PROPOSITIONS.

1. The publication in daily newspapers of sensational statements purported to have been made by University officers is distinctly injurious to the University as well as to the officers concerned.

2. The student reporters who furnish such statements for newspaper offices are guilty of conduct which is disloyal to the University, discourteous to the officers concerned, and unworthy of gentlemen.

3. The newspapers which publish these statements cannot fail to appreciate the fact that they are doing serious harm to the institution with which the best interests of the city are connected.

4. An instructor who consciously furnishes material of a sensational character is unworthy of the position which he occupies.

5. The words of an officer in class or lecture room are private and no student is justified in making a public report of them.

6. The University is justified in asking the withdrawal from the university of a student who is known to have furnished for publication such statements.

7. It is impossible for a student at the same time to fulfill his obligations as student and serve as reporter for a daily newspaper in view of the demands made upon the modern reporter.
PROPOSITION

I. In consideration of an allowance of

stipendary professor to have been made by University

affiliation in academic instruction to the University as

well as to the College concerned.

2. The student represented was furnished with a

grant of the University and was given an

opportunity to the University representatives to the College

concerning any matters of University.

3. The University without prejudice these premises

announced that the student's case is the only

record of the information in the possession of the

University.

4. An investigation was conducted by University representatives of

the position and

of the student.

5. The matter of an allowance to place an

application in accordance to the position of the

University.

6. An investigation is reported in writing to the

University.

7. It is important for protection and safeguard

of the student's interests to have the

University represented by an official and an

administrator for protection and safeguard.

8. It is important for an application to the

University and the

University to contact the

student. 

Student: [Signature]
Chicago, Oct. 25.

Mr. Elliott Flower,
807 Chicago Opera House Building,

Dr. Thomas Goodspeed,
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a letter from the Sunday Editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, stating that he understands a Board of Official Advisers has been organized at the University of Chicago to assist the students in the choice of life work and other matters, and he wishes an article on the subject. If there is such a board, can you, without incoherency, furnish me with some information as to its methods, including the names of those specially on whom I may apply?

In reply to your letter of recent date, I beg to say that there is no such board as the one you mention, namely, the Board of Official Advisers, and as yet there is nothing definite which can be said in the line suggested by that title. There has been a little discussion on the desirability of having each student assigned to a particular member of the faculty, with whom he may advise concerning his college work and to whom he may feel free to turn in any time of anxiety or uncertainty. If at a later time this should be developed so that we can give you information in a definite form, I shall be glad to have you call on me.

Very truly yours,
October 28th, 1907

Mr. W. Miffitt Power
80 Castle Opera House Bulthaup

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of recent date, I beg to say that there is no such person as the one you mention. Have you any of Albert's letters, and can you say what can be said in the line suggested if that is the case? There have been a little discussion on the advisability of having each student enrolled to a particular member of the faculty, and whom to whom they feel free to write to and to whom they are to write on matters of necessity or uncertainty. If at a future time these may be developed so that we can give you information to this effect, I shall be glad to have you call on me.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)
Chicago, Oct. 25.

Dr. Thomas A. Goodspeed,
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a letter from the Sunday Editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, stating that he understands a Board of Official Advisers has been organized at the University of Chicago to assist the students in the choice of life work and other matters, and he wishes an article on the subject. If there is such a board, can you, without inconveniencing yourself, furnish me with some information as to its methods and aims and the necessity for it, or advise me to whom I may apply for this information? Is it a new departure?

If necessary I will gladly call on you or anyone you may designate to secure the details, but if they are given in any of your printed matter I doubtless could get them that way with less annoyance to you.

Very Truly Yours,

Eliot P. Flower
March 15, 1912.

Mr. Edw. Russell Evans,

My dear Mr. Goodspeed:

Gloversville, N. Y.

In reply to your inquiry as to the correctness of your statement that Adoniram Judson was the first representative of American Christianity on the foreign field, I wish to say:

1. Mr. Judson, along with Messrs. Hall, Newell, Nott, and Rice were ordained at Salem February 6 or February 8, 1812.

2. Mr. and Mrs. Judson and Mr. and Mrs. Newell sailed from Salem on the brig Caravan February 19, 1812, and arrived at Calcutta June 17. The other members of the party, Messrs. Nott, Hall and Rice sailed "about the same time", says Dr. Wayland, in the ship Harmony from Philadelphia and arrived at Calcutta three minutes in advance of his companion on board, Mr. Newell.

Mr. Evans who writes the matter of correction is right in the main. Adoniram Judson was not in the narrow and technical sense the first representative of American Christianity on the foreign field unless it can be shown that he set foot on shore at Calcutta three minutes in advance of his companion on board, Mr. Newell.

Yours truly,

A. H. Porter

Secretary Board of Editors.

Dr. E. J. Goodspeed.
April 3, 1915

Mr. W. Howard Evans
Governor

My dear Mr. Evans:

Thank you for your correspondence of April 2nd. Your letter is receipted.

I have been informed by Mr. H. L. and Miss Reeder, both of whom were present at the conference held in the presence of Mr. H. L. and Mr. Reeder, that the only men actually present were Mr. H. L. and Mr. Reeder, who were present in the presence of Mr. H. L. and Mr. Reeder, and to these men I have been able to make the statement in my capacity as member of the Board of Directors. I hope that you will find it to my satisfaction.

Yours,

T. J. Homer

Secretary, Board of Directors
March 13, 1912.

My dear Mr. Goodspeed:

In reply to your inquiry as to the correctness of your statement that Adoniram Judson was the first representative of American Christianity on the foreign field, I wish to say:

1. Mr. Judson, along with Messrs. Hall, Newell, Nott, and Rice were ordained at Salem February 6 or February 8, 1812. Dr. Wayland's Life of Judson says February 6. In a recent Life of Samuel J. Mills, who was to have gone with this party but did not, a letter from Mr. Mills is quoted which fixes the date February 8. This is not, however, a matter of importance.

2. Mr. and Mrs. Judson and Mr. and Mrs. Newell sailed from Salem on the brig Caravan February 19, 1812, and arrived at Calcutta June 17. The other members of the party, Messrs. Nott, Hall and Rice sailed "about the same time", says Dr. Wayland, in the ship Harmony from Philadelphia and arrived July 8.

Mr. Evans who writes the matter of correction is right in the main. Adoniram Judson was not in the narrow and technical sense the first representative of American Christianity on the foreign field unless it can be shown that he set foot on shore at Calcutta three minutes in advance of his companion on shipboard, Mr. Newell.

Yours truly,

A. H. Parker

Dr. E. J. Goodspeed.
May 17, 1917

Mr. George C. O'Connell,

In reply to your inquiry as to the convenience of your acceptance of the position as Full Professor of American History at the University of Missouri, I wish to say:

I. I am honored from time to time, until, recently, have been sent.

2. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

3. I have the pleasure of joining your department.

4. I have the pleasure of joining your department.

5. I am honored from time to time.

6. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

7. I am honored from time to time.

8. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

9. I am honored from time to time.

10. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

11. I am honored from time to time.

12. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

13. I am honored from time to time.

14. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

15. I am honored from time to time.

16. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

17. I am honored from time to time.

18. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

19. I am honored from time to time.

20. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

21. I am honored from time to time.

22. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

23. I am honored from time to time.

24. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

25. I am honored from time to time.

26. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

27. I am honored from time to time.

28. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

29. I am honored from time to time.

30. I wish to express my gratitude to your department.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

O. O. O'Connell.
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Reply to Mr. Porter.

When I first wrote a few lines to The Baptist News it was to deny the truth of three charges made against Dr. Harper which I supposed to be made under misapprehension. A reply was made shifting the point of attack and a vicious assailant was made on the University in which the most offensive and reckless epithets were used. Still supposing there might be a sincere though mistaken zeal behind this violence and bitterness I wrote again desiring only to correct misapprehensions and please Baptist brethren from assuming a position of hostility to their Divinity School and University on insufficient grounds. In response to this an attack is made more personally and a method of controversy unveiled which carries on its face the evidence that all the assault is inspired by malign
Alone. This being the case I shored not continue the discussion had not Mr. Porter continued to repeat the new charge and to come to deny them in the tone of much support that he has driven his autograph from the field. I am supposed to be silenced and to be hiding my head somewhere in shame and confusion. I must therefore once more and respectfully ask room for my statement.

Mr. Porter states that he fights with a bloodless sword. He does indeed. His sword is made of putty but it is dipped in poison. My reply to his article of September 19th is in general this: it is a series of misrepresentations from beginning to end. This proposition I will endeavor to prove.

I represent me at the outset as a professor in the Divinity School. I am not a professor and never have been and never shall be. I never taught in any school except a Sunday School. And yet Mr. Porter is
fuming through several columns at my expense, representing me as a professor who rushes for his own ability and character and orthodoxy. This is not legitimate controversy. It is irresponsible misrepresentation. But Mr. Porter throughout his article returns to it repeatedly. He calls it as a sweet morsel under his tongue and again and again spits it out at me and covers what he suffers on my mangled remains with the poisoned saliva. Over this falsehood regarding me, he seems to chuckle and groan and hug himself. I am pleased to have offended him. His amusement. For the injury he attempts to do me I cheerfully forgive him. I accuse him and don't hurt me. His accusation of heresy accuses me. It gives me a new sensation. I have been a Baptist for forty years and was never called unorthodox before. I receive all the Baptist Confessions of faith. Our really Mr. Porter ought to remember that this reckless accusations of heresy
...
are discredited in our day. Hunting is not so popular or effective as it once was. Mr. Porter can't read me on anyone else out of the denomination. The day of the Baptist is over. And I really do not want Mr. Porter's testimony to any orthodoxy. I feel better without it.

2. Misrepresentation number two relates to President Harper. He states that Dr. Harper teaches that the record of Genesis "are mythical stories." This is exactly contrary to the fact, and I cannot but believe that Mr. Porter knows his statement to be false, as he quotes from the very lectures in which Dr. Harper plainly states that the Genesis stories are not mythical.
Is it possible that Mr. Porter does not know that many of the Genesis stories are found in literatures older than Genesis? They have been translated. All students are familiar with them. Is it true to say that all intelligent Christians are? They have become the common property of mankind.

As Dr. Harper has shown they are incomparably inferior to the records in Genesis, for ubiquitous fabulous of all sorts being attached to them. But they are records of the same facts. Do they invalidate the Scripture narratives? Not at all. They are generally supposed to confirm and illustrate them.

In the first verse of the Tenth chapter of Isaiah, the name of Sargon, King of Assyria, occurs. He is represented as having an enormous army into Palestine. This was the only mention of Sargon in any known literature. Who was he? Did such a man ever exist? The mention of him in the Bible was thought to be a mere assumption.
Believe that there was such an Assyrian king. But skeptics said, "there is no record in any historical work that such a man lived."

A few years ago excavators uncovered in Assyria an immense palace, on the alabaster walls of which they found a vast number of inscriptions in an unknown tongue. This tongue has within a few years been deciphered, learned, the inscriptions have been translated and published in English. and it is found that the palace was that of the Sargon to whom Isaiah refers that he was king of Assyria in Isaiah's day and that he caused to be inscribed on the walls of his palace an account of the identical vision spoken of in the prophet. Does this striking fact invalidate the Scripture narrative? No! It simply confirms and illustrates it and gives it new interest.

And here is then old world account of the creation and the deluge only confirm
and illustrate the Scripture narratives and give them new meaning and new interest. When Mr. Porter accuses Dr. Harper of teaching or holding the Genesis Narratives to be mythical, he says what is not true, Dr. Harper having declared repeatedly that the mythical elements involved in the older accounts are entirely done away with in the scriptural records.

3. For misrepresentation Number three Mr. Porter is careful not to make himself fully responsible. He says "it is absurd that twenty or more than twenty are members of Baptist Churches." Parkerson freed himself thus, he virtually made the assertion his own and reiterated it again and again and triumphs over me. Scarcely had I suggested merit in his assumption that he is the man who asserts it. Certainly no man who knew anything about the faith would make an
assertion is ridiculously false. I accept his challenge to answer the charge and reply, No! It is not true. It is false. There are more than twice the number of Baptist teachers in the community that you mention. There are more sixty than twenty. There are more Baptist teachers in the community of Chicago than in any other community in the world. There would be more than there are now a dozen of our Baptist teachers either died or been called to higher positions during the last twelve months. Thus I answer misrepresentation number three.

4. Mr. Porter also practically pushes misrepresentation number four. He says there are more than twenty-five infidels among the professors in this community. He flings this charge in my face. He says there are repeatedly asked to tell how many skeptics we have in the faculty.
On the contrary, I have never been asked to do so before. This is one of those charges which it is easy to make and impossible to refute to a prejudiced mind. No one knows the mind and heart of man save God alone. I may perhaps suspect Mr. Potter of being an infidel. His denial would not dispel it. I might fairly charge him with being no Christian and it does seem inconceivable that a man having the spirit of Christ could be guilty of the flagrant manifestations contained in his articles. For instance, the Apostle says, "It is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me." So I beg the brethren to adopt the judgment of charity and attribute these false charges to the sin that still dwelleth in Mr. Potter.

To this point one of the series I make the only answer that could be made of the best faculty in the world, to wit, that I do not know of a single infidel among the professors of the University of Chicago.
5. The fifth misrepresentation is that we have committed a breach of faith, having while founding the University announced that it would be a Baptist University and being non-sectarian in character or carrying out its work. This accusation is unfounded as the right of your community, has not been recognized. In the first Circular ever issued in behalf of the new institution there was used, ‘The institution will be a Christian institution, but it will not be conducted on any sectarian basis.’ This Circular was called the ‘Preliminary Circular’ to mark it as the first issued. It was issued in July 1889. Ten thousand copies were printed and distributed exclusively among Baptists. This was at the beginning of the canvass for subscriptions. In the last Circular of the Caucaus for the first million dollars, issued in May 1890, the above statement was repeated, and this Circular was given
made so that it is not measurable. First, we will take the

input signal as a continuous

function and

process it with

a

filter. Then, we will get the output

signal, which

will be used as the input

signal for

the next

step. This

process will be repeated

and

will


will

lead

us

to

the

final

result.
to the general public. Copies of these circulars are still in my possession and can be seen. We have used the same language from the first day of the inception of this enterprise until now. The University is a Christian institution. But it is not conducted on a sectarian basis. It may be called Baptist in the sense that it is the contribution of the Baptists to the world. Baptist devised it, they made the initial contributions to it. They founded it. But they did not found it for themselves, but for mankind. The public outside our denomination has recognized this fact and given to it millions of dollars. It could not conduct a University giving instruction in all departments of knowledge on a non-sectarian basis if we wished to do so. No one denomination in the United States has a sufficient number of Scholars of high ability to do this without contesting all the other schools of their professors.
The Divinity School is a Baptist institution in any sense of the word. The University is a Baptist institution in a re-stated sense of the word. Its president and two thirds of its trustees are and forever must remain Baptists. It was never intended that only Baptist professors should teach in it or only Baptist students attend it. It was intended to be a blessing to all mankind and those now in it students of many faiths and of many nationalities.

6 I have sixth misrepresentation in Mr. Potter's article is the clear implication that a considerable number of subscribers to our Journal have refused to pay their subscriptions because of this supposed "breach of faith." This implication can be quickly disposed of. All subscriptions are in my hands. All correspondence comes to me. All collections are made by me. And I reply to the above that out of about twenty-five
Hundred subscribers there are not five who have made use of their plea and re-
judicated their promises, and their subscri-
tions do not aggregate $700. out of a total
of some $1,200. Our subscribers
have been most loyal and liberal.
They are not repudiators. They are honest
people who pay what they have promised,
and any other representation regarding them
is false and slanderous. I corded their
ignorance on this behalf. But I make this de-
ment of Mr. Post's insinuations in a spirit
of the utmost sincerity and gentleness.

I think the above cover the entire
ground of Mr. Post's article. He has
asked me to stand up and make my fight
like a man. I am not a fighter,
but a man of peace from my youth up. have
done so. And I am not through. I did
not know when I began that it
was the editors of the News I was contend-
ing with. I supposed it was some irresponsible contributor whom the editors
word be willing to have me correct. But alas. I was mistaken. He who contends with an editor is a fool. The editor always has the last word and can continue to abuse his poor antagonist as long as he thinks it worth his while.

The only comfort I have is that Mr. Pertin will now consider it worth his while to continue long to hack the mangled remains of an insignificant job. I may hope thereby to escape with my life. Meanwhile I rejoice in the assurance that the denomination which conceived and founded the University of Chicago will grow, continue to grow and prosper and that the University is far founded will continue to grow and prosper with it as one of the great Christian universities of the world.
We reviewed our notes and filled in the blanks with what we had written previously and the articles we had read. As a result, she attended a seminar on the ground that was being studied.

We saw her book tell the ground story of the strongest part of the stand of plant life. She described this and showed us how to interpret the information she was giving us.

I believe that if you would sit down and analyze the problem of the point of view at the beginning of the material, you would find that the good situation to

He was impressed with the material he was looking at.

His notes and mine were different to some extent. We both saw the point of view at the beginning of the material, but we were looking at the material from different angles.

I think it is important to find that point of view and to understand why we are looking at it in a certain way.
But, after all, now that I have made my fight, I ought not to stop without saying that after all I have an excuse for Mr. Foster. I insist on believing that his attacks are not the offspring of malignity but rather result from a misunderstanding of the facts. He has heard the statements he makes and has sincerely believed them to be true. They are not true, but he has not heard them denied and has thought that as a loyal Baptist and Christian he was bound to make them public. If they were true he was bound to do so. Whither they were or not I now leave to the judgment of the Members of the Baptist Church.

T.M. Goodspeed
In looking over the reports of the various papers with the editorials, I am again impressed by the loyalty of the Chicago press and the conscious of public sentiment in the city. I am glad to see Hunsheps letter given some prominence. On his account, though he much exaggerates the practical importance of it, I hope his business matters will prosper. I never did long to be with you a few days so much as just now.

Ever yours,

P. T. Gage
Dear Sir,

An article appeared on page eight of the Chicago Journal January the twenty-eighth headed "Co-Eds in Revolt about their Food."

The Women of Kelly Hall declare this
article to be false in spirit, and false in fact. Nothing could be more untrue than the statement that special diets are served for the head of the Hall. They ate the meals offered to the head of the Hall and to themselves.

Committee
Elizabeth Messick
Ann Bates Herman
M. H. Stone

January twenty-eighth.
The statements in the papers from time to time during the last week have been entirely without basis and without warrant. No request for money has been made to Mr. Rockefeller, either for endowment, for a School of Technology, or for Medicine. The fact in the case is that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Senior has sent a letter to the President of the Board of Trustees of the University that he will take pleasure in giving to the University to be used for current expenses the same sum of money that he gave last year, namely, $245,000.00. This is a large gift, and is recognized as such. It remains true, however, that such statements as have been printed do injury to the University of Chicago and to the cause of education in more ways than one. It is devoutly to be hoped that in the future our friends will wait until announcements are made instead of making the effort to anticipate them.
The Secretary of the Senate from the House of Representatives:

I am directed to transmit herewith a copy of the memorandum of the President of the Senate of the United States for the appointment of a Committee of Fourteen, consisting of 'Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Green, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Flowers, Mr. Eldredge, Mr. Giddings, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Gannaway, and Mr. Jackson,' to be appointed for the purpose of:

1. To consider and report upon the measures necessary to be taken for the immediate and permanent settlement of the Territory of the United States in the Southwest.
2. To report the results of their investigations to the Senate, with recommendations for action.

I am, therefore, directed to inform you of the appointment of the Committee and to request your cooperation in their work.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Secretary of the Senate.
Students Are Discouraged.

Students at the university are very much concerned over the matter and do not hesitate to denounce the action of the divinity faculty as foolish. The general opinion is that the faculty keeps on making stringent laws in regard to who shall act and who shall not act, and President Harper allows any more rules as to the kind of costumes to be worn, the play will fail through. Then again Mr. Flanagan was one of the best candidates for the place, as his weight and height were just right. Professor Shaler Mathews said today that action had been taken, but refused to give any reasons, saying that he thought Mr. Flanagan and the other divinity students who were in the play had good enough sense to recognize the wisdom of the faculty's ruling.

Mr. Clark now will have to seek for some other men to take the vacant places. This will delay matters, as these men had learned most of the parts. There will be another meeting of the whole cast Thursday at 10:30 o'clock and this matter will be considered and resolutions adopted as to the best course to pursue in the matter. The first regular rehearsal will be the first of next week.
Chicago Evening Journal: November 13, 1886.

An American University

By David Swing.

Many citizens of Chicago, moved perhaps by a demand which is resulting from the greatness, present and future, of the West, are talking about an American University. They may be dreamers, but they are enjoying a good dream. The amazing growth of this city and its surroundings compels persons who think much upon educational affairs to wonder whether there should not be founded soon an institution of almost exceptional breadth and merit. The millions of people living now within six hours' journey of this lake shore should not be compelled to look to the Atlantic coast for all those influences which prevail in and around a great college. Already the Eastern schools are inadequate. The great middle country between Pittsburgh and Denver asks for a university, and Chicago should hear this call and lay some plans for compliance.

Mr. Ogden, in his days of Chicago association and prosperity, spoke often of such an educational need. He pointed out to some friends some ground upon which such a Western college should be erected. The city and the West have advanced beyond even the thought of Mr. Ogden, and have made his idea more important than it was in his day.

A university is not for its pupils only, but it stands in behalf of the whole community also. The President and professors
Many citizens of Chicago, money per capita by a camsung with
led to growing from the Greaseman's, present and future of the West, the
leading point in American University.
Then, may be greaseman, pull
can find a group of good growers.
the University's growth of this kind
and the sunflower's complete blossom who think much above education.
and what it attains to wonder whether there should not be something soon en
The millions
institution of almost exceptional powers and money.
of people thinking your within six homes, journey of these take more
and what it attains to wonder whether there should not be something soon en
influence their national bravery in and around a great college.
Already
The great middle college—
Christianity and Democracy.
without even to tell and any come long for complacency.

Mr. Ogden, in the face of Chicago association and place
behind, spoke often as such an association near. He pointed out

The city and the West have ever known before a Western college nothing
excepted in its growth and have made it more important than it
was in the great.

A university is not for the purposes only, but it stands in
parish of the whole community also.

The President and Professor
should be great men, able to affect the surrounding air and to become a compensating influence as against the influence of much traffic and speculation. Forty or fifty teachers of branches ranging from Greek to maxim German, from ethics to geology, from belles-lettres to euclid, from logic to history, from oratory to wood-carving, are a quantity much needed by this part of the world. No one can recall the names of some of the greatest teachers now living without experiencing the wish that some few of these masters lived here. We are all so dependent upon some outside inspiration that the presence in our public and social life of such a sprinkling of college fellows would make the mental wheels of the public run more rapidly and do better work.

Chicago could plant almost an ideal college or system of colleges. The first thing demanded is some man who will give $5,000,000 for the purpose. This man exists but he does not know it; now can any one name him. But he is here. He is on the streets daily. He can do it. He dare not avoid doing it; only he does not so think. This sum should come from one man, that he may enjoy the honor, and that the world may learn to believe in the greatness of money kings. It is now almost a believer in the smallness of rich men; it waits for such a nervous shock as would come from a paragraph in the newspaper as follows: "At a club meeting last night Mr. James Opulent gave $5,000,000 for forming in this city an institution to be called The American University."

This educational scheme could be made to embrace professional colleges, art schools, a music school and schools of applied science. The university could pass as far beyond the old Latin
shortly be great men, to affect the communities of any to be known for an everlasting influence as reveals the influence of much writing and speculation. Work of fifty teachers of princes from Greece to Arabia, from Rome to Germany, from Italy to Norway, from America to the world. We are the representatives of society and science in an age of such a spirit.

The first thing that comes to some minds who will give college. The first thing that comes to some minds who will give college. The first thing that comes to some minds who will give college. The first thing that comes to some minds who will give college. The first thing that comes to some minds who will give college. The first thing that comes to some minds who will give college. The first thing that comes to some minds who will give college. The first thing that comes to some minds who will give college.
and Greek course as that course was in its day in advance of the ab-
struse metaphysics of the dark ages. It would contain the edu-
cational wisdom of the century. A hundred acres of ground should
be purchased soon and held for the buildings and parks of this large
project. Some of these dreamers are talking of $10,000,000 from
two men, and there is no harm in such talk.

The coming Newberry Library rests upon two and a half
millions of dollars. That is to be a library of reference. But
a five million university will draw hither men who will desire to
refer to it. That library asks for a university just as the
Bodleian Library asks for Oxford. That collection contains only
300,000 books, but many of them are rare and important treasures,
full of a great past. Around this building are scattered twenty
colleges, which furnish thinkers for the books.

Whatever may come of these longings, it seems full time
that this project of a university in this city should be placed upon
the slate of to-morrow. No rich man will show himself with his
five millions unless the public shall confess its need of him and
his wisdom, humanity and gold. It is possible he will not soon
appear, but the probability is greater that he will soon present
himself, for it is a great age, and Chicago is not a city of small
men or small things.
COPY.

Feb. 1st, 1896.

President Harper.
Chicago University.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter to Prof. Judson and one addressed to myself have reached me, as have copies of the Times-Herald and Tribune.

To say that I am amazed, hardly expresses my feelings. I beg you to consider the following facts. We agreed that your should announce.

First — The gift of $500 from Central Church.

Second — That I had promised to unite with you in a movement to secure subscriptions for the additional sum of $1000.

Third — That you had presented to me, as pastor, plans looking to some form of a Social Settlement, in connection with a memorial for Prof. Swing, with an expression of the hope that when these plans were presented to the Trustees of Central Church, they would be favorably considered.

II.

You expressly promised that the following facts should be considered confidential.

First — I told you that for sometime I had been canvassing for funds for a David Swing Neighborhood House, and had recently decided to raise a certain amount, even though I had to go on the Lecture platform to raise it; but I distinctly stated that under no circumstance could I have this known, else I should be left to raise the sum by lecturing.

Second — You expressly promised that you would not mention this fact.

Third — When we discussed the larger plan for the $35,000 building, brought me by Miss Mary McDowell, I stated to you that until the Board of Trustees had considered it, and their plans made known to the people of Central Church, nothing must be given out to the public. I said that "my canvas is now in the milk and bud, and a public statement would ruin it". Your reply was, "I fully understand such matters, and will consider your conversation confidential".

Fourth — When you told me that you were now behind $2500 and asked if we would not assume in large measure the responsibilities for the current expenses of the work, I replied that that was a matter to be determined entirely by the Trustees to whom I would present it.
The immediate result of the public statement is that I have been exceedingly embarrassed. I explained to you that on a former occasion the private plans of our Trustees had become public through my over-confidence in a reporter. At that time I determined that no plans of my Board of Trust should ever again leak through me. But now I am in even more embarrassing position, and can hardly explain what has occurred. Two or three people who are most deeply interested in the proposed movement are very much irritated by the manner of the public announcement. Naturally, they wish their gifts to be made known through Central Church. In giving their money, they claim the right of dictating the manner of its announcement, and I had promised them that this should be done. This was one of the reasons I gave you for secrecy. Both of our largest donors insist their gifts shall be vested entirely in the Trustees of Central Church. The people whom I had planned to see with you for a $1000 canvass, are so annoyed by the newspaper statements, that it would be very unwise for me to see them with you. Beyond all doubt, it is no longer advisable for me to undertake the canvass for the $1000. Under the changed circumstances I have not, and shall not see Mrs. Haskell. Whatever is done now will have to be done entirely by the members of Central Church. Our friends have decided to adopt the term, the David Swing Neighborhood House. An overture has been made for lots in a ward adjacent to the present University Settlement. But everything is as yet in a nebulous state.
The immediate result of the public statement is that I have been exonerated from any stain on a former association. The decision of the courts, which has become public opinion, now appears as an expression of the consensus of opinion. At first I was informed that no blame of my family or friends would be borne, but now I am in every sense exonerated.

The question now arises: Can I safely explain my former association? Two of these people were the most zealous advocates in the public movement, and with them I worked closely. I was not aware of the manner of the public announcement. In giving their story, they claimed the right to disclose the manner of the announcement. When I heard the story, I felt the need to go on. This was one of the reasons I gave for not seeking both of my Interests' interest.

The latter will be noted: Anthony in the treatment of Candidate Clinton. The latter will be noted: Anthony in the treatment of Candidate Clinton. The story of the newspapers' statement, that it works, goes unnoticed, for me to see them with any Haywood I dealt. If I no longer believe in the newspaper's treatment, the reason for the damage of newspapers will not have got any such note. My work will pay. I have not any such note. I am here. Whatever is done now will pay to be gone on. The manner of Candidate Clinton. The former have gotten to speak the story to the Haywood Sights Neighborhood Home. An attempt to have made for a job in a city street to the present University Settlement. But everything is as yet in a unfortunate state.
I have had no meeting of my Trustees, and shall say nothing of the matter for some weeks to come, until the present flurry is over.

Very sincerely yours,
I have had no hearing of my absense, and will say nothing of the met.

for you know we are not a match for this ungodly blind to our act.

Very sincerely yours,

THE CENTRAL CHURCH.