicago, & the questions of difference arising between Prof Swift, & later N. S. Clark & Dr. Burroughs, & these questions have been so misrepresented & misapprehended by the public, & given great injustice to different parties, that I desire first to leave this written statement to my family & others who may in after years wish to know the truth & do justice to all parties.

The point to which every thing has been carefully managed, through past months & even years, is to create an impression that Prof Swift, Clark, myself & others had been conspiring against & persecuting the President of the U. Whereas, the fault of these parties was really only, the Board slowly, painfully, reluctantly entertained, & after the lapse of years, committed to fellow special guardians of the University, ~~that the~~ President is not qualified for his great office. The following is the manner in which my conviction

was slowly & reluctantly formed.

Before coming to Chicago in 1859, I knew it was understood that Dr B. accepted the office only temporarily, & because it seemed then impossible to obtain a suitable incumbent of the office. The [illegible] spoke of the matter. His friends quite freely took the same view of it and the enlightened friends of education connected with the affairs of the University, & the Bap. [illegible]

Soon after my settlement, Dr. [illegible], my predecessor in the first ch., who with whatever other faults he possessed, was never regarded as actuated with envy or jealousy toward his brethren, in a lengthy conversation about the affairs of the University, assured me that he knew the public sentiment of the city, & especially of the educated class, & that there was a general want of confidence of Dr. B's competency for his office, and that but for that incompetency, any prosperity might be predicted for the University.

A year or two later Prof Lylla was called to the Faculty of instruction by Dr. B's nomination.

After this coming, I think about two years he left, from some difficulty

or want of harmony with the President. Before leaving, you remember, he spoke allegations against what he deemed the bad moral quality of the President's character & administration — want of transparency — reliability &c &c; and declared with considerable emotion — "The University can never prosper, with moral sacrifice, involved in such a Presidency."

Subsequently Prof Johnson of the Latin department made similar complaints to myself & others. And just upon his death, with tears in his eyes declared to me that "University can never rise to its proper destiny under such an administration."

Meantime I became aware that Prof Lattimer, one of the first teachers in founding the University, returned to Rochester with serious charges against the honor of the President, in intercourse with him.

Also I found that Prof Mizener the oldest & best known of all the Faculty, made similar complaints, & declared repeatedly he could remain in the University under a headship, he regarded both intellectually, & moral

for the office ~~to turn~~ the
Besides ~~from the~~ the
other motives, joined more
or less in the same complaints.
Thus all this fend my doubts
were growing into convictions.
Meanwhile nothing was being
done to save the University
financially. Every six months
the news appeal of Faculty to
meet interest, & question of
reached us ~~shall~~ "Will the
University be sold to another
debtor".
During this fend, Mr. Olcott
who had raised most of the
valid subscriptions to the University
resigned, & to shame of his friends
the cause of the resignation was
given "Discouraged" "Disheartened
with Dr B" "The manges to have all
the credit of the Enterprise". I am left
to do the work, bear the responsibility,
& the reproach of want of success."
Though Carlton & this
County they much has
made him to support funds.
And more recently Br.
O. has unequivocally declared
his wish that Dr. B. should resign,
& even taken measures to induce
him to do it.
About the time Olcott
resigned, I felt it to be my

[illegible]

question Dr. B's competency for his office, nor had my opp.

I had only spoken to a few fellow guardians of the university. I had never spoken the man fully & plainly to Dr. B. himself.

From that time Dr. B. distrusted me. And though I assured him I would favor his having any other place he might choose in the university, & that he should be honored by choosing his own successor, according to his oft professed purpose, I found I was reported as conspiring with Mr. Cr. & others against him.

Still I did all I could to further the welfare of the university — procuring students, & funds &c; & only maintained my convictions of Dr. B.'s duty, & its importance to the greater progress of the university, & spoke of them to members of the Board, going to his special friends, as well as others, to avoid open rupture, by friendly conference, & adjustment.

Meantime Mr. Clark, accepting the final secretaryship through my nomination & [illegible], he became discouraged as to the President's competency, & believed he did much to weaken his hands

in the Building enterprise &
in disaffecting students (by bad)
Management of the Boarding
house. At length difficulty
between him & Dr. B. became
great. & it was evident Dr.
B. intended his removal &
also Mixer's. As Clark &
Mixer had achieved the second
founding of the University,
I saw in that not only injustice
toward them, but great injury
to the progress of the University.
While during Dr. B's. first
administration no permanent
endowments had been put
in, the land having been
given, the money for the
first wing having been loaned,
& the subscriptions having
been used as fast as collected
to pay current expenses
During Clark's & Mixer's
service, some hundred
& fifty thousand dollars of
permanent endowment had been
put in.
Foreseeing what effort was being
made through the Circular, through
correspondence or other means with
Bro. C. & M., I urged them
to ask the Exec. Comm. for
examination into causes of
want of harmony & danger
to University, alleging imperfect

unship at — as Meth. Clark &
B., & Methodism N. & B.
But this with shipping
from the responsibility allowed
Dr. B. to shape the issues against
them, by conspiring, by
special agency of Dr K., for
some weeks in the city, &
by engaging the hotel out
side of the Bgs. chamber,
& by making sheets & false
issues, about jewels,
Catholic feeling, slanderous
insinuations &c &c
According at early stage of
B. Meeting, Dr. B asked for
counsel & advice, as to what he
should do touching his relations
to Minority. He has allowed to
compose that Committee, but
has own hand, turning off all
supposed to be friendly to Meyer &
Clark. In this he made
sure by his ex parte statement,
of prejudicing that part of the
Board against them. He accused,
even if they advised no further
action. Or in case Anti
ceny was taken, he had
thus opportunity to comment
upon ex parte statements &
special pleading to his
side. Thus as a counterground
by packing jury, or Comm,
Dr. B. took advantage of Rep

Present of Gold hunted Cane,
had been gotten up, as declared
estimate of students. But few
of them understood the thing
had it afterward, though much
had been done to cause the
President at Brig's Expense.
Older students declined students
were greatly divided in opinion
about complaining of Dr B, though
all wished him well.
It was alleged he put the Board
against him, it has supported;
While a few weeks before, the A
then together assured me, that though
they had done better the past
year, the Dr had to be pushed
all the time.
Dr. C. was cited as supporting
him. But he had recently
advised the Dr to resign;
Corresponded with Dr
Brett about a successor;
declared to me his fears that
the minority would mean
amount to much without
a change of President.
Dr. P. was cited as supporting
him. But on different
occasions he had declared
to me, he had never entertained
the idea of accepting a call
to the Ministry he said
he "could not get along with
Dr B."