Stephen A. Douglas, 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 hundred 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 prejudice 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 leader both in secular and religious circles. Enthused with the enabling 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 permanent settlement in 1843. He was foremost among promoters 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. When the first railroad out of Chicago was opened he followed the surveyors 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 manufactory, 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's 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 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 persuaded 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. 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 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. B. 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; J. R. Doolittle; L. B. Boon; Judge Thomas; J. K. Pollard; E. B. McKalp; James E. Tyler; Samuel Hoard; C. N. Holden; Cyrus Bentley; James K. Burtis, Coll.; Rust; Robert Harris; W. B. 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 cornerstone. Rev. J. R. 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 financial revulsion and alleged 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 telescope 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 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 an 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 deeper 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. A. 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 encouragement 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 institution 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. R. 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 believe 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 redeem 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 abandonment 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 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 quarter 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 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 more desperate the financial condition of the University, a sale of lots was made on its behalf in East and West. But on account of apathy 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 its 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 the same friends, and with less promise at first the Evanston 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 the demolition of the magnificent group of buildings which had stood in the center of Chicago more than thirty years.

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 not valid, and thus forcing
them to the courts for redress. But may not friends of the University, 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 overthrow 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, 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 necessity of our times.

With the audacity of irresponsibility men rush to 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 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 lads 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 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, wreck of a Republic as stability of its administration. May 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 wise and successful measures for promoting higher education and the general public welfare.

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

Painfully watching 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 afterward developed in the new corporation, also, contributed to deter Dr. Wayland from accepting the trust can only be surmised.

It was creditable 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 superintendence 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, which threatened 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 Shepard, 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 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. Shepard 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. Shepard'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 the administration and outlook 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 outlook 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 Sawyer passed away before the University had sunk into the gloom of settled despair, and are remembered gratefully by alumni in different parts of the country.

McChesney, not satisfied with the uncertain outlook of the chair of Geology in the University of Chicago, enjoys a generous competence acquired by service as mining expert and engineer.

Prof. Freman 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 ill-advised 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 catastrophe 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's.

Though struggling with difficulties for which they were not responsible the professors of Chicago University wrought a noble work. While the city was growing 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 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...

...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

*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 persistence 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, 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 same 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 phoenix-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 those espousing the cause championed by a former generation are represented 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 sufficient local subscriptions 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 offer? Will not rich citizens show their appreciation of this generous offer to Chicago must 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 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 culture of 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 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 New York to those of New York. More than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been subscribed toward the four hundred thousand necessary to meet Mr. Rockefeller's secure Mr. Rockefeller's gift, mostly by Baptists of Chicago. Fifty thousand by E. H. Hindeley, and twenty-five thousand 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 the University? Should not the best appointed College building in this country 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 redeeming 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 first and largest contributors 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?
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 spirited of all Chicago's eminent citizens, and who has so recently passed away?

Who will increase the treasures, and lecture chairs of the Academy 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 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 surpassing all others in the rapidity of its developments, unnecessary delay in building up a metropolitan University would dishonor Chicago, and retard the progress of higher education.

M. W. Evans
3342 Rhodes Ave, Chicago Dec. 27 -87.

Dear Dr. Harper,

Have you happened to see my appeal for the rehabilitation of Chicago University in the Watchman, National Baptist or in the InterOcean of this city? As 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 not yet heard any intelligent Baptist of this city or the North west express a doubt that the rehabilitation would be far the best thing for the Denomination and the cause of education if it can be accomplished. Now I believe with the favor of Providence a People two and a half million strong and with abundant resources can do the BEST thing.

Let a new Board be formed to restore the University in the city, and at the same time build up an Academy as a feeder to it in Morgan Park. This plan may unite and please both parties perhaps. And I am quite confident if the denomination unite in it G.C. Walker might be persuaded to Endow the Academy in the name of his father as WALKER INSTITUTE, while restoring our University Plant in the City we shall be able to hold it against any rival movement. If we leave the city it seems to me certain that in the near future other parties under pretext of a non sectarian movement will commence the departments of a university and fix upon it a rationalistic stamp forever. Dr. Duncan whom I saw often during the summer at Haverhill
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 thousand dollars should be empowered to appoint the first board of Trustees and thus also determine the first faculty. It is now believed by some of our wise men that if any Syndicate of the East would offer one hundred thousand dollars on condition that the whole debt be raised another hundred thousand could be at once raised here, and that a third hundred thousand could be obtained in this city and the northwest the next eight or ten months, and that after the restoration was fairly established it would not be difficult to obtain other endowments, as they are needed from this city and the west though no eastern benefactor appeared. I hope you will favor an effort for rehabilitation and do what you can by word or deed to promote it.

In the religious regime of the University we could magnify Bible teaching and biblical theology above systematic theology as likely to appease the strong feeling against sectarian theology in colleges.

Yours fraternally

W. W. Everts
W. W. Everts Jr.

In regard to your Father's relations to the movement to unite the two Bible societies, and thus unite Baptists in Bible work, I have this to say. We saw eye to eye from the beginning to the end of the movement, working together in the meetings at Martha's Vineyard, 1880, Aratoga 1881, Indianapolis 1882, and all the measures, to the time of the transfer of the interest of the societies to the Publication society in at the Saratoga Convention 1884. We were together members of both Boards, and as learned the deep seated prejudices in representatives of the two societies, which prevented the harmonious consummation of the Union of the societies though formally agreed to by both; and defeated the earnest endeavor to perpetuate an independent Bible society, hereby honoring the wisdom of the founders of the societies, and the judgment of our Foreign missionaries, experts in Bible work abroad. After I had myself paid nine thousand dollars toward the revision of the old Testament, and was ready to pay the balance I had pledged for that object and had negotiations with one of the greatest publication houses in this country for bringing out the revised old Testament in advance of the Revision of the Canterbury Committee, the publication was defeated, by a treaty injunction of one of the societies, thereby delaying and breaking up our work.

Besides, measures for holding a meeting of The A. & P. B. Society after the Saratoga Convention, where a much larger number of its friends could have been gathered to deliberate upon the aards
of the Saratoga Convention, and adopt them if deemed wise, or take
another action, with a larger and more impartial deliberation of the
friends of Baptist Bible work. But the same facility that had attended
the administration of the societies so long, prevented any wise ac-
 tion and consented to the holding the conveton where one State
sent almost a third of all the delegates, and the very State which
through its Baptist organ had for years discredited, and deamed
to destroy both Bible societies. If the views urged by your father
had not been opposed her might have been a different issue of the
Baptist Bible Work.
In regard to the Watchtower, our views and policy agreed, and
unexpected obstruction, and the enterprise was only partially
successful, but your father acted with disinterestedness, and gave
to the enterprise much strength till the same obstructive policy w
which defeated our expectations in Bible work also defeated our
our homes in the Watchtower.

Cheney Morgan.
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 hope and 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 heathenproach's pall—
As built defiant of times normal rust,
No tears its riven walls and crumbled columns greet.
They would exhale in 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 learning o'er the wrack droop low her head.

W. C. Richards.
Dearest Wife,

I am sure to much connected with the internal affairs of the University of Chicago, with questions of different kinds, that I desire to read this written statement to my family, others who may in after years wish to follow the truth of the matter to all parties. The Board to which these things have been committed must and should be an unbiased one that will have, clear, strong, and other well known candidates, and not those elected by the President of the Board, the faculty of the Board has finally only the information or facts laid before them, not drawn from the table of facts committed to the President that the President is not qualified for his great office. This is the manner in which I my opinion.
...was flown & literally joined the sea. March 1859, I return. It was understood that I should have been on the train, but I returned to the city. The next day, I returned to the office. The next day, the next day...

He spent the summer to feel the need to return to the University. The next day, another, more, another.

One of his letters, 1859, to his father in the northland. He wrote: "We had been expecting a letter from you.

...January 1859, the University allowed me to return to the northland. He replied: "That is a great news for all of us."

A letter that was called to the faculty of medical...
to Head of the University. Mr. Soule was an old
friend, but the last time I saw him was at the
University. He was a man of great ability and
character, and had a reputation for honesty
and integrity. He was a man of great
learning, and his lectures were always
well attended. He was a man of
great influence, and his opinions were
always respected. He was a man of
great kindness, and his door was always
open to those in need. He was a man of
great perseverance, and his work was always
well done. He was a man of
great courage, and his spirit was always
high.

In conclusion, Mr. Soule was a man of
great worth, and his memory will always
be held in high esteem by all who knew
him.
[Handwritten text not legible]
In the Building Committee and in the Planning Committee, many changes have been made. At the last meeting of the Committee, the new plans were discussed and approved. The Committee decided to proceed with the construction of the building as planned. The site has been surveyed and the necessary permits have been obtained. The construction will begin shortly.

The progress of the building is expected to be on schedule. The architect has assured the Committee that all the necessary precautions will be taken to ensure the safety of the workers and the public. The Committee has also decided to include a feature to monitor the safety of the building during construction.

The Committee has received many complaints from the neighbors regarding the noise caused by the construction. The Committee decided to take immediate action to minimize the noise. The construction company has agreed to reduce the noise as much as possible.

The Committee has also received many questions regarding the future plans of the building. The Committee has assured the public that the building will be completed according to the plans and specifications. The Committee has also assured the public that the building will be of high quality and will meet all the necessary standards.

The Committee has received many compliments from the public regarding their work. The Committee has assured the public that they will continue to work diligently to ensure the success of the project.
President Gold Hundred Days
had been forgotten, as the
story of Students, but
the understanding that
they had attended the
Arms.

President of Rights.

Surely with Cornelius in 1889
all their work had ended.

It was alleged by the
President

Greatly necessary at this stage of
their work to ensure that they
had done matters. The last
year he had had in the

It was not evident as supporting
him. But had he entirely

President resigned?

or had he decided to resign that
the Students would have

without a question of President

were glad as supporting

But we did not

and declared as such.

The idea of accepting a

the necessity. Then

He could not go along with

or B.