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THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF
MIAMI UNIVERSITY

WALTER LAWRENCE TOBEY, *President.*

WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

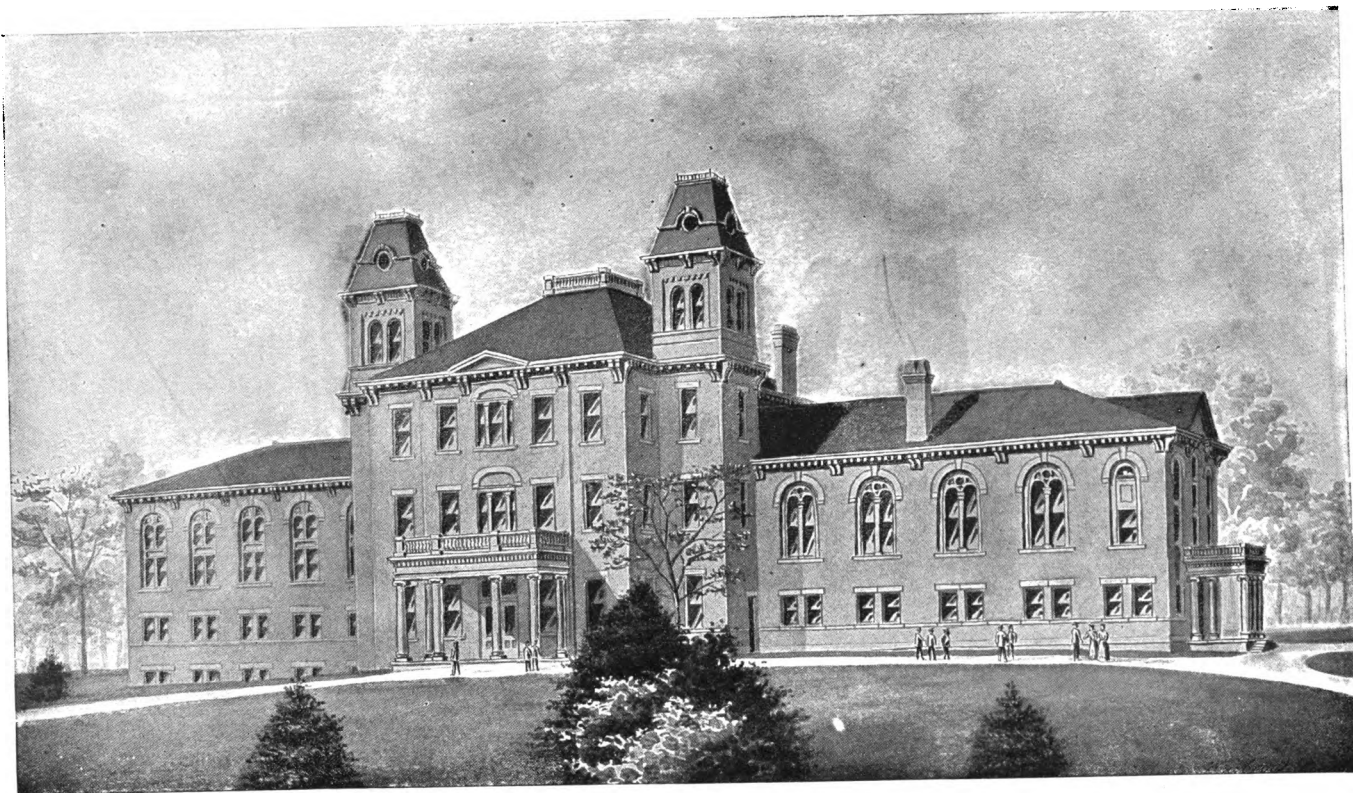
JOHN WILLIAMSON HERRON.

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JAMES ELIWOOD MOREY.

WILLIAM SCOBAY GIFFEN.

HARRY WEIDNER.



THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING IN 1899

THE
DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY
VOLUME

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE
DIRECTION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
AND THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

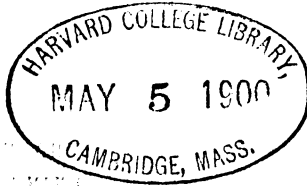
WALTER LAWRENCE TOBEY
AND
WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON

1824-1899

MIAMI UNIVERSITY
OXFORD, OHIO

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MIAMI UNIVERSITY
OXFORD, OHIO
Miami University -

PREFACE.

The publication of this volume grew out of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Miami University. In preparing for the celebration the general committee of arrangements agreed that the time was at hand when the early history of the institution should be put into permanent form. This conviction grew as it was manifest that many of the alumni familiar with the earlier days had already passed to their reward and that a few years hence there might be lacking the men who connected the earliest times with the present. As the plans for the anniversary grew it was decided to secure from the alumni a series of papers upon the college and its work. Invitations were accordingly sent to alumni known to be fitted by personal knowledge and experience to prepare the papers that appear in this volume. The paper on the founding of the University was referred to the president of the University, for the reason that access to records and early documents was not practicable for any alumnus. The aim of the book is to bring before the readers a brief and accurate history of the founding and a series of pictures of the University as seen in the administrations of the presidents, and some account of the work and achievements of the alumni. These accounts are of necessity meagre, but they will convey to all students an impression of Miami that, we trust, will deepen

Preface.

their affection for, and arouse their interest in, the old college whose honorable history has made her name a familiar word in educational circles and in public life. The generous assistance of the late Hon. Calvin Stewart Brice, LL. D., the interest he always manifested in his Alma Mater, and the genuine love for him by the alumni, led the committee to insert in this volume the graceful tribute paid to him at the anniversary exercises by Rev. W. J. McSurely, D.D., in his annual report on Necrology. The poem by General Ben Piatt Runkle, L. H. D., was a prominent feature of the exercises at the alumni meeting, and is printed in this volume as an item of interest to the alumni.

The address of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, LL. D., is also inserted. The timeliness of the theme and the ability with which it was treated warrant its publication as a part of the history of the occasion.

An account of the celebration of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity is inserted by request. The celebration was participated in by a large number of the alumni and the account will be found of general interest.

The preparation of the articles was a labor of love on the part of the authors, and without expense to the University. The editors desire to express their appreciation of the courtesies shown by the writers.

WALTER LAWRENCE TOBEY,
WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON.

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THE SEVENTY FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

JUNE 11-15, 1899.

In the president's report to the Board of Trustees in June 1896, attention was called to the fact that Miami University was approaching her seventy-fifth year and a suggestion offered that it might be well to observe the occasion in a suitable manner. The desire was to emphasize anew the new life of the college upon the alumni and to bring a large number of them together for the renewal of the friendships of the last half century.

Miami has always been ranked as one of the most important of the small colleges in the country, and it may be said with entire truthfulness that about no other small college clusters so rich and beautiful a sentiment as is to be found in the alumni for "Old Miami." This sentiment has bound them together with a peculiar affection. Among other features Miami was noted for the large number of men educated from the South. The Civil War was the parting of the ways politically for men who, prior to that time, had alike partaken of the Miami spirit and who with equal enthusiasm and devotion had opposed each other on the field of battle.

That history was all written. It seemed now an opportune time for the earlier alumni to re-ignite at Miami's altars the old affection for the college and for each other that had

been so characteristic of other days. In this particular the celebration of the anniversary was an unqualified success. Every man who came from south of Mason and Dixon's line was as happy as he was welcome. The old time enthusiasm caught the boys and they soon discovered that the passing of the years had not chilled their hearts and that they loved each other as only true men can. It is reported on good authority that these same men tarried in their class reunions and fraternity gatherings with unabated energy until five o'clock in the morning.

But there was more than north and south in the reunion. The east and the west paid tribute to the occasion. Men who had been separated for nearly a lifetime were brought face to face in the renewal of old acquaintance. From 1835 to 1899 every class was represented save the classes of '37, '40, '42 and '52. This fact in itself speaks for the character of the reunion. It meant a great deal to the alumni, many of whom enjoyed for the first, and perhaps only, time the pleasure of greeting by the hand the men whose names in public life are as familiar as their faces were in college.

On the other hand the anniversary was intended not simply for the renewal of friendships. It was intended to emphasize anew to the alumni the growing vigor of what has been termed the "New Miami." The long quiescent period from 1873 to 1885 had brought many alumni to feel that the old college had finished its work. For twelve years not a student was enrolled. This made it necessary for the alumni to seek other colleges in which to educate their sons. There lingered even after the opening in 1885 some doubt in the minds of many whether Miami could ever be re-established. New enterprises had sprung up and Miami's alumni had become interested in the building of other colleges. There

was a doubt, too, as to the policy of the State of Ohio in the support of the college. But time has begun to solve these doubts. The policy of the state has been declared and safely established. The revenues of the college have been greatly increased. The buildings have been enlarged, improved and thoroughly refitted. In addition to these the modern conveniences of electricity, steam, water and sewers have put the material equipment of the college in such condition as to meet all modern demands. The Faculty has reached the number of fifteen. The roll of the students has steadily increased. The curricula of the college and the standard of education are attracting the attention of the educational forces of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Under these conditions it was believed that a great reunion of the alumni and former students would bring about a revival of interest everywhere in the work of the college.

In June 1896 the Board of Trustees appointed a committee of five, viz., Messrs. Hunt, Herron, Tobey, Morey and Thomas, to take into consideration the matter of the anniversary. The committee afterwards reported as follows:

“WHEREAS, the Seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Miami University will mark an important event in the history of the educational work, not only in the Miami Valley but in the Western country and

“WHEREAS, The Board contemplates the commemoration of that occurrence by appropriate exercises in every way worthy the fame of the institution.”

“*Therefore, be it Resolved,* That the Board of Trustees of Miami University in recognition of the importance of that anniversary, and the fitting ability of the Honorable Whitelaw Reid of the class of 1856, and the interest which he has always manifested in his Alma Mater, does hereby tender to

him in behalf of the friends of Miami University, a cordial invitation to be present and participate in the exercises by delivering the address at that time."

The above report was adopted. At the annual meeting of the Board in 1897 the committee reported progress but no official action was taken.

In 1898 the president's report suggested definite plans and the special committee above named reported a plan for the celebration recommending a committee of seven members. That committee was appointed and proceeded during the year to arrange for the anniversary. The Board appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the movement, and recommended the publication of an Alumni catalogue in connection with the anniversary. The General Committee appointed Mr. Walter Lawrence Tobey and Dr. W. O. Thompson a committee to solicit the funds and edit the catalogue. The work was undertaken and the catalogue published without expense to the University.

The Anniversary week opened with the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Henry Mitchell MacCracken, D. D., LL. D., of the Class of 1857, and chancellor of the University of New York, in the newly furnished room to be known as Bishop Chapel.

On Monday the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held. On Tuesday the class day exercises were held in Bishop Chapel at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday had been set apart as the great day for the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. This fraternity was founded on the evening of December 26, 1848, in the North Dormitory. By invitation of the Board the General Fraternity decided to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the founding, in connection with the Seventy-fifth anniversary. At three o'clock on

Tuesday afternoon the first public exercises of the Fraternity were held in Bishop Chapel. The interest in the occasion was greatly increased by the presence of two of the original founders, Rev. Robert Morrison, D. D., of the class of 1849, and John Wolfe Lindley of the class of 1850. Both of these men delivered appropriate addresses at this meeting. In the evening the Fraternity held a general reception in the Herron gymnasium which was largely attended and a brilliant occasion.

Early in the evening of Tuesday the annual oratorical contest was held at which Mr. John Thomas Wilson Stewart won the gold medal offered by the Board of Trustees. On the same evening the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity held an informal reception for their friends in their chapter house on High street.

Wednesday had been set apart as the Alumni day. From nine until eleven in the forenoon the University held a public reception in the east wing of the main building. The annual alumni meeting was held in Bishop Chapel at eleven o'clock with the Hon. John W. Herron LL. D., of the class of 1845 and president of the Board of Trustees, presiding. This meeting was of the nature of a reunion. The chief feature was the poem by Ben Piatt Runkle L. H. D., of the class of 1857 printed elsewhere in this volume. The alumni dinner in the Herron gymnasium was enjoyed by nearly five hundred guests and occupied the greater portion of the afternoon. The toastmaster was the Hon. Albert S. Berry of the class of 1856. In the evening of Wednesday there were reunions of the Literary Societies and of the several classes. The Beta Theta Pi Fraternity held the sixtieth anniversary of its founding and gave its annual banquet. The Sigma Chi,

Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Theta Fraternities also gave banquets during the evening.

On Thursday morning, Commencement Day, the annual exercises were held. A class of sixteen was graduated, three of whom, Mr. Harry McKee Scott, Mr. John Thomas Wilson Stewart and Mr. John Roy Simpson delivered orations. The annual address printed elsewhere in this volume was delivered by the Honorable Whitelaw Reid, LL. D., of the class of 1856.

The entire week passed without a disappointment or a failure. The weather was exceptionally fine and the attendance at all the exercises was large and enthusiastic. The C., H. & D. railroad provided every convenience desired in the way of transportation. The two schools for girls—the Western and Oxford college—provided excellent accommodations for the guests, so that the limited facilities of the village proved no barrier to a successful occasion. Never in the history of the University had so many alumni gathered at a commencement. These, with the guests from other colleges, made the week an occasion of delightful fellowship long to be remembered. May it bring to the old college which has done so much for the country a new inspiration, a renewed loyalty from the alumni and the beginning of a new era of prosperity.

GENERAL RUNKLE'S POEM.

The following poem was read at the Alumni meeting by General Runkle on Wednesday June 14th, and at the request of the Committee is furnished for publication in this volume as a part of the history of the Anniversary.

THE WORK OF OLD MIAMI.

A POEM

IN HONOR OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDING OF

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

BY

BENJAMIN PIATT RUNKLE, L. H. D.,

CLASS OF 1857.

(MAJOR AND BREVET COLONEL U. S. ARMY.
BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. VOLUNTEERS,
A FOUNDER OF THE SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY.)

HILLSBORO, OHIO, JUNE 2, 1899.

TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE SONS
OF OLD MIAMI
WHO HAVE ANSWERED THE LAST ROLL CALL,
AND TO THOSE LIVING SONS
WHO ARE TRUE TO THE
MOTTO OF OUR DEAR ALMA MATER,
THESE VERSES
ARE RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

NOTE.—A distinguished humorist once said: "A man can write best on a subject about which he knows the least, because he is not embarrassed by the facts." However this may be, the writer of this Poem has been very much embarrassed by facts, and in illustrating his subject has been compelled to choose mainly the names of those Alumni of whose careers he has personal knowledge.

There are in the Catalogue the names of a very large number of gentlemen, whose records show the great work done in Miami University through imparting to the students the spirit of genuine manhood, and which prove that personal contact between teacher and student is necessary to effective development, and give ground for contending that any system that omits such personal contact is fatally defective.

THE AUTHOR.

Hillsboro, Ohio, June 2d, 1899.

THE WORK OF OLD MIAMI.

PRELUDE.

We are young again, boys again—Old Time has vanished;
We live in the morn of the sweet long-ago;
Sorrow and pain, disappointment are banished—
We bask in the glory of youth's radiant glow.

Our Mother has called in a voice full of gladness,
The world seems o'erflowing with music and song;
Away with all memories of suffering and sadness,
The hours to the spirit of brightness belong.

The trees wave a welcome, the roses are breathing
The air full of fragrance because we have come;
The sunshine with beauty the landscape is wreathing,
All nature rejoices to welcome us home.

The world may grow harder as it grows older,
Our grand, good old Mother is ever the same:
The hearts of mere men may wax colder and colder,
Her heart is aglow with perennial flame.

You think us grayheaded, but you are mistaken,
'Tis the powder of lilies—a heavenly rain—
That our Father upon us has tenderly shaken,
He's adorned us to visit our Mother again.

We live but one life, youth is its beginning,
And youth in the heart, thank God! is eternal;
But a dream the years we pass striving and sinning,
Youth revives with fresh beauty in regions supernal.

Oh! how sweet were those days when we were together,
How bright were the scenes around these old halls;
They have lasted through sunshine, and through stormy weather—
The friendships formed here which kind memory recalls.

There's no place on earth where men love one another
With the fervor unselfish that moved us all here;
Our hearts throbbed with rapture when our grand old Mother
Called back to her arms our companions so dear.

Oh! green-wooded Campus, how dearly we love you
For the memories that people your walks and your groves;
The stars seem to smile as they twinkle above you,
As if they remembered our trials and loves.

Our loves! How our hearts did wax earnest and tender,
With the visions that fancy held up to our view;
Were there ever such maidens so graceful and slender,
So charming, bewitching, so loving and true?

Ah! who can forget her, the sweet college widow,
The irresistible spell of her hypnotic smile—
The hopes, disappointments, the heart-aches she hid? Oh!
She was a dear darling, somewhat tinctured with guile.

Our noble professors with pencils and grade-books,
And faces set stern like some modern Nero—
Don't you remember how your young form with wrath shook
When down on that record went an awful zero?

For some? Yes, alas! They went down rather often,
As dear "Bobby" Bishop looked over his glasses,
The frown on his brow to a kind smile would soften,
As he felt there was hope for the laziest of cl-asses.

You may go through the list of men you have known, Sirs!
Take them all—men you hate, and men that you love—
Robert Bishop with power to make men, you'll own, Sirs!
Was gifted by Heaven, for it comes from above.

The Miami University.

That heart-winning smile, on the kindest of faces,
 Made Greek classics to us, like the thyme of Hymettus.
 Both fragrant and sweet: if we reach heavenly places
 We'll see "Charley" Elliott come smiling to greet us.

He was pure gold and good, and so was his teaching,
 For he taught with his heart as well as his brain,
 And that sort of teaching is better than preaching—
 Human crops need the sunshine as well as the rain.

And do you remember that building so lowly,
 Down there in the Campus grown over with vines?
 The memories that cluster around it are holy,
 And cling to my heart as they must cling to thine.

That grand little man, and how he worked wonders
 With nothing to work with! He taught me and you,
 Plainly and simply, without pretense or blunders,
 That a man will succeed if to truth he is true.

They'd laugh at it now, in their princely foundations
 But we had in that structure what wealth cannot bring,
 A man filled with virtue, and courage, and patience,
 Of professors of manhood our Stoddard was king.

There were others who taught us angles, and figures,
 They were good men and strong—their problems were strong—
 Oh! the mysterious mysteries! the inextricable tangles!
 Oh! the suffering some suffered through hours dread and long.

But somehow or other, they drilled this much in us—
 At least into all not quite hopelessly dumb—
 That it was their intention quite closely to pin us
 To working by right-rule in life's work to come.

And so, we remember McFarland and Wiley
 With fonder affection than Pons Assinorum,
 And, Moderns! it will be a long time (you smile, eh?)
 Before you find others walking before them.

And was it not lovely, the darling old Chapel?
Oh, the sound! the deep sound of that far-reaching bell,
That called us with questions religious to grapple,
They taught us (when they caught us) both wisely and well.

Fraternities too, those Brotherhoods splendid,
That tie hearts together in friendships so true,
That they last 'till life's weary struggle is ended,
And we rise to the Brotherhood beyond the deep blue.

Did we always go East to old seats of learning,
Ready made from hands of our elders to take them?
No! our hearts strong in hope, with fraternal love burning,
With confidence grand we proceeded to make them.

And, now, with their sisters, not greater though older,
Everywhere in the land their bright colors greet us;
From the far Golden Gate to the famed Plymouth boulder
There are Sigma Chis, Betas, and Phi Delta Thetas.

And if any one thinks that these three, together,
Are not worthy their Mother in deed and intention,
Let him meet for three days with the boys, in high feather,
When they cheer Miami in colossal convention.

He'll take it for the thunder of San Juan or Manila,
For Dewey's great guns playing havoc with Spain,
He'll have a good time—seek with joy a soft pillow,
And doubt not the might of the Grecians again.

There are Alphas and Dekes from Yale, old and hoary,
Who look on their children with pity and pride;
Wish they'd never been born—rejoice in their glory,
In Pan-Hellenic Congress sit down by their side.

All is well! and we turn from these recollections
To our great Alma Mater, to whom we all owe
That through life we've (at times) walked in right directions
Because she once taught us the way we should go.

THE WORK.

All hail Miami! Guardian of our youth,
For five and seventy years, faithful and strong,
Thou hast led the way in paths of living truth,
To thy great work I consecrate my song.

What makes this nation great, why does it stand
Having no equal 'neath the starry skies—
The mightiest fabric reared by human hands,
That has been, is, or may, hereafter, rise?

'Tis not because of matchless broad domain,
Mountains of silver, rivers rich with gold,
Boundless fields, yellow with golden grain,
Giving returns for labor many fold.

Cities sheltering millions, and wondrous fair,
Mighty store-houses with abundance filled,
Palaces from marble carved in beauty rare,
Treasures of art, and prodigies of skill.

Not because armies with thundering tread,
And rumbling cannon, shake the solid earth,
Piling up hideous hecatombs of dead—
To trains of endless evil giving birth.

'Tis not that splendid navies, clad in steel,
Bear death, triumphant, on their burnished decks,
And make the power of empires roll and reel
When, under shot and shell, the staggering wrecks

Go plunging down beneath the waters red,
Or rushing madly on the rock-ribbed shore,
Disfigure peaceful sands with mangled dead,
While awful shrieks rise with the cannon's roar.

But, 'tis because our flag means justice fair—
Justice 'neath every sun, in every clime;
Where'er its glory greets the ambient air
It floats for freedom 'till the end of time.

It is because our God has made us strong
To do his work among the sons of men;
It is because oppression cursed, and wrong
Shall never triumph in this world again

Until that flag is rent, and torn to shreds,
The kind earth crimsoned with our choicest blood—
Our land becomes a charnel house of dead,
And ruin sweeps o'er earth in one black flood.

For we shall not forget our patriot sires—
The glorious work they wrought for God's own truth—
For in our hearts still burn the living fires
Enkindled in the hopeful days of youth.

Enkindled where? Right here, beneath this honored roof—
Here in this old college, small though it be,
And in like halls, whose records show the proof
That it is law, from all eternity.

That to make earnest men, enduring, strong
To do God's work, for right unmoved to stand,
Teacher and taught in near accord belong,
With brains and hearts in close touch— man to man.

Power is not might, but that which stands behind:
'Tis the spiritual, invisible soul
Touching the hidden springs of human mind.
Moving the being toward the eternal goal.

It is not stored in books; these are but seals,
 Or imprints showing touch of spirit hand,
 'Tis only soul that to the soul reveals
 And gives the power that constitutes the man.

Over torpedoes through the fearful fire
 Farragut's mighty spirit led and fought;
 Dewey, his pupil, raised the standard higher—
 Distance, dense darkness, deadly mines were naught.

And so it is in peace as well as war,
 And thus on land the same as on the sea;
 Spirit knows nor time nor distance. Near or far,
 The true teacher organizes victory.

The child is born the casket of the germ
 Of future manhood, God's work so far,
 With wondrous possibilities, though weak—infirm—
 And he who teaches him must make or mar.

And he this work must do as face to face
 With plastic clay he stands; answer he must
 To his Creator, toiling in His place,
 And responsible to a law most just.

And righteous—a law which sternly commands
 That when Gods sets a task for man to do,
 He will require it bettered at his hands
 Bearing marks of labor given thereto.

Yea! I repeat, there is no other way
 Than face to face to mould and form a man,
 Just as the patient sculpture moulds the clay;
 Through all creation runs the self-same plan:

Whether in Eden moulded from the dust,
 And called to life, or through long lapse of time
 Developed slowly, still, if wise, we must
 See God's fashioning hand in the work sublime.

Prodesse Quam Conspici, maxim grand,
Worthy to guide the spirit of an age
Of polished steel, and make for our dear land
A brilliant record on historic page.

Those earnest men who, midst the forest trees,
Reared that square pile of simple, solid form,
Pioneers and prophets both, could clearly see
It should endure through coming change and storm.

No gothic arch, no towering, sculptured walls,
Gifts of the kings of commerce, have been yours;
No painted windows filling stately halls
With floods of golden light; no organ pours

Its deep rich tones on the enraptured ear;
But from the smiling sky God's sunshine falls,
And floods of richer blessings streaming here
Sound the high notes of duty's bugle call.

No rich endowments, given by lavish hand,
Made you a monument of selfish deeds;
Planted in high faith, and firm hope you stand
Strong in the strength to which your teaching leads.

Planted on virgin soil in the young age
Of a nation holding for the rights of men
You have brought forth the warrior and the sage,
And won the victories of both sword and pen.

You have made plain: 'Tis not the structure high,
Nor wealth, nor rich embellishment of art,
Nor mere knowledge that fits men to live or die,
But the right training of the brain and heart.

That not so much learning of bookish kind,
Hours in laboratory, and class room spent
Make real men, as power given by mind to mind—
That unseen influence that makes sure the bent

Of the plastic will; that plants firm and deep
 Spiritual seeds of truth in fresh young ground,
 Which, though they may for years seem to sleep,
 Will spring to vigorous life when God's call sounds.

And they who first this noble work began
 Knew well these truths; their lives were founded on
 The deeper truths taught by the Son of Man—
 Truths that their fathers died for years ago.

And here they brought the teachings that make men,
 Strong, willing men who only smile at odds
 Rising up against them, and are joyous when
 The risk is theirs, and the last outcome God's.

That spirit dwells among these pleasant groves,
 Men feel it in the shadow of these halls—
 Blessed is the man who God and country loves,
 Thrice blessed the man who shall for either fall.

That spirit native to stern Scotland's hills,
 Free as her mountain air, firm as her rocks;
 Sweet as her heather, and against life's ills
 Proof armor. That spirit which the shocks

Of battle could not shake, nor savage war,
 Nor massacre move. It held those to duty's path
 Who rode where led the white plume of Navarre,
 And braved for centuries oppression's wrath.

'Twas christened Roundhead by the cavalier,
 Frenchman, deriding, called it Huguenot;
 Yet it was Heaven born, cradled in tears,
 Grew strong on sorrows, increasing while it fought

For freedom—the right that God had given
 To look to Him, and Him alone, to spare no cost
 In holding fast the gift of high Heaven;
 Enough if that were gained, and all else lost.

Grand man the first, a Bishop made by God,
And consecrated by His holy hands,
Filled with His spirit; sent across the broad,
Tracherous deep to this young-giant land.

To bear His message to a nation's youth.
To make them fit to think, to toil, to build;
To rear a people to uphold His truth,
To teach in love a just Creator's will.

And how he did his work the record shows—
A record acted on the wide world's stage,
A record that with years still clearer grows,
And shall the higher reach from age to age.

If some who followed him were not so strong
In grasp of doctrine as this kingly man,
They did their work full well, and all belong,
By right of worth, to the great Bishop clan.

But there was one I cannot here pass by,
For if I should, ingratitude would maim
This work, and with perfect justice, I
Be branded with the selfish ingrate's name.

He stood among us in those trying days
When men's hearts were heavy, burdened with awe,
When God called on this nation's sons to pay
The debt of wrong done in the name of law.

(And they paid it, wearing the blue and gray,
They paid, though the fault was nowise theirs;
Paid it in wounds, and death in the hot fray,
Paid it in agony, anguish, and in tears.)

Kindly in nature, generous of heart,
Quick to do good, and slow to take offense,
While giving none, he bore a manly part—
A Christian gentleman in the highest sense.

He came from those whose crimson flag of flame
 Flashed like the lightning in the battle's van;
 He loved his people, it had been foul shame
 If he had not—he had been less a man.

But he to country and to flag stood true,
 Though sorely tried, and searching for the right;
 He saw, with pride, his brave boys don the blue,
 His heart went with them to the deadly fight.

And there are those, who mindful of his deeds,
 His kindly words with gratitude recall,
 Through tears upon the cold, white marble read
 The name of noble, gentle, generous Hall.

What are the records of the men whom you,
 Oh, Miami! in all these years have trained?
 Instilled with thy spirit, filled through and through
 With endurance, faith, courage that's ingrained.

A part of your own life? The answer comes
 In clearest tones from camp, and court, and field—
 From 'neath the Church's spires; from quiet homes
 Where calm, sweet joys of peace love freely yields.

Wherever kind winds kiss the beauteous folds
 Of Freedom's Flag, whether in peace or war,
 Wherever might the law of right upholds,
 Your sons are found, Oh, Mother! marshalled there.

When battle thunders smote the world with pain,
 When manhood's courage claimed the foremost rank;
 When death stalked grimly through the leaden rain,
 First with the foremost stood the gallant Schenck.

And when Peace spread her wings in love again,
 Above a land all sadly rent and torn,
 The Nation called for his commanding brain—
 He proved a statesman "to the manor born."

Another proof your ample record yields
That for all duties you can fit your sons;
The blood-stained trenches of Resacca's field
Show splendid work with skill and courage done—

Show that the qualities developed here
Made him well worthy of the men he led;
His manhood, growing stronger year by year,
Made him by right of fitness th' nation's head. *

Another son who, with thought-sharpened pen,
(Standing in front where only brains can lead,)
Has moved the hearts, and wills and minds of men—
Those who love genius must admire your Reid; †

Where the Tri-Color floats in freedom's name,
He proved the truth of my contention here;
Though empire was the stake, 'twas still the same
Miami's son stood with the best, their peer.

Thereon the Campus stands a solid pile,
Which shows the power of native grit and brain.
No youth need falter in his labor while
He remembers Brice, and how he made it plain

That energy and brains can make Alladin's lamp
Like a mere toy in a child's hands appear—
That nothing can his forward progress cramp
Who takes his start from Old Miami here.

This nation has produced men of strange power,
Men whose touch turns everything to gold —
Brice seemed the magician of the hour,
Peace to his ashes! God rest his soul! *

* Ex-President Harrison.

† Hon. Whitelaw Reid, ex-Minister to France, and member of the Spanish-American Peace Commission.

* Hon. C. S. Brice, United States Senator.

The Miami University

And if some further witness, truth to teach,
 We seek from bench and bar, well up in front,
 We have it here in classic, graceful speech
 From silver tongue of our learned jurist, Hunt. †

And there is one to whom we owe a debt
 Of gratitude for wisdom, and judgment applied—
 But for his work Miami's sun had set,
 And all her hopes through inanition died.

Had he not brought a clear, discerning brain
 The problem of her life to bear upon,
 When clouds grew thick, she had not risen again,
 Her life, today, she owes to John W. Herron.

And, now, rise up our great war Governors, too,
 Dennison! Morton! Anderson! hear these names!
 They by the power of brain, and courage true
 Made one their own and a proud nation's fame.

Lowe was a governor; Dickey, in battle tried, *
 Was lawyer learned, and jurist standing high;
 William Groesbeck! stately and dignified,
 Who made his mark on page of history.

Samuel Shellebarger! There was a man
 Whom all the world might honor, and could trust;
 A man embodying all that's good and grand,
 A man incorruptible, and firmly just.

Duncan Farrer Kenner! of sunny clime,
 Who stood for freedom 'neath the Southern Cross,
 One of the strong men of his State and time,
 God called him! a nation felt his loss.

Another roll I cannot fail to call—
 Hearing it, daily, through those happy years:
 Baird! Goodwin! Tuttle! Alas! death's black pall
 Fell on their fair young lives, leaving us tears.

† Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, LL. D. Judge Superior Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* Chief of Cavalry, Staff of General U. S. Grant. Class of 1831.

Isaac M. Jordon! what a man was he!
A brain on fire; in legal lists a king;
A tongue of eloquence; a heart as free
To friends as water flowing from a spring.

God took him from us in his vigorous prime,
To do some work waiting for him there—
Appealed his case from lower courts of time
To highest court held in the highest sphere.

John S. Billings! one so highly learned *
That he is honored under every sky,
'Twas here in youth his strong ambition burned,
And here he learned the way to soar so high.

Albert S. Berry! Soldier who wore the gray,
And did it honor in as brave a band
As ever battled in the bloody fray,
In this, our own, or any other land.

In Congress he stands a leader, strong to-day
As he was in those our mimic wars:
Miami's sons of leading have a way,
Their motto being: *Ad Astra*, to the stars.

Alexander Caldwell McClurg! that is Scotch,
And he who bears that strong sounding name
He forced success up to the highest notch,
In walks of commerce, and the lists of fame.

Has stood in battle with the Acorn Corps, †
Its Chief of Staff when Thomas saved the day;
Such splendid fighting ne'er was seen before
They Longstreet's Grays so sternly held at bay.

* Colonel John S. Billings, U. S. Army, late Asst. Surgeon General
LL. D. Now Director New York City Library, and President of several
scientific associations. Class of 1857.

† The badge of the Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, was
an acorn.

And if he was master of the sword,
 He is today a master of the pen—
 Gives this contention a convincing word,
 Proves varied powers in Old Miami's men.

Again the record, and the names I learn
 Of those who serve the Master of our souls;
 Who among all these, whose fame well earned
 Rises in light toward celestial goals.

Shall I call for witnesses? All are great
 That live. Those who to their reward have gone
 Need no human praise. In that blessed state
 They rest, rejoice and wear the hero's crown.

Once more the roll! One answer comes from far,
 Borne on the winds across the the tossing sea,
 From Judea's hills where the bright star
 Guided the wise men by fair Galilee.

'Twas he who brought the Holy Land so near
 That we can almost see the sacred scenes,
 Almost the holy words of comfort hear,
 When leaves of "Land and Book" we look between.*

From seats of learning, South, and East, and West,
 Come answers from the able men who train
 Young minds, (in teachings here taught best),
 In these Miami's spirit lives again.

Alexander Wallace! He many years,
 Honored and dearly loved, at Monmouth taught.
 McCracken, noted when he studied here,
 Gives to New York sound philosophic thought.†

* Rev. Wm. McClure Thompson, D. D. Class of 1828.

† Chancellor of the University of New York. Class of 1857.

Where young "theologues" for deep learning search
At Richmond teaches, now, the learned Laws; *
In Alleghany, Christie serves the Church— †
An abler man Miami never saw.

James Hall Brookes! a voice from God was he.
I heard him once; his tones like trumpet rang,
Though sweet the words he said. It seemed to me
A prophet thundered while an angel sang.

It is not men of whom the world hears most
That always leave the most enduring mark;
With modest patience standing at his post,
One recks not whether it be light or dark,

But toils on—Lo! some day in beauty fair
A monument, which men rejoice to see;
For an example, look ye only where
McSurely's work stands for eternity. ‡

And you Sir! who hold the helm in this age, §
When man has made the elements his slaves,
When in the rush for wealth most men engage,
Struggling fiercely from cradle to the grave:

A weighty task is this you have to do,
To keep the old flag floating high and free;
Standing to that grand, good maxim true:
To be rather than to seem to be.

* Rev. S. S. Laws, D. D., Richmond Theological Seminary. Class of 1848.

† Rev. Robert Christie, Alleghany Theological Seminary. Class of 186.

‡ Rev. W. J. McSurely, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillsboro, Ohio.

§ Rev. William Oxley Thompson, D. D., LL. D., President of Miami University.

We have no doubts, we look around and, lo!
The master hand shows in the work you've done;
Miami's sons are with you, onward go!
Success is sure for work so well begun.

And, now, farewell! Again we ne'er may meet;
Time tarries not. E'er many years shall lapse
For some of us, the muffled drums shall beat,
And the last bugle notes shall sound the taps.

'Tis but a step across the border land,
And every hour shall thither tidings bring;
And we shall watch you, singing as we stand,
This is the song that we shall hope to sing:

SONG.

Whatever others do
We know that surely you
Will faithful prove,
That ever clinging fast
To spirit of the past
In trusting love.

'Till Time his course shall end
The sons that forth you send
Shall worthy be,
The friends of human kind,
True men in heart and mind—
True to liberty.

Though dollars come to be
The goal of energy,
Of grasping greed,
Yours is the grander aim,
Nobler reward to claim
For higher creed :

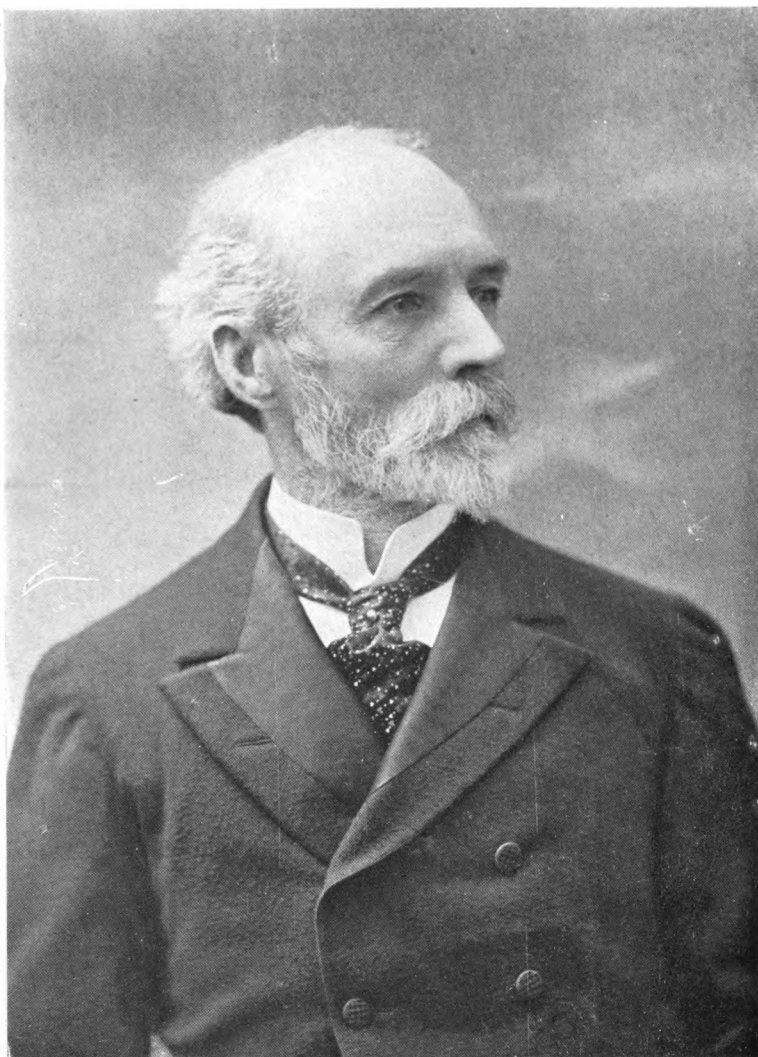
To train the hearts of youth.
To teach men holy truth,
To honor the right :
Grave deeds on history's page,
Hasten the golden age,
End error's night.

The Miami University

Stand fast ! ye cannot fail,
God's breath shall fill your sails,
O'er sunrise seas,
His hand shall hold the helm,
No storm shall overwhelm,
But fragrant breeze.

Shall waft you into port,
Shall land you at the court
Of radiant love;
The work you here began
Go onward 'till the plan
Is finished above.

Washington, D. C., May 19th, 1899.



Johitland Reid.

OUR NEW DUTIES

A COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT THE
SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY
THURSDAY JUNE 15, 1899
BY HON. WHITELAW REID, LL. D.,
OF THE CLASS OF 1856.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

HON. JOHN W. HERRON, LL. D., Cincinnati, Ohio,
President of the Board of Trustees.

MISS ANNA J. BISHOP, Oxford, Ohio,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

REV. W. O. THOMPSON, D. D.,
President of the University.

OXFORD, OHIO, June 27, 1896

HON. WHITELAW REID, LL. D.,
New York.

Dear Sir:

At the request of Dr. Thompson, the President (who is writing you on the subject), I enclose you a copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of Miami University, at a meeting held June 17, 1896.

Hoping it may be possible for you to be present, as requested, at our Seventy-fifth Anniversary, I am,

Very truly yours,
ANNA J. BISHOP,
Secretary of the Board.

*Excerpt from Minutes of Board of Trustees of Miami University,
held June 17, 1896.*

Mr. Hunt offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Whereas the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of Miami University will mark an important event in the history of the educational work—not only in the Miami Valley, but in the Western Country; and

"Whereas, this Board contemplates the commemoration of that occasion by appropriate exercises in every way worthy of the fame of the institution:

"Therefore, Be it Resolved: That the Board of Trustees of Miami University, in recognition of the importance of that anniversary and the fitting ability of the Honorable Whitelaw Reid, of the class of 1856, and the interest which he has always manifested in his Alma Mater, does hereby tender to him, in behalf of all the friends of Miami University, a cordial invitation to be present and participate in the exercises by delivering the address at that time."

OPHIR FARM,

PURCHASE, N. Y.,

July 10, 1896

MISS ANNA J. BISHOP,

Secretary Board of Trustees,

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, Oxford, O.

Dear Madam:

I beg to acknowledge your courteous transmission of a resolution by the Board of Trustees of Miami University, inviting me to deliver an address on its Seventy-fifth Anniversary.

I am very sensible of the great honor done me by the Trustees of my Alma Mater in this invitation. The time is still remote, and one cannot always be sure of his ability to fill engagements made so far in advance; but it would give me the greatest pleasure to undertake the work, and I shall endeavor so to shape my affairs as to prevent anything from interfering with it.

With renewed thanks, I am, dear madam,

Very truly yours,

WHITELAW REID.

ADDRESS

Sons and Friends of Miami:

I join you in saluting this venerable mother at a notable waymark in her great life. One hundred and seven years ago the Congress voted and George Washington approved a foundation for this university. Seventy-five years ago it opened its doors. Now, *si monumentum quæris, circumspice*. There is the catalogue. There are the long lists of men who so served the State or the Church that their lives are your glory, their names your inspiration. There are the longer lists of others to whom kinder fortune did not set duties in the eye of the world. But Miami made of them citizens who leavened the lump of that growing West, which was then a sprawling, irregular line of pioneer settlements and is now an empire. Search through it, above and below the Ohio, and beyond the Mississippi. So often—where there are centres of good work, or right thinking and right living—so often and so widely spread will you find traces of Miami, left by her own sons or coming from those secondary sources which sprang from her example and influence, that you are led in grateful surprise to exclaim: If this be the work of a little college, God bless and prolong

the little college! If, half-starved and generally neglected, she has thus nourished good learning and its proper result in good lives through the three-quarters of a century ended today, may the days of her years be as the sands of the sea; may the Twentieth Century only introduce the glorious prime of a career of which the Nineteenth saw but modest beginnings, and may good old Miami still flourish in *secula seculorum!*

But the celebration of her past and the aspirations for her future belong to worthier sons—here among these gentlemen of the Board who have cared for her in her need. I make them my profound acknowledgements for the honor they have done me in assigning me a share in the work of this day of days; and shall best deserve their trust by going with absolute candor straight to my theme.

NEW DUTIES; I shall speak of the new duties that
A NEW WORLD are upon us and the new world that is
 opening to us with the new century—

of the spirit in which we should advance and the results we have the right to ask. I shall speak of public matters which it is the duty of educated men to consider; and of matters which may hereafter divide parties, but on which we must refuse now to recognize party distinctions. Partisanship stops at the guard line. "In the face of an enemy we are all Frenchmen," said an eloquent imperialist once in my hearing, in rallying his followers to support a foreign measure of the French Republic. At this moment our soldiers are facing a barbarous or semi-civilized foe, which treacherously attacked them in a distant land, where our flag had been sent, in friendship with them, for the defence of our own shores. Was it creditable or seemly that it was lately left to a Bonaparte on our own soil to teach some American leaders

that, at such a time, patriotic men at home do not discourage those soldiers or weaken the Government that directs them?*

Neither shall I discuss, here and now, the wisdom of all the steps that have led to the present situation. For good or ill the war was fought. Its results are upon us. With the ratification of the Peace of Paris, our Continental Republic has stretched its wings over the West Indies and the East. It is a fact and not a theory that confronts us. We are actually and now responsible, not merely to the inhabitants and to our own people, but in international law, to the commerce, the travel, the civilization of the world, for the preservation of order and the protection of life and property, in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in Guam and in the Philippine Archipelago, including that recent haunt of piracy, the Sulus. Shall we acquit ourselves like men in the discharge of this immediate duty; or shall we fall to quarrelling with each other like boys as to whether such a duty is a good or a bad thing for the country, and as to who got it fastened upon us? There may have been a time for disputes about the wisdom of resisting

* My Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 23d inst. notifying me of my election as a Vice-President of the Anti-Imperialist League. I recognize the compliment implied in this election, and appreciate it the more by reason of my respect for the gentlemen identified with the league, but I do not think I can appropriately or consistently accept the position, especially since I learn through the press that the league adopted at its recent meeting certain resolutions to which I cannot assent. . . . I may add that, while I fully recognize the injustice and even absurdity of those charges of "disloyalty" which have been of late freely made against some members of the league and also that many honorable and patriotic men do not feel as I do on this subject, I am personally unwilling to take part in an agitation which may have some tendency to cause a public enemy to persist in armed resistance, or may be, at least, plausibly represented as having this tendency. There can be no doubt that, as a matter of fact, the country is at war with Aguinaldo and his followers. I profoundly regret this fact. . . . But it is a fact, nevertheless, and, as such, must weigh in determining my conduct as a citizen. . . .

CHARLES JEROME BONAPARTE

Baltimore, May 25, 1899.

the stamp tax, but it was not just after Bunker Hill. There may have been a time for hot debate about some mistakes in the Anti-Slavery agitation, but not just after Sumter and Bull Run. Furthermore, it is as well to remember that you can never grind with the water that has passed the mill. Nothing in human power can ever restore the United States to the position it occupied the day before Congress plunged us into the war with Spain; or enable us to escape what that war entailed. No matter what we wish, the old Continental isolation is gone forever. Whithersoever we turn now, we must do it with the burden of our late acts to carry; the responsibility of our new position to assume.

When the sovereignty which Spain had exercised with the assent of all nations over vast and distant regions for three hundred years was solemnly transferred under the eye of the civilized world to the United States, our first responsibility became the restoration of order. Till that is secured, any hindrance to the effort is bad citizenship—as bad as resistance to the police;—as much worse, in fact, as its consequences may be more bloody and disastrous. “You have a wolf by the ears,” said an accomplished ex-Minister of the United States to a departing Peace Commissioner last autumn; “You cannot let go of him with either dignity or safety, and he will not be easy to tame.”

POLICY
FOR THE NEW
POSSESSIONS

But when the task is accomplished—when the Stars and Stripes at last bring the order and peaceful security they typify, instead of wanton disorder, with all the concomitants of savage warfare over which they now wave—we shall then be confronted with the necessity of a policy for the future of these distant regions. It is a

problem that calls for our soberest, most dispassionate and most patriotic thought. The colleges, and the educated classes generally, should make it a matter of conscience—painstakingly considered on all its sides, with reference to international law, the burdens of sovereignty, the rights and the interests of native tribes, and legitimate demands of civilization—to find first our National duty, and then our National interest, which it is also a duty for our statesmen to protect. On such a subject we have a right to look to our colleges for the help they should be so well equipped to give. From these still regions of cloistered thought may well come the white light of pure reason—not the wild, whirling words of the special pleader, or of the partisan, giving loose rein to his hasty first impressions. It would be an ill day for some colleges if crude and hot-tempered incursions into current public affairs, like a few unhappily witnessed of late, should lead even their friends to fear lest they have been so long accustomed to dogmatize to boys that they have lost the faculty of reasoning with men.

When the first duty is done, when order is restored in those commercial centres and on that commercial highway, somebody must then be responsible for maintaining it—either ourselves or some Power whom we persuade to take them off our hands. Does anybody doubt what the American people in their present temper would say to the latter alternative?—the same people who, a fortnight ago, were ready to break off their Joint Commission with Great Britain and take the chances, rather than give up a few square miles of worthless land, and a harbor of which a year ago they scarcely knew the name on the remote coast of Alaska. Plainly it is idle now, in a government so purely dependent on the popular will, to scheme or hope for giving the Philippine task over to other

hands as soon as order is restored. We must then be prepared with a policy for maintaining it ourselves.

Of late years men have unthinkingly assumed that new territory is, in the very nature of our Government, merely and necessarily the raw material for future States in the Union. Colonies and dependencies it is now said are essentially inconsistent with our system. But if any ever entertained the wild dream that the instrument whose preamble says it is ordained for the United States *of America* could be stretched to the China Sea, the first Tagal guns fired at friendly soldiers of the Union and the first mutilation of American dead that ensued ended the nightmare of States from Asia admitted to the American Union. For that relief, at least, we must thank the uprising of the Tagalogs. It was a Continental Union of independent sovereign States our Fathers planned. Whoever proposes to debase it with admixtures of States made up from the islands of the sea, in any archipelago, East or West, is a bad friend to the Republic. We may guide, protect, elevate them, and even teach them, some day, to stand alone; but if we ever invite them into our Senate and House to help rule us, we are the most imbecile of all the offspring of time.

<p>THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION</p>	<p>Yet we must face the fact that able and conscientious men believe the United States has no constitutional power to hold territory that is not to be erected into States in the Union, or to govern people that are not to be made citizens. They are able to cite great names in support of their contention; and it would be an ill-omen for the freest and most successful constitutional government in the world if a constitutional objection thus fortified should be</p>
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carelessly considered or hastily overridden. This objection rests mainly on the assumption that the name "United States," as used in the Constitution, necessarily includes all territory the Nation owns, and on the historic fact that a large part of this territory, on acquiring sufficient population, has already been admitted as States, and has generally considered such admission to be a right. Now, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall—than whom no constitutional authority carries greater weight—certainly did declare that the question what was designated by the term "United States" in the clause of the Constitution giving power to levy duties on imposts "admitted of but one answer." It "designated the whole of the American empire, composed of States and Territories." If that be accepted as final, then the tariff must be applied in Manila precisely as in New York, and goods from Manila must enter the New York Custom House as freely as goods from New Orleans. Sixty millions would disappear instantly and annually from the Treasury, and our revenue system would be revolutionized by the free admission of sugar and other tropical products from the United States of Asia and of the Caribbean Sea; while on the other hand, the Philippines themselves would be fatally handicapped by a tariff wholly unnatural to their locality and circumstances. More. If that be final, the term "United States" should have the same comprehensive meaning in the clause as to citizenship. Then Aguinaldo is today a citizen of the United States, and may yet run for the Presidency. Still more. The Asiatics south of the China Sea are given that free admission to the country which we so strenuously deny to Asiatics from the north side of the same sea. Their goods, produced on wages of a few cents a day, come into free competition in all our home markets with the products of American labor, and the cheap

laborers themselves are free to follow if ever our higher wages attract them. More yet. If that be final, the Tagalogs and other tribes of Luzon, the Visayas of Negros and Cebu, and the Mahometan Malays of Mindanao and the Sulus, having each far more than the requisite population, may demand admission next winter into the Union as free and independent States, with representatives in Senate and House, and may plausibly claim that they can show a better title to admission than Nevada ever did, or Utah or Idaho.

Nor does the great name of Marshall stand alone in support of such conclusions. The converse theory that these territories are not necessarily included in the constitutional term "the United States" makes them our subject dependencies, and at once the figure of Jefferson himself is evoked, with all the signers of the immortal Declaration grouped about him, renewing the old war-cry that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. At different periods in our history eminent statesmen have made protests on grounds of that sort. Even the first bill for Mr. Jefferson's own purchase of Louisiana was denounced by Mr. Macon as "establishing a species of government unknown to the United States;" by Mr. Lucas as "establishing elementary principles never previously introduced in the government of any territory of the United States," and by Mr. Campbell as "really establishing a complete despotism." In 1823 Chancellor Kent said, with reference to Columbia River settlements, that "a government by Congress as absolute sovereign, over colonies, absolute dependents, was not congenial to the free and independent spirit of American institutions." In 1848 John C. Calhoun declared that "the conquest and retention of Mexico as a province would be a departure from the settled policy of the Government, in conflict with its character and

genius and in the end subversive of our free institutions." In 1857 Mr. Chief Justice Taney said that "a power to rule territory without restriction as a colony or dependent province would be inconsistent with the nature of our government." And now, following warily in this line, the eminent and trusted advocate of similar opinions to-day, Mr. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, says: "The making of new States and providing National defense are constitutional ends, so that we may acquire and hold territory for those purposes. The governing of subject peoples is not a constitutional end, and there is therefore no constitutional warrant for acquiring and holding territory for that purpose."

AN ALLEGED
CONSTITUTIONAL
INABILITY

We have now, as is believed, presented with entire fairness a summary of the varied aspects in which the constitutional objections mentioned have been urged, I would not underate by a hair's breadth the authority of these great names, the weight of these continuous reassertions of principle, the sanction even of the precedent and general practice through a century. And yet I venture to think that no candid and competent man can thoroughly investigate the subject, in the light of the actual provisions of the Constitution, the avowed purpose of its framers, their own practice and the practice of their successors, without being absolutely convinced that this whole fabric of opposition on constitutional grounds is as flimsy as a cobweb. This country of our love and pride is no malformed, congenital cripple of a Nation, incapable of undertaking duties that have been found within the powers of every other Nation that ever existed since governments among civilized men began. Neither by chains forged in the Constitution, nor by chains of precedent;

neither by the dead hand we all revere, that of the Father of His Country, nor under the most authoritative exponents of our organic act and of our history, are we so bound that we cannot undertake any duty that devolves, or exercise any power which the emergency demands. Our Constitution has entrapped us in no *impasse*, where retreat is disgrace and advance is impossible. The duty which the hand of Providence, rather than any purpose of man, has laid upon us is within our constitutional powers. Let me invoke your patience for a rather minute and perhaps wearisome detail of the proof.

Every one recalls this constitutional provision: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." That grant is absolute, and the only qualification is the one to be drawn from the general spirit of the Government the Constitution was framed to organize. Is it consistent with that spirit to hold territory permanently, or for long periods of time, without admitting it to the Union? Let the man who wrote the very clause in question answer. That man was Gouverneur Morris, of New York, and you will find his answer on the 192d page of the third volume of his writings, given only fifteen years after, in reply to a direct question as to the exact meaning of the clause: "I always thought, when we should acquire Canada and Louisiana, it would be proper to govern them as provinces and allow them no voice in our councils. In wording the third section of the fourth article, I went as far as circumstances would permit to establish the exclusion." This framer of the Constitution desired then, and intended definitely and permanently, to keep *Louisiana* out! And yet there are men who tell us the provision he drew would not even permit us to keep the Philippines out! To be more Papist than the

Pope will cease to be a thing exciting wonder, if every day, modern men, in the consideration of practical and pressing problems, are to be more narrowly constitutional than the men that wrote the Constitution !

Is it said that at any rate our practice under this clause of the Constitution has been against the view of the man that wrote it, and in favor of that quoted from Mr. Chief Justice Marshall? Does anybody seriously think, then, that though we have held New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma as territory organized or unorganized, part of it nearly a century, and all of it half a century, our representatives believed all the while they had no constitutional right to do so? Who imagines that when the third of a century during which we have already held Alaska is rounded out to a full century, that unorganized Territory will even then have any greater prospect than at present of admission as a State, or who believes our grandchildren will be violating the Constitution in keeping it out? Who imagines that under the Constitution ordained on this continent specifically "for the United States of America," we will ever permit the Kanakas, Chinese and Japanese, who make up a majority of the population in the Sandwich Islands, to set up a government of their own and claim admission as an independent and sovereign State of our American Union? Finally, let me add that conclusive proof relating not only to practice under the Constitution, but to the precise construction of the constitutional language as to the Territories by the highest authority, in the light of long previous practice, is to be found in another part of the instrument itself, deliberately added, three-quarters of a century later. Article XIII provides that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States, *or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*" If the term "the United

States" as used in the Constitution really includes the Territories as an integral part, as Mr. Chief Justice Marshall said, what, then, does the Constitution mean by the additional words, "or any place subject to their jurisdiction?" Is it not too plain for argument that the Constitution here refers to territory not a part of the United States, but subject to its jurisdiction—territory, for example, like the Sandwich Islands or the Philippines?

What then, shall we say to the opinion of the great Chief Justice?—for after all his is not a name to be dealt with lightly. Well, first, it was a dictum, not a decision of the court. Next, in another and later case, before the same eminent jurist came a constitutional expounder as eminent, and as generally accepted—none other than Daniel Webster—who took precisely the opposite view. He was discussing the condition of certain territory on this continent which we had recently acquired. Said Mr. Webster: "What is Florida? It is no part of the United States. How can it be? Florida is to be governed by Congress as it thinks proper. Congress might have done anything, might have refused a trial by jury, and refused a legislature." Well, after this flat contradiction of the court's former dictum what happened? Simply that Mr. Webster won his case, and that the Chief Justice made not the slightest reference to his own previous and directly conflicting opinion! Need we give it more attention now than Marshall did then?

Mr. Webster maintained the same position long afterward in the Senate of the United States, in opposition to Mr. John C. Calhoun, and his view has been continuously sustained since by the courts and by Congressional action. In the debate with Mr. Calhoun, in February, 1849, Mr. Webster said: "What is the Constitution of the United States? Is not

its very first principle that all within its influence and comprehension shall be represented in the Legislature which it establishes, with not only a right of debate and a right to vote in both houses of Congress, but a right to partake in the choice of President and Vice-President? . . . The President of the United States shall govern this territory as he sees fit till Congress makes further provision. . . . We have never had a territory governed as the United States is governed. . . . I do not say that while we sit here to make laws for these territories, we are not bound by every one of those great principles which are intended as general securities for public liberty. But they do not exist in territories till introduced by the authority of Congress. . . . Our history is uniform in its course. It began with the acquisition of Louisiana. It went on after Florida became a part of the Union. In all cases, under all circumstances, by every proceeding of Congress on the subject and by all judicature on the subject, it has been held that territories belonging to the United States were to be governed by a constitution of their own, . . . and in approving that constitution the legislation of Congress was not necessarily confined to those principles that bind it when it is exercised in passing laws for the United States itself." Mr. Calhoun, in the course of this debate, asked Mr. Webster for judicial opinion sustaining these views, and Mr. Webster said that "the same thing has been decided by the United States courts over and over again for the last thirty years." I may add that it has been so held over and over again during the subsequent fifty. Mr. Chief Justice Waite, giving the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States (in *National Bank agt. Co. of Yankton*, 101 U. S., 129-132) said: "It is certainly now too late to doubt the power of Congress to govern the Territories. Congress is supreme, and for all the

purposes of this department, has all the powers of the people of the United States, except such as have been expressly or by implication reserved in the prohibitions of the Constitution."

Mr. Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, stated the same view with even greater clearness in one of the Utah polygamy cases (Murphy agt. Ramsey, 114 U. S., 44, 45): "It rests with Congress to say whether in a given case any of the people resident in the Territory shall participate in the election of its officers or the making of its laws. It may take from them any right of suffrage it may previously have conferred, or at any time modify or abridge it, as it may deem expedient. . . . Their political rights are franchises which they hold as privileges, in the legislative discretion of the United States."

The very latest judicial utterance on the subject is in harmony with all the rest. Mr. Justice Morrow, of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, in February, 1898, held (57 U. S. Appeals, 6): "The now well-established doctrine [is] that the Territories of the United States are entirely subject to the legislative authority of Congress. They are not organized under the Constitution nor subject to its complete distribution of the powers of government. The United States, having rightfully acquired the Territories, and being the only Government which can impose laws upon them, has the entire dominion and sovereignty, National and municipal, Federal and State."

**MORE RECENT
CONSTITUTIONAL
OBJECTIONS**

In the light of such expositions of our constitutional power, and our uniform National practice, it is difficult to deal patiently with the remaining objections to the acquisition of territory, purporting to be based on

constitutional grounds. One is that to govern the Philippines without their consent or against the opposition of Aguinaldo is to violate the principle, only formulated to be sure, in the Declaration of Independence, but, as they say, underlying the whole Constitution, that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. In the Sulu group piracy prevailed for centuries. How could a government that put it down rest on the consent of Sulu? Would it be without just powers because the pirates did not vote in its favor? In other parts of the archipelago what has been stigmatized as a species of slavery prevails. Would a government that stopped that be without just powers till the slaveholders had conferred them at a popular election? In another part, head-hunting is, at certain seasons of the year, a recognized tribal custom. Would a government that interfered with that practice be open to denunciation as an usurpation, without just powers, and flagrantly violating the Constitution of the United States, unless it waited at the polls for the consent of the head-hunters? The truth is, all intelligent men know, and few even in America, except obvious demagogues, hesitate to admit, that there are cases where a good government does not and ought not to rest on the consent of the governed. If men will not govern themselves with respect for civilization and its agencies, then when they get in the way they must be governed—always have been, whenever the world was not retrograding, and always will be. The notion that such government is a revival of slavery, and that the United States by doing its share of such work in behalf of civilization would therefore become infamous, though put forward with apparent gravity, in some eminently respectable quarters, is too fantastic for serious consideration. Mr. Jefferson may be supposed to have known the meaning of the words he

wrote. Instead of vindicating a righteous rebellion in the Declaration, he was called, after a time, to exercising a righteous government under the Constitution. Did he himself then carry his own words to such extremes as these professed disciples now demand? Was he guilty of subverting the principles of the Government in buying some hundreds of thousands of Spaniards, Frenchmen, Creoles and Indians, "like sheep in the shambles," as the critics untruthfully say we did in the Philippines? We bought nobody there. We held the Philippines first by the same right by which we held our own original thirteen States—the oldest and firmest of all rights—the right by which nearly every great nation holds the bulk of its territory—the right of conquest. We held them again as a rightful indemnity, and a low one, for a war in which the vanquished could give no other. We bought nothing; and the twenty millions that accompanied the transfer just balanced the Philippine debt. That payment was a recognition of the sound rule of international law, obeyed now in the practice of all civilized nations, that where debts have been incurred by a mother country legitimately for the benefit of a colony, they follow the colony when its sovereignty is transferred.

But Jefferson did, if you choose to accept the hypercritical interpretation of these latter-day Jeffersonians—Jefferson did buy the Louisianians—even "like sheep in the shambles," if you care so to describe it; and did proceed to govern them without the consent of the governed. Monroe bought the Floridians without their consent. Polk conquered the Californians, and Pierce bought the New-Mexicans. Seward bought the Russians and Alaskans, and we have governed them ever since without their consent. Is it easy, in the face of such facts, to preserve your respect for an objec-

tion so obviously captious as that based on the phrase from the Declaration of Independence?

Nor is the turn Senator Hoar gives the constitutional objection much more weighty. In that he wishes to take account of motives, and pry into the purpose of those concerned in any acquisition of territory, before the tribunals can decide whether it is constitutional or not. If acquired either for the National defence or to be made a State the act is constitutional; otherwise not. If, then, Jefferson intended to make a State out of Idaho, his act in acquiring that part of the Louisiana Purchase, was all right. Otherwise he violated the Constitution he had helped to make and sworn to uphold. And yet, poor man, he hardly knew of the existence of that part of the territory, and certainly never dreamed that it would ever become a State, any more than Daniel Webster dreamed, to quote his own language in the Senate, that "California would ever be worth a dollar." Is Gouverneur Morris to be arraigned as false to the Constitution he helped to frame because he wanted to acquire Louisiana and Canada, and keep them both out of the Union? Did Mr. Seward betray the Constitution and violate his oath in buying Alaska without the purpose of making it a state? It seems, let it be said with all respect, that we have reached the *reductio ad absurdum*, and that the constitutional argument in any of its phases need not be further pursued.

THE LITTLE
AMERICANS

If I have wearied you with these detailed proofs of a doctrine which Mr. Justice Morrow rightly says is now well established, and these replies to its assailants, the apology must be found in the persistence with which the utter lack of constitutional power to deal with our new possessions has been

vociferously urged from the outset by the large class of our people whom I venture to designate as the Little Americans—using that term not in the least in disparagement, but solely as distinctive and convenient. From the beginning of the century, at every epoch in our history, we have had these Little Americans. They opposed Jefferson as to getting Louisiana. They opposed Monroe as to Florida. They were vehement against Texas, against California, against organizing Oregon and Washington, against the Gadsden Purchase, against Alaska and against the Sandwich Islands. At nearly every stage in that long story of expansion the Little Americans have either denied the Constitutional authority to acquire and govern, or denounced the acquisitions as worthless and dangerous. At one stage, indeed, they went further. When State after State was passing ordinances of secession, they raised the cry, erroneously attributed to my distinguished predecessor and friend, Horace Greeley, but really uttered by Winfield Scott, “Wayward Sisters, depart in peace!” Happily this form, too, of “Little Americanism” failed. We are all glad now—my distinguished classmate here,* who wore the gray and invaded Ohio with Morgan, as glad as myself—we all rejoice that these doctrines were then opposed and overborne. It was seen then, and I venture to think it may be seen now, that it is a fundamental principle with the American people, and a duty imposed upon all who represent them, to maintain the Continental Union of American Independent States in all the purity of the father’s conception; to hold what belongs to it, and get what it is entitled to; and, finally, that wherever its flag has been rightfully advanced, there it is to be kept. If that be Imperialism, make the most of it!

* The Hon. Albert S. Berry, M. C. from the Covington, Ky., District.

THE PLAIN
PATH OF DUTY It was no vulgar lust of power that
 inspired the statesmen and soldiers of the
 Republic when they resisted the halting
counsel of the Little Americans in the past. Nor is it now.
Far other is the spirit we invoke:—

Stern daughter of the Voice of God,
O Duty! If that name thou love—

in that name we beg for a study of what the new situation that is upon us, the new world opening around us now demand at our hands.

The people of the United States will not refuse an appeal in that name. They never have. They had been so occupied, since the Civil War, first in repairing its ravages, and then in occupying and possessing their own Continent, they had been so little accustomed, in this generation or the last, to even the thought of foreign war, that one readily understands why at the outset they hardly realized how absolute is the duty of an honorable conqueror to accept and discharge the responsibilities of his conquest. But this is no longer a child-nation, irresponsible in its non-age and incapable of comprehending or assuming the responsibilities of its acts. A child that breaks a pane of glass or sets fire to a house may indeed escape. Are we to plead the baby act and claim that we can flounce around the world, breaking international china and burning property, and yet repudiate the bill, because we have not come of age? Who dare say that a self-respecting Power could have sailed away from Manila and repudiated the responsibilities of its victorious belligerency? After going into a war for Humanity, were we so craven that we should seek freedom from further trouble at the expense of Civilization?

If we did not want those responsibilities we ought not to have gone to war, and I for one would have been content.

But, having chosen to go to war, and having been speedily and overwhelmingly successful, we should be ashamed even to think of running away from what inexorably followed. Mark what the successive steps were, and how link by link the chain that binds us now was forged.

The moment war was foreseen, the fleet we usually have in Chinese waters became indispensable, not merely as before to protect our trade and our missionaries in China, but to checkmate the Spanish fleet, which otherwise held San Francisco and the whole Pacific coast at its mercy. When war was declared our fleet was necessarily ordered out of neutral ports. Then it had to go to Manila or go home. If it went home, it left the whole Pacific coast unguarded, save at the particular point it touched; and we should have been at once in a fever of apprehension, chartering hastily another fleet of the fastest ocean-going steamers we could find in the world, to patrol the Pacific from San Diego to Sitka, as we did have to patrol the Atlantic from Key West to Bar Harbor. Palpably this was to go the longest way around to do a task that had to be done in any event; as well as to demoralize our forces at the opening of the war with a manœuvre in which our Navy has never been expert, that of avoiding a contest and sailing away from the enemy! The alternative was properly taken. Dewey went to Manila and sunk the Spanish fleet. We thus broke down Spanish means for controlling the Philippines, and were left with the Spanish responsibility for maintaining order there—responsibility to all the world, German, English, Japanese, Russian and the rest, in one of the great centres and highways of the world's commerce.

But why not turn over that commercial centre and the island on which it is situated to the Tagalogs? To be sure! Under three hundred years of Spanish rule barbarism on

Luzon had so far disappeared that this commercial metropolis, as large as San Francisco or Cincinnati, had sprung up, and come to be thronged by traders and travellers of all nations. Now it is calmly suggested that we might have turned it over to one semi-civilized tribe, absolutely without experience in governing even itself, much less a great community of foreigners—probably in a minority on the island, and at war with its other inhabitants—a tribe which has given the measure of its fitness for being charged with the rights of foreigners and the care of a commercial metropolis by the violation of flags of truce, treachery to the living and mutilation of the dead which have marked its recent wanton rising against the Power that was trying to help it!

If running away from troublesome responsibility and duty is our role, why did we not long ago take the opportunity, in our early feebleness, to turn over Tallahassee and St. Augustine to the Seminoles, instead of sending Andrew Jackson to protect the settlements and subdue the savages? Why at the first Apache outbreak after the Gadsden Purchase did we not hasten to turn over New Mexico and Arizona to *their* inhabitants? Or why, in years within the memory of most of you, when the Sioux and Chippewas rose on our Northwestern frontier, did we not invite them to retain possession of St. Cloud, and even come down, if they liked, to St. Paul and Minneapolis?

Unless I am mistaken in regarding all these suggestions as too unworthy to be entertained by self-respecting citizens of a powerful and self-respecting Nation, we have now reached two conclusions that ought to clear the air and simplify the problem that remains. First, we have ample constitutional power to acquire and govern new territory absolutely at will, according to our sense of right and duty—

whether as dependencies, as colonies or as a protectorate. Secondly, as the legitimate and necessary consequence of our own previous acts, it has become our National and international duty to do it.

THE POLICY
FOR OUR
DEPENDENCIES

How shall we set about it? What shall be the policy with which, when order has been inexorably restored, we begin our dealings with the new wards of the Nation? Certainly we must mark our disapproval of the treachery and barbarities of the present contest. As certainly the oppression of other tribes by the Tagalogs must be ended; or the oppression of any tribe by any other within the sphere of our active control. Wars between the tribes must be discouraged and prevented. We must seek to suppress crimes of violence and private vengeance, secure individual liberty, protect individual property and promote the study of the arts of peace. Above all, we must give and enforce justice; and for the rest, as far as possible, leave them alone. By all means let us avoid a fussy meddling with their customs, manners, prejudices and beliefs. Give them order and justice and trust to these to win them in other regards to our ways. All this points directly to utilizing existing agencies as much as possible, developing native initiative and control in local matters as fast and as far as we can, and ultimately giving them the greatest degree of self-government for which they prove themselves fitted.

Under any conditions that exist now or have existed for three hundred years, a homogeneous native government over the whole archipelago is obviously impossible. Its relations to the outside world must necessarily be assumed by us. We must preserve order in Philippine waters, regulate the har-

bors, fix and collect the duties, apportion the revenue and supervise the expenditure. We must enforce sanitary measures. We must retain such a control of the superior courts as shall make justice certainly attainable, and such control of the police as shall insure its enforcement. But in all this, after the absolute authority has been established, the further the natives can themselves be used to carry out the details the better.

Such a system might not be unwise even for a colony to which we had reason to expect a considerable emigration of our own people. If experience of a kindred nation in dealing with similar problems counts for anything, it is certainly wise for a distant dependency, always to be populated mainly, save in the great cities, by native races, and little likely ever to be quite able to stand alone, while nevertheless, we wish to help it just as much as possible to that end.

THE DUTY OF
PUBLIC
SERVANTS

Certainly this is no bed of flowery ease in the dreamy Orient to which we are led. No doubt these first glimpses of the task that lies before us, as well as the warfare with distant tribes into which we have been unexpectedly plunged, will provoke for the time a certain discontent with our new possessions. But on a far-reaching question of National policy the wise public man is not so greatly disturbed by what people say in momentary discouragement under the first temporary check. That which really concerns him is what people at a later day, or even in a later generation, might say of men trusted with great duties for their country, who proved unequal to their opportunities, and through some short-sighted timidity of the moment lost the chance of centuries.

It is quite true, as was recently reported in what seemed an authoritative way from Washington, that the Peace Commissioners were not entirely of one mind at the outset, and equally true that the final conclusion at Washington was apparently reached on the Commission's recommendation from Paris. As the cold fit, in the language of one of our censors, has followed the hot fit in the popular temper, I readily take the time which hostile critics consider unfavorable, for accepting my own share of responsibility, and for avowing for myself that I declared my belief in the duty and policy of holding the whole Philippine Archipelago in the very first conference of the Commissioners in the President's room at the White House, in advance of any instructions of any sort. If vindication for it be needed, I confidently await the future.

What *is* the duty of a public servant as to profiting by opportunities to secure for his country what all the rest of the world considers material advantages? Even if he could persuade himself that rejecting them is morally and internationally admissible, is he at liberty to commit his country irrevocably to their rejection, because they do not wholly please his individual fancy? At a former negotiation of our own in Paris, the great desire of the United States representative, as well as of his Government, had been mainly to secure the settled or partly settled country adjoining us on the south, stretching from the Floridas to the city of New Orleans. The possession of the vast unsettled and unknown Louisiana Territory, west of the Mississippi, was neither sought nor thought of. Suddenly, on an eventful morning in April, 1803, Talleyrand astonished Livingston by offering, on behalf of Napoleon, to sell to the United States, not the Floridas at all, but merely Louisiana, "a raw little semi-tropical frontier town and an unexplored wilderness."

Suppose Livingston had rejected the offer? Or suppose Gadsden had not exceeded his instructions in Mexico and boldly grasped the opportunity that offered to rectify and make secure our Southwestern frontier? Would this generation judge that they had been equal to their opportunities or their duties?

The difficulties which at present discourage us are largely of our own creation. It is not for any of us to think of attempting to apportion the blame. The only thing we are sure of is that it was for no lack of authority that we hesitated and drifted till the Tagalogs were convinced we were afraid of them, and could be driven out before reinforcements arrived. That was the very thing our officers had warned us against—the least sign of hesitation or uncertainty—the very danger every European with knowledge of the situation had dinned in our ears. Everybody declared that difficulties were sure to grow on our hands in geometrical proportion to our delays; and it was perfectly known to the respective branches of our Government, primarily concerned, that while the delay went on it was in neglect of a duty we had voluntarily assumed.

For the American Commissioners, with due authority, distinctly offered to assume responsibility, pending the ratification of the treaty, for the protection of life and property and the preservation of order throughout the whole archipelago. The Spanish Commissioners, after consultation with their Government, refused this, but agreed that each Power should be charged, pending the ratification, with the maintenance of order in the places where it was established. The American assent to that left absolutely no question as to the diminished but still grave responsibility thus devolved. That responsibility was avoided from the hour the treaty

was signed till the hour when the Talalog chieftain, at the head of an army he had been deliberately gathering and organizing, took things in his own hand and made the attack he had so long threatened. Disorder, forced loans, impressment, confiscation, seizure of waterworks, contemptuous violations of our guard lines, and even the practical siege of the city of Manila had meantime been going on within gunshot of troops held there inactive by the Nation which had volunteered responsibility for order throughout the archipelago, and had been distinctly left with responsibility for order in the island on which it was established. If the bitterest enemy of the United States had sought to bring upon it in that quarter the greatest trouble in the shortest time, he could have devised for that end no policy more successful than the one we actually pursued. There may have been controlling reasons for it. An opposite course might perhaps have cost more elsewhere than it saved in Luzon. On that point the public cannot now form even an opinion. But as to the effect in Luzon there is no doubt; and because of it we have the right to ask a delay in judgment about results there until the present evil can be undone.

THE CARNIVAL
OF CAPTIOUS
OBJECTION

Meantime, in accordance with a well-known and probably unchangeable law of human nature, this is the carnival and very heyday of the objectors. The air is filled with their discouragement.

Some exclaim that Americans are incapable of colonizing or of managing colonies; that there is something in our National character or institutions that wholly disqualifies us for the work. Yet the most successful colonies in the whole world were the thirteen original colonies on our Atlantic coast; and the most successful colonists were our own grandfathers!

Have the grandsons so degenerated that they are incapable of colonizing at all, or of managing colonies? Who says so? Is it any one with the glorious history of this continental colonization bred in his bone and leaping in his blood? Or is it some refugee from a foreign country he was discontented with, who now finds pleasure in disparaging the capacity of the new country he came to, while he has neither caught its spirit nor grasped the meaning of its history?

Some bewail the alleged fact that, at any rate, our system has little adaptability to the control of colonies or dependencies. Has our system been found weaker, then, than other forms of government, less adaptable to emergencies, and with people less fit to cope with them? Is the difficulty inherent, or is it possible that the emergency may show, as emergencies have shown before, that whatever task intelligence, energy and courage can surmount the American people and their Government can rise to?

It is said the conditions in our new possessions are wholly different from any we have previously encountered. This is true; and there is little doubt the new circumstances will bring great modifications in methods. That is an excellent reason, among others, for some doubt at the outset as to whether we know all about it, but not for despairing of our capacity to learn. It might be remembered that we have encountered some varieties of conditions already. The work in Florida was different from that at Plymouth Rock. Louisiana and Texas showed again new sets of conditions; California others; Puget Sound and Alaska still others, and we did not always have unbroken success and plain sailing from the outset in any of them.

It is said we cannot colonize the tropics, because our people cannot labor there. Perhaps not, especially if they

refuse to obey the prudent precautions which centuries of experience have enjoined upon others. But what, then, are we going to do with Porto Rico? How soon are our people going to flee from Arizona? And why is life impossible to Americans in Manila and Cebu and Iloilo, but attractive to the throngs of Europeans who have built up those cities? Can we mine all over the world, from South Africa to the Klondike, but not in Palawan? Can we grow tobacco in Cuba, but not in Cebu; or rice in Louisiana, but not in Luzon?

An alarm is raised that the laboring classes are endangered by competition with cheap tropical labor or its products. How? The interpretation of the Constitution which would permit that, is the interpretation which has been repudiated in an unbroken line of decisions for over three-quarters of a century. Only one possibility of danger to American labor exists in our new possessions—the lunacy, or worse, of the dreamers who want to prepare for the admission of some of them as States in the American Union. Till then we can make any law we like to prevent the immigration of their laborers, and any tariff we like to regulate the admission of their products.

It is said we are pursuing a fine method for restoring order, by prolonging the war we began for humanity in order to force liberty and justice on an unwilling people at the point of the bayonet. The sneer is cheap. How else have these blessings been generally diffused? How often in the history of the world has barbarism been replaced by civilization without bloodshed? How were our own liberty and justice established and diffused on this continent? Would the process have been less bloody if a part of our own people had noisily taken the side of the English, the Mexican or the savage, and protested against "extreme measures?"

Some say a war to extend freedom in Cuba or elsewhere is right, and therefore a duty; but the war in the Philippines now is purely selfish, and therefore a crime. The premise is inaccurate; it is a war we are in duty bound to wage at any rate till order is restored—but let that pass. Suppose it to be merely a war in defence of our own just rights and interests. Since when did such a war become wrong? Is our National motto to be “Quixotic on the one hand; Chinese on the other?” How much better, it would have been, say others, to mind our own business! No doubt; but if we were to begin crying over spilt milk in that way, the place to begin was where the milk was spilled—in the Congress that resolved upon war with Spain. Since that Congressional action we have been minding what it made our own business quite diligently, and an essential part of our business now is the responsibility for our own past acts, whether in Havana or Manila.

Some say that since we began the war for humanity, we are disgraced by coming out of it with increased territory. Then a penalty must always be imposed upon a victorious nation for presuming to do a good act. The only nation to be exempt from such a penalty upon success is to be the nation that was in the wrong! It is to have a premium, whether successful or not; for it is thus relieved, even in defeat, from the penalty which modern practice in the interest of civilization requires, the payment of an indemnity for the cost of an unjust war. Furthermore, the representatives of the nation that does a good act are thus bound to reject any opportunity for lightening the national load it entails. They must leave the full burden upon their country, to be dealt with in due time by the individual taxpayer!

Again we have superfine discussions of what the United States “stands for.” It does not stand, we are told, for foreign

conquest, or for colonies or dependencies, or other extensions of its power and influence. It stands solely for the development of the individual man. There is a germ of a great truth in this, but the development of the truth is lost sight of. Individual initiative is a good thing, and our institutions do develop it— and its consequences! There is a species of individualism, too, about a bulldog. When he takes hold he holds on. It may as well be noticed by the objectors that that is a characteristic much appreciated by the American people. They, too, hold on. They remember besides a pregnant phrase of their fathers, who “ordained this Constitution,” among other things, “to promote the general welfare.” That is a thing for which “this Government stands” also; and woe to the public servant who rejects brilliant opportunities to promote it—on the Pacific Ocean as well as the Atlantic—by commerce as well as by agriculture or manufactures.

It is said the Philippines are worthless—have in fact already cost us more than the value of their entire trade for many years to come. So much the more, then, are we bound to do our duty by them. But we have also heard in turn, and from the same quarters, that every one of our previous acquisitions was worthless.

Again it is said our continent is more than enough for all our needs; and our extensions should stop at the Pacific. What is this but proposing such a policy of self-sufficient isolation as we are accustomed to reprobate in China—planning now to develop only on the soil on which we stand, and expecting the rest of the world to protect our trade if we have any? Can a nation with safety set Chinese limits to its development? When a tree stops growing our foresters tell us it is ripe for the axe. When a man stops in his physical and intellectual growth he begins to decay. When a business stops growing it is in dan-

ger of decline. When a nation stops growing it has passed the meridian of its course, and its shadows fall eastward.

Is China to be our model, or Great Britain? Or, better still, are we to follow the instincts of our own people? The policy of isolating ourselves is a policy for the refusal of both duties and opportunities—duties to foreign nations and to civilization which cannot be respectably evaded—opportunities for the development of our power on the Pacific in the twentieth century which it would be craven to abandon. There has been a curious “about-face,” an absolute reversal of attitude toward England, on the part of our Little Americans, especially at the East and among the more educated classes. But yesterday nearly all of them were pointing to England as our example. Their young men of education and position felt it a duty to go into politics. There they had built up a model civil service. There their cities were better governed, their streets cleaner, their mails more promptly delivered. There the responsibilities of their colonial system had enforced the purification of domestic politics, the relentless punishment of corrupt practices; and the abolition of bribery in elections, either by money or by office. There they had foreign trade, and a commercial marine, and a trained and efficient foreign service, and to be an English citizen was to have a safeguard the whole world round. Our young men were commended to their example; our legislators were exhorted to study their practice and its results. Suddenly these same teachers turn around. They warn us against the infection of England’s example. They tell us her colonial system is a failure; that she would be stronger without her colonies than with them; that she is eaten up with “militarism;” that to keep Cuba or the Philippines is what a selfish, conquering, land-grabbing, aristo-

cratic Government like England would do, and that her policy and methods are utterly incompatible with our institutions. When a court thus reverses itself without obvious reason (except a temporary partisan purpose,) our people are apt to put their trust in other tribunals.

THE FUTURE

“I had thought,” said Wendell Phillips, in his noted apology for standing for the first time in his anti-slavery life under the flag of his country, and welcoming the tread of Massachusetts men, marshalled for war—“I had thought Massachusetts wholly choked with cotton dust and cankered with gold.” If Little Americans have thought so of their country in these stirring days, and have fancied that initial reverses would induce it to abandon its duty, its rights and its great, permanent interests, they will live to see their mistake. They will find it giving a deaf ear to these unworthy complaints of temporary trouble or present loss; and turning gladly from all this incoherent and resultless clamor to the new world opening around us. Already it draws us out of our-elves. The provincial isolation is gone; and provincial habits of thought will go. There is a larger interest in what other lands have to show and teach; a larger confidence in our own; a higher resolve that it shall do its whole duty to mankind, moral as well as material, international as well as national, in such fashion as becomes Time’s latest offspring and its greatest. We are grown more nearly citizens of the world.

This new knowledge, these new duties and interests must have two effects—they must extend our power, influence and trade, and they must elevate the public service. Every returning soldier or traveller tells the same story—that the very name American has taken a new significance throughout

the Orient. The shrewd Oriental no longer regards us as a second or third class Power. He has just seen the only signs he recognizes of a nation that knows its rights and dare maintain them—a nation that has come to stay, with an empire of its own in the China Sea, and a Navy which, from what he has seen, he believes will be able to defend it against the world. He straightway concludes, after the Oriental fashion, that it is a nation whose citizens must henceforth be secure in all their rights, whose missionaries must be endured with patience and even protected, and whose friendship must be sedulously cultivated. The national prestige is enormously increased, and trade follows prestige—especially in the Farther East. Not within a century, not during our whole history, has such a field opened for our reaping. Planted directly in front of the Chinese colossus, on a great territory of our own, we have the first and best chance to profit by his awakening. Commanding both sides of the Pacific, and the available coal supplies on each, we command the Ocean that, according to the old prediction, is to bear the bulk of the world's commerce in the twentieth century. Our glorious land between the Sierras and the sea may then become as busy a hive as New England itself, and the whole continent must take fresh life from the generous blood of this natural and necessary commerce between people of different climates and zones, who gladly buy from each other what they do not produce themselves.

But these developments of power and trade are the least of the advantages we may hopefully expect. The faults in American character and life which the Little Americans tell us prove the people unfit for these duties are the very faults that will be cured by them. The recklessness and heedless self sufficiency of youth must disappear. Great responsi-

bilities, suddenly devolved, must sober and elevate now, as they have always done in natures not originally bad, throughout the whole history of the world.

The new interests abroad must compel an improved foreign service. It has heretofore been worse than we ever knew, and also better. On great occasions and in great fields our diplomatic record ranks with the best in the world. No nation stands higher in those new contributions to international law which form the highwater mark of civilization from one generation to another. At the same time, in fields less under the public eye, our foreign service has been haphazard at the best and often bad beyond belief—ludicrous and humiliating. The harm thus wrought to our National good name and the positive injury to our trade have been more than we realized. We cannot escape realizing them now, and when the American people wake up to a wrong they are apt to right it.

More important still should be the improvement in the general public service at home and in our new possessions. New duties must bring new methods. Ward politics were banished from India and Egypt, as the price of successful administration, and they must be excluded from Porto Rico and Luzon. The practical common sense of the American people will soon see that any other course is disastrous. Gigantic business interests must come to reinforce the theorists in favor of a reform that shall really elevate and purify the Civil Service.

Hand in hand with these benefits to ourselves, which it is the duty of public servants to secure, go benefits to our new wards and benefits to mankind. There, then, is what the United States is to "stand for" in all the resplendent future:—the rights and interests of its own Government; the general welfare of its own people; the extension of ordered liberty in

the dark places of the earth; the spread of civilization and religion, and a consequent increase in the sum of human happiness in the world.

HON. CALVIN STEWART BRICE, LL. D.

The following minute, based on the sketch of Rev. Dr. McSurely in his report on Necrology, was presented to the Board by a special committee and unanimously adopted by the Board at the meeting, June 15, 1899.

Calvin Stewart Brice was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 18, 1845, and died in New York City, December 15, 1898, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

He was a son of the Manse, his father being a pioneer minister in Western Ohio.

He entered the Preparatory Department of Miami University in 1858, and was graduated in 1863.

During his college life he twice enlisted for military service along with others of his college mates and friends.

After his graduation he again entered the army in the 180th Ohio Infantry, being commissioned a captain, and served until the close of the war.

He then took his law course in the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He early manifested a taste for business undertakings, and a capability in managing them that made him phenomenally successful. The list of enterprises with which he was connected is a long one.

His grasp of affairs was prompt and strong, and he brought to the execution of his plans great intelligence, keenness of mind and self-possession and courage, and while his gains



Wm. J. Dice

were large, his generosity was also great. He may be written down as one who loved his fellowmen, and he took great delight in helping them. He did not nurse his wealth, but he used it. He found opportunities for doing good and he improved them. His political career was an active and distinguished one. At first a member of the Democratic National committee he was, in 1889, elected its chairman. In 1891 he was chosen a United States Senator by the legislature of Ohio, and served six years. He was a wise and useful and trusted senator having the confidence of all parties.

Here at Miami we shall miss him greatly. He was one of Miami's most loyal sons. He was appointed a trustee of Miami in 1891 and sustained this relation to it until his death.

The Brice Scientific Hall attests his generosity, and this is only a part of his beneficence to this institution, as many of us know. His gifts to the University and his interest in it went far toward moving our State Legislature to devise more liberal things for the college.

In the mid-time of life, out from the Nation's regard, and from the great undertakings in which he took delight, and from the home to which he was so dear, and from his many friends who fondly regarded him, he went away.

And here at Miami he will be missed for many years, and as the sons of Miami recount his wonderful career, may they share his spirit of loyalty to the old college.

Resolved—That the Board of Trustees adopt the foregoing as their estimate of the life, character and service of Calvin Stewart Brice, and that the same be placed on the records of the Board, and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy to the family.

Committee: { WALTER L. TOBEY.
HENRY C. TAYLOR.
ELAM FISHER.

THE HISTORY OF THE FOUNDING OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

BY W. O. THOMPSON.

The founding of Miami University was one of the early movements indicating a popular interest in public and higher education. The generous spirit in which the ordinance of 1787 had been conceived was a prophecy of the progressive character of the people who should occupy the North West territory and of the institutions they should plant. After the adoption of the ordinance, public interest was awakened and a flow of population to the new territory began. This movement was stimulated by a number of land grants made upon favorable terms with a view to inviting desirable settlers. One of these will come under our notice, for upon it Miami was founded and from it drew the support so needful in those days of struggle and limited revenue. It will serve our purpose best to examine first the acts of the Congress of the United States.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

On May 20, 1785, the Congress, acting under the Articles of Confederation, passed an ordinance which was entitled: "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in

the Western Territory." This provided for the details of surveys and other matters. The pertinent portion is as follows:

"There shall be reserved for the United States out of every township, the four lots, being 8, 11, 26, 29, and out of every fractional part of a township, so many lots of the same numbers as shall be thereon, for future sale. There shall be reserved the lot No. 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools, within the said township; also one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, to be sold, or otherwise disposed of as Congress shall hereafter direct." (Vide Journals of Congress, Vol. IV, pp. 5, 20 and 21.)

This may be regarded as the first and early expression of the country in behalf of public education which was to be so characteristic of the Western country.

Within two years came the ordinance of 1787 which was ordained "for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty," and which proclaimed that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The land grants made under this ordinance were subject to the provision of the ordinance quoted above and in some instances made further reservations for the support of higher education. On July 23, 1787, Congress adopted the report of a committee which provided that the board of treasury should be authorized and empowered to contract with any person or persons for a grant of certain land lying to the north of the River Ohio. This was subsequent to proposals made by Messrs. Cutler and Sargent in their own behalf. On July 27, Congress adopted a resolution referring their letter to the board of treasury to take order. Encouraged by their success, Mr. John Cleves Symmes made petition for a grant of land. (See Appendix I for the text of this petition.) This petition was dated New York, August 29, 1787. On the second day of the following Octo-

ber, the Congress made an order that the petition and proposals of John Cleves Symmes should be referred to the board of treasury to take order thereon. (See Journal of Congress, Vol. XII, p. 225, Appendix.)

On the 15th day of October, 1788, a contract was made and executed between Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee, esquires, commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, of the first part; Jonathan Dayton and Daniel Marsh, esquires, of the second part, and John Cleves Symmes, esquire, of the third part, for the purchase and grant of a certain tract of land in the western country adjoining the River Ohio, beginning on the bank of the same river, at a spot exactly twenty miles distant along the several courses of the same, from the place where the Great Miami empties itself into the said River Ohio. The description then proceeds to locate a tract of one million acres between the two Miami rivers north of the Ohio to be granted to the said John Cleves Symmes and his associates, their heirs and assigns, upon certain terms and conditions as fully set forth in its contract. (For a full account of the contract and its modifications see American State Papers, Vol. XVI, Public Lands, Vol. I, p. 126 et sq.)

In a report of Albert Gallatin relating to the public lands, in the state of Ohio dated January 13, 1803, printed in Volume V, of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society publications, page 156, it is stated that John Cleves Symmes originally applied for two millions of acres, and that it had been contemplated to give him a township for the use of an academy. The contract was made for only one million acres and no grant or promise of an academy or college township was inserted in it. Later when the permission to alter the contract was given, the provision for the academy township was inserted.

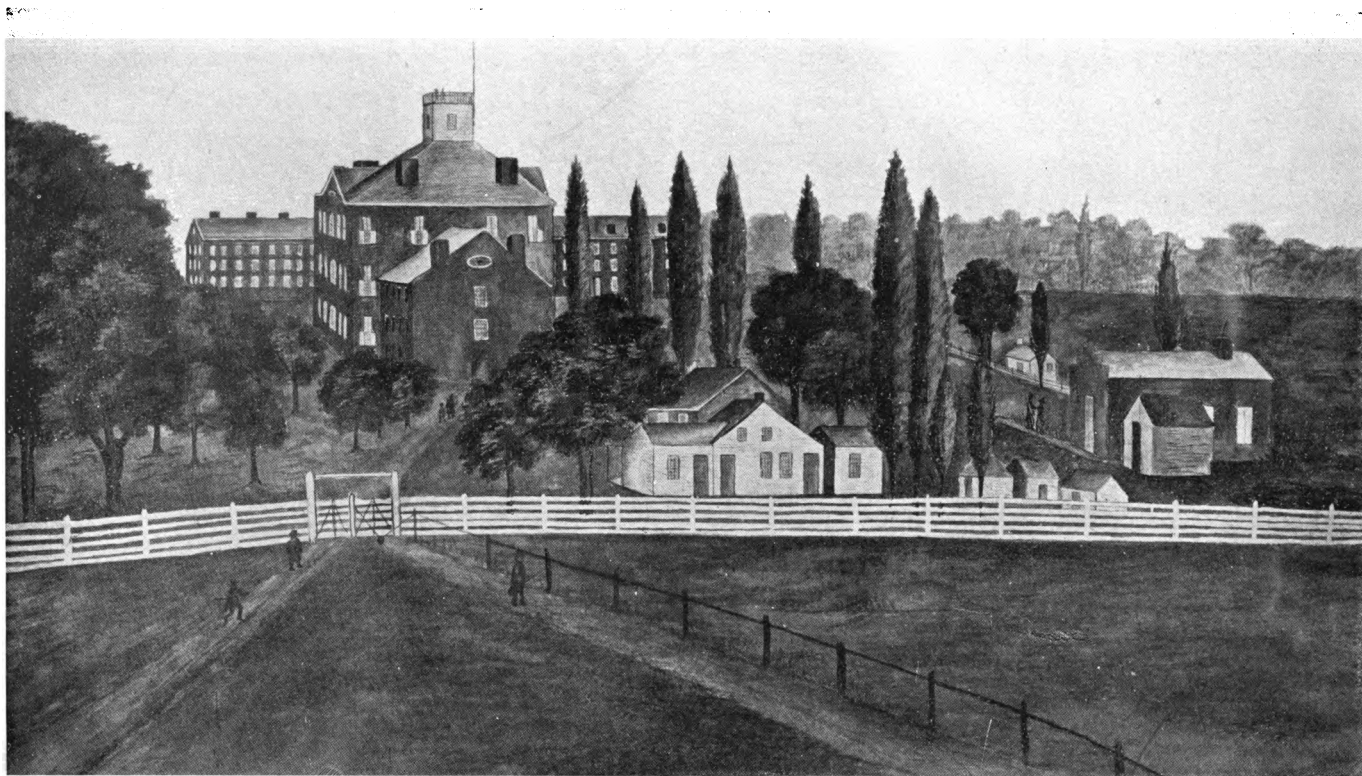
On April 11, 1792, Mr. Symmes represented to Congress that a strict fulfillment of the terms of the contract would work great hardships upon himself and the settlers and therefore asked indulgences and the grant of so much of the land as should be equal to the payments made. Accordingly, April 12, 1792, Congress passed an act authorizing the president, at the request of Mr. Symmes, or his agent, to alter the original contract for the sale of one million acres. On May 5, 1792, Congress passed an act authorizing the president to grant, in fee simple, to Symmes, and his associates, as much land as the payments made by them, under their contract, would amount to, estimating the land at two thirds of a dollar per acre.

On June 8, 1793, Mr. Symmes formally consented to a change in the contract, and on the 29th of September, 1794, presented the petition for a change of contract, and on September 30, 1794, the patent was issued. (See Appendix IV.)

This patent, as reference will show, provided that one complete township, to be located with the approbation of the Governor for the time being of the Northwest territory, and as nearly as may be in the center of the tract, should be held in trust for the use and support of education and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. This constitutes therefore the legal and authoritative foundation of Miami University.

Some time after the purchase had been completed, Mr. Symmes began to make arrangements for the disposal of his lands. He first designated for the college one complete township as nearly opposite the mouth of the Licking river as an entire township could be found. On one of the early maps of the purchase the third township of the first entire range of townships on Mill creek was designated as the college township. For a considerable time it so remained and was

preserved intact. For some reason, not clearly manifest, Mr. Symmes broke in upon this township, for it appears that by the year 1799 he had sold to sundry persons thirty-one sections of the designated college township. This made it impossible to comply with the terms of his patent in the township. Later he offered to Governor St. Clair for his approval the proposal to set aside as a college township the second township in the second fractional range in the district between the Ohio and the Great Miami. Governor St. Clair withheld his approval apparently for the reason that the township was not located near the center of the grant as provided for in the patent. It also appears that Mr. Symmes had, in 1788, sold the one half of this township to Elias Boudinot who brought an action in the courts to compel a specific performance of the contract. In 1802 the circuit court of the United States sustained the petition of Mr. Boudinot. Meantime the facts in the case had become public property and certain representations had been made to the Territorial Legislature sitting at Cincinnati in 1799. The Legislature appointed a committee to take into consideration the means of obtaining the college township. A resolution was adopted instructing William Henry Harrison, Esq., delegate from the Northwest Territory in the congress of the United States, to endeavor to secure the remaining portion of township three, referred to above, and thirty one sections in a block on the west side of the Miami river, in lieu of the land before proposed. The resolution further provided that, in case Mr. Harrison should fail in the above proposition, he should take such measures as would induce Congress to compel an execution of the trust. The State of Ohio made a similar request. The Hon. John Randolph in a report submitted to the House of Representatives, made the following among other recommendations:



THE CAMPUS IN 1838

(1) That in lieu of the township proposed to be granted for the use of an academy, by the act passed the 5th day of May, 1792, there be granted to the State of Ohio, for the purpose described in that act, one other entire township within the district of Cincinnati; provided that the State of Ohio shall relinquish to the United States all their claim, under the act aforesaid, against the said John C. Symmes.

In a report to Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, by Mr. Randolph, the following questions were proposed:

(2) Whether through default of John Cleves Symmes, the intention of the United States to endow an academy or other public school with one entire township, hath been frustrated.

(3) How far the purchasers under the aforesaid Symmes are bound to make good the said township, or the value thereof.

(4) Whether the United States are bound to furnish equivalent; and if not,

(5) How far it may be a matter of policy to comply with the proposition of the convention on that subject.

The mere recital of these extracts is sufficient to show the light in which Congress viewed the effect to plant and endow an institution of learning. It is to be remembered that it was in view of these petitions and reports and of the justice of the claims of the Miami settlers, that Congress did on the third day of March, 1803 (See laws of the United States Vol. VI, page 255), pass an act granting one complete township in the State of Ohio and District of Cincinnati, or so much of any one complete township within the same as might then remain unsold, together with so many adjoining sections as should have been sold in the said township so as to make in the whole thirty six sections, to be located under the direction of the legislature of the state on or before the first day of October thence next ensuing. The same was vested in the legislature

of the State of Ohio for the purpose of establishing an academy in lieu of the township already granted for the same purpose. There were two important provisions in the act—first, that if within the period of five years, an entire township should be secured within the Symmes purchase, the selected township should revert to the United States. This accounts for the delay of the Legislature of Ohio until 1809 in forming the corporation, as the title was not clear until that date. The other provision was that the attorney general was authorized, for the time being, to accept from John Cleves Symmes a township in accordance with the terms of the original patent and in case of noncompliance, to compel an execution of the trust, unless on the other hand Symmes was released by the payment of the sum of fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, being the purchase price of a township of land at two-thirds of a dollar per acre. Agreeably to this action of the Congress of the United States, the Legislature of Ohio on the fifteenth day of April, 1803 (See Appendix V), passed an act which appointed commissioners and provided for the location of the college township. This resulted in the selection of the unsold portion of Oxford township and two and one half sections adjoining.

In 1809, when the title had become secure, the Legislature of Ohio (See Appendix V), passed an act which gave the name, described the scope of the institution and created a body politic and corporate to be known as, "The president, and trustees of the Miami university." A reference to the act in the appendix will show that it was really the charter and foundation of the university. It provided for a Board of Trustees and a Faculty and defined their powers. It provided for the use and disposition of the lands and for a commission to locate the university. From this time to the present, the State of

Ohio has held the trust and controlled it. At this point Miami university may be said to be founded.

THE LOCATION.

The college township having been located as recited above and the corporation created as seen in the Statutes of Ohio (see Appendix V), the next question that arose was the location of the University Campus.

The act of 1809 (see Appendix V), which appointed a board of trustees and created them a body politic, also appointed three commissioners to meet in Lebanon, Warren County, the following June and to proceed to examine and select the the most eligible situation within the bounds of the Symmes purchase for the permanent seat of the Miami University. This act of the legislature seemed to assume that the seat of the University would not be on the college township but within the Symmes purchase. As the action of the legislature became known, several localities pressed their claims for consideration. Cincinnati had already attained some commercial importance and argued that such a site would insure the permanent prosperity of the University. Hamilton claimed a consideration in view of her location and nearness to the lands thinking that a careful and economic management of the lands could be the more easily secured from there than from other points under consideration. The village of Yellow Springs in Greene County was so free from malaria in these days that an easy argument was presented and supplemented by a claim to great virtue in the medicinal waters in that vicinity. The City of Dayton insisted that her claims were not without merit. After due consideration Lebanon was selected as the site by two commissioners as the following report will show:—

YELLOW SPRINGS, GREENE COUNTY,
STATE OF OHIO, August 16, 1809.

We, the commissioners appointed, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, passed February the seventeenth 1809, establishing Miami University, for the purpose of selecting the most proper place for the permanent seat of said University, report:—That we have examined John Cleves Symmes' purchase, and have chosen a site in the county of Warren, on the western side of the town of Lebanon, on the land of Ichabod Corwin, at a white oak tree marked with M. U. V. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands the day above written.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, }
JAMES KILBOURN, } Commissioners.

The above report was presented to the Legislature, but the fact being discovered that Robert G. Wilson, the third commissioner appointed, had not met with the commissioners and that no other had been appointed in his stead, as was contemplated in the law by which they were appointed, a debate on the report arose. The rival claimants doubtless helped the contention. It was argued that the law had not been complied with and, as a result of the debate, the action of the commissioners was declared utterly void. This brought the Legislature face to face with the question of location. The college township was then unproductive. To appoint new commissioners would only prolong the contention and delay the work of the university. In the debate that arose on the question there seemed to be a unanimous feeling that the location should be fixed promptly and the lands rendered productive as soon as possible. The opinion grew that the location should be on the college township. It was argued that such a location would bring a population to the township and thus secure

a revenue which could be economically administered from such a site. Warren county, to be sure, opposed the location as her prospects had been increased by the action of the commissioners. But the general argument prevailed and by a practically unanimous decision the location was fixed on the college township.

The act of 1810 not only fixed the location, but provided for the survey and the seat of the village of Oxford. (See Appendix V.) Under the above acts the lands were leased, the village of Oxford located and the settlement of the country secured. At that time very much was made of the fact that the university would be a source of security and stability of values to the purchasers or lessees in the township.

The decision, although not reached without debate, was to be the subject of future debate. That debate was not long delayed. In 1814, James McBride, secretary of the Board of Trustees, residing at Hamilton, printed an address to the inhabitants of the Miami college lands assuring them that their rights were sacred and would be preserved. At this point I acknowledge my indebtedness to a volume compiled by James McBride, evidently made up of several small volumes. The book is partly in print and partly in the hand writing of Mr. McBride. It contains the first publication of the laws passed by the Legislature of Ohio and the ordinances of the Trustees. This portion of the book is dated 1814. Another portion is dated 1815, printed by Keen, Colby & Company, Hamilton. Other portions are dated 1822, published by James B. Cameron, Hamilton.

From these documents it appears that a proposition to remove to Cincinnati was made and a bill introduced into the Legislature to that effect. There was an attempt at union with the Cincinnati College. I print elsewhere (see Appendixes VI

and VII), certain papers which will give the general character of the movement. The proposed action brought out a strong defense of what is now "Old Miami" and the location. Joel Collins, an Oxford man, and then a member of the Legislature, was the official correspondent for the University people.

He made a strong plea in the Legislature and is, in the judgment of the present writer, the author of a printed but anonymous speech found in the volume referred to above. The discussion then raised every point ever brought forward since that time. It was full, dignified, and exhaustive. The citizens of Oxford prepared a memorial and the Committee referred to in the appendix presented a strong paper to the legislature. The memorial of the Trustees is found on page 93 of the first volume of their minutes. Joel Collins and James McBride were, perhaps, the most active men in the defense of the location.

I need not add more than to say that the decision was practically unanimous in the Legislature and this, together with the reasons adduced in the discussion, furnishes a clear and irrefutable argument for the perpetuity of the college at Oxford. Occasionally since then a suggestion has been made looking to a change in the character of the College or a union with other educational interests but an investigation of the foundations on which the College is located only reveals the clearer the perpetuity of Miami on its present foundation. It is hoped that this fact may encourage the alumni and friends to build more liberally upon the foundation which has proved so secure.

1809—1824.

Reference to the Ohio Statutes in the appendix will reveal that by 1809, the legal founding of Miami had been accomplished. The first problem was to make the land grant pro-

ductive. The Legislature had provided for ninety-nine year leases in the act of 1809 with a revaluation every fifteen years. In 1810 the revaluation clause was repealed and in the statute of 1812 certain concessions were made to settlers relieving them of part of the rent but providing that *forever after* the rent should be six per cent on the purchase money. Thus by deliberate act the revenue was fixed for all time. This act has been much criticised. It appears, however, that some inducements were necessary in order to bring settlers to the college township at that time. As soon as this was secured the trustees occupied themselves in surveying the township, leasing the lands and erecting the first building prior to the opening in 1824. The early meetings of the Board were held in Hamilton and Cincinnati. In 1810, action was taken to appoint an agent to visit the East and solicit funds for the university and Rev. John W. Browne was appointed. In the same year action was taken to locate the village of Oxford. The president was authorized to contract for one hundred thousand bricks for building purposes. At a meeting held February 11th, 1811, a resolution was read to erect a school-house for the use of Miami University, the cost not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, and the vote passed two days later. At a meeting held December 23, 1814, Daniel Millikin, Henry Weaver and Ogden Ross were appointed a building committee with authority to use the net revenue of the Board up to April 15th, 1816. In April 1815, this Committee was authorized to complete the contracts for the building. The Committee reported on the materials purchased from time to time. At a meeting in October, 1815, it was resolved to build a house for a professor. In October, 1817, it was resolved to add forty feet to the college building, and at the same meeting provision was made for the payment of a professor, and at a meeting

held April 8th, 1818, it was resolved to postpone the opening of the Grammar school until the fourth Tuesday in June. It has been commonly reported that this school was opened in 1816, but the records of the trustees do not warrant the statement. The school continued until 1824 as a Grammar school. On June 23rd, 1818, Rev. James R. Hughes was appointed teacher in the Grammar school, to commence work on the first Tuesday of the following November. At this same meeting the committee reported that they had completed the erection of the building at a cost of six thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars. The house for the professor was not completed promptly and on September, 1818, we find a resolution passed to complete it, which was done during the autumn. In April, 1819, the committee on buildings was authorized to proceed to the erection of another building. On April 13th, 1820, a report was submitted on a building and the committee instructed to proceed to the erection of a suitable building. On October 4th, 1820, the committee reported that they "had contracted for the erection and completion of a building of the dimensions of eighty-six feet in length from north to south by forty feet in width from east to west, and to be built at and adjoining to the east end of the building at present erected on the site of the Miami University and to be connected and adjoined thereto; to project in front fifteen feet beyond the walls of the present building, and likewise fifteen feet in the rear; and to be three stories in height; which building when completed is designed as the center and principal building of Miami University; and by the contract is required to be wholly completed and ready for the occupancy of the Board on or before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two." From this and preceding accounts it appears that there was first built a west wing, next

a professor's house and third the central portion of the present main building adjoined to the wing.

The picture of the campus in 1838 shows this structure with one wing and the professor's house. The work was begun under the contract but with the usual delays was not completed according to contract. A report made in April, 1824, shows the cost and the state of the work still incomplete, with an estimate of four months for completing the building. The erection of the central portion of the building dates therefore from 1822 to 1824. The building stood in this form until 1868, when the original west wing was torn down and a new one erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars and dedicated in June, 1869. The alumni were largely influential in this movement. In 1885, the legislature of Ohio appropriated twenty thousand dollars for improvements. At this time the chapel was improved and remained until the addition completed in May, 1899.

In 1898, the movement was begun which ended in May, 1899, with the present structure, two hundred and fifty-feet long, comprising the original central portion and two wings each ninety-six feet in length.

The other subject of interest in these years was the movement toward a college. The Grammar school had met with a varying degree of success but on the whole had opened the way for further development. As early as September, 1821, Messrs. Gray, Proudfit and Benham were appointed a committee to correspond upon the subject of a president and to report to the Board at the next meeting. At a meeting on April 9, 1823, the committee was discharged from further duty. On the next day, however, Messrs. Porter, Higgins and Proudfit were appointed as a new committee for the same purpose. On October 2, 1823, a resolution was adopted that at the next semi-annual meeting

the Board would proceed to organize a faculty by electing a president at a salary of eight hundred dollars and a professor at a salary of five hundred dollars. April 8, 1824 a committee of five was appointed to correspond with a view to selecting a president and four professors. On July 6th, Rev. Robert Hamilton Bishop was elected president and Rev. William Sparrow, professor of languages. Upon the election of these two men a resolution was adopted fixing the first Monday in November as the opening day of the College.

On September 15, Dr. Bishop appeared before the Board and took the oath of office and on the same day Rev. John Ebenezer Annan was elected professor of Mathematics and Natural philosophy. The building was now substantially completed, a faculty was provided and the Board proceeded to adopt rules for the temporary government of the College and to purchase some needed apparatus with which to begin the work of instruction. To read the record of these days is to be convinced of the earnestness and carefulness with which the early trustees laid the foundations for the opening college. The fact that to this day many measures have not needed a revision is proof of this wisdom.

1824—1841

During these years the character and standing of Miami University were determined and established. Several causes contributed to this. In the first place the roll will show an unusually fine list of students. They came from widely distributed territory but the character of the families sending their sons contributed the quality of the student. It is worthy of remark that from 1824 to 1841 every class has contributed men who have achieved a national reputation. This was not a mere accident. In these days we hear of hard times and much self denial. Dr. Bishop in his report of August, 1840, said that to

that date, more than one thousand students had been enrolled and more than one-half of them had come to College with funds of their own creation. This sturdy quality told in the character of the College.

Then too the Scotch Irish stock that settled in the Miami Country believed in education. They were people who lived largely for the sake of their children and were willing to make the necessary sacrifices for their education. One cannot read the records of the trustees in these days without recognizing the sturdy character and lofty purpose that guided the infant college. Ludlow, Reiley, Purviance, McDill, Collins, McBride, Wood, Ross, Schenck, Galloway, McMaken, Millikin, McMillan and others, are names written into the best history of South-western Ohio. Under the original rule the presidents of the University was president of the Board of Trustees. This doubtless gave the opportunity for Dr. Bishop's strong personality to express itself in the affairs of the College in a way not possible to later presidents. The years of his administration present a gradual growth in strength. There were 302 men graduated in the sixteen classes. The early classes varied from nine to sixteen, but in 1833 the number reached twenty-one and never fell below that during his term of service and once rose to thirty-five. There are still living at this date, September, 1899, seventeen of these men who graduated under Dr. Bishop's presidency. The oldest is Dr. Monfort, whose tribute to Dr. Bishop follows this sketch.

A history of the administration as shown by the records of the trustees will reveal a high ideal of scholarship. The conditions as set forth in the first curriculum were in excess of what is demanded in 1899 by a large portion of the Ohio Colleges, save in the matter of science which was then given but slight consideration. There was evident an intention to

hold up the standard and bring people to it. They believed they were set for education and had no disposition to make a college an accommodation train or a refuge for incapables. In those days the college year was divided somewhat differently from now. The vacations began March 30, lasting till the first Monday in May, and on the last Wednesday of September, lasting until the first Monday in November. The problems were often serious in matters of discipline. There was something of an unsympathetic, not to say hostile, attitude in the community. There was a lack of appreciation of the importance of the University to the community as appears in Dr. Bishop's report. The disposition to encourage disorder was made the subject of consideration at different times and once at least, in 1838, the trustees felt called upon to petition the legislature to prohibit by law the sale of intoxicating liquors in Oxford township. With all the good discoverable in the records no one can doubt the havoc played by such agencies encouraged by the environment of the college.

Another feature of Dr. Bishop's administration was a wise use of the revenues. They usually had a surplus and often it ran as high as \$2,000. The revenues were then derived from two sources—tuition and land rentals, the latter item amounting to about four thousand dollars during most of his term of service. The president's salary was twelve hundred and the other salaries ranged from five hundred to nine hundred dollars. In addition to the original structure, three buildings were erected. In September, 1828, a Building Committee reported a contract for a new building—now known as the North Dormitory—earlier known as the North East. The final report on this building was made in September, 1829, and the cost was \$7147.46. The old South East—now known as the South Dormitory was completed in 1836, at a cost of

\$9000.00. By 1837 Prof. John W. Scott had so urged the necessity of a room for science instruction that an appropriation was made for the purpose and the final report of the completed laboratory was made to the Board in August, 1837, of a building one story high, 44x24 feet, completed for the sum of \$1250. This brought Miami in the way of buildings into the first rank among the Western Colleges. This building served through the services of Professors Scott and Stoddard and was used until 1873. It was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1898.

One or two side ventures are here worthy of notice. As early as 1827 the question of a law school was made the subject of a favorable report and the president was authorized to open a correspondence with a view of securing a professor of law, and in 1827 Dr. Bishop presented a plan for a law school but the consideration of it was postponed and the records show no further reference to the subject.

Another interesting experiment was the Medical College. In September, 1830, Mr. James McBride reported a plan for a department of Medicine to be located in Cincinnati. The plan was adopted and Dr. Daniel Drake was made Dean *pro tem*, and instructed to report as soon as he had selected a number of associates. On February 22, 1831, the Board was in session and on report of Dr. Drake appointed six additional professors. Announcements were authorized, one of which is now in possession of the University, found in a bundle of papers from John Reiley. In September, 1831, the whole matter was abandoned. The Ohio Medical College had gone to the legislature with a remonstrance. A *quo warranto* suit was begun in the courts. Representations were made to the effect that Miami had no power to operate a College away from the College lands—a strange plea to come from Cincinnati where a

vigorous effort had been made (see above), to remove the site to Cincinnati in union with the College there. But to make things doubly sure the Ohio Medical College Faculty resigned and the trustees at once elected five members of the Miami Faculty to their staff. The result was that Dr. Drake reported adversely and the Miami trustees comforted themselves with the reflection that as their only aim was to advance Medical education in the West the end had been secured by the adoption and absorption of their chosen Faculty.

The latter years of Dr. Bishop's administration were somewhat stormy. The Literary societies were the source of considerable anxiety and annoyance. Reports of the board show considerable dissension in the Faculty. The school was gaining in attendance but the consciousness of strength seemed to nerve for contest. The records of the Board were peculiarly free from personal reflections but the intelligent reader discovers the seeds of dissolution from year to year. On August 12, 1840, Dr. Bishop signified his desire to retire as soon as his successor could be elected. His resignation was accepted and a chair of History and Political Science created to which Dr. Bishop was unanimously elected. In a report upon his retirement the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That as the unanimous sense of this Board, the able, faithful and unremitting labors of President Bishop, in the discharge of his official duties as the presiding officer of the Miami University for the last sixteen years, and the untiring exertions upon his part during that time to maintain for the institution the high reputation which has been so laboriously acquired for it throughout the period aforesaid, entitle him to the grateful memory of every friend of learning and moral virtue, as well as the warmest thanks upon the part of the patrons and supporters of this institution." This action

practically closed his career as president. His last formal report to the Board (see minutes, Vol. I, p. 472), shows him to have been an intelligent master of the educational field. At that time there were ten colleges in Ohio, but Miami, was *facile princeps* of them all. No western college to this date had made such an impression among educators, or produced so high a type of men. Not least among the causes was the strong virile personality of the president. A generation since his day has added lustre to his name.

PRESIDENT BISHOP.

BY REV. JOSEPH GLASS MONFORT, D.D., LL.D.,
OF THE CLASS OF 1834.

Robert Hamilton Bishop, the first president of Miami University, was born January 26th, 1777, at Cult, Linlithgashire, Scotland.

He was educated chiefly at Edinburgh, graduating in 1798. He studied theology at Selkirk and was licensed by the Presbytery of Perth, June 23rd, 1802, in connection with the Secession Presbyterian Church. He came the same year to New York, with Rev. Dr. John M. Mason; two fine young Scotch preachers, to engage in home missionary work, under the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in this country. The Synod was in session in New York when he arrived and he was received by the Synod and sent west, as a missionary to Kentucky for his field of labor, stopping a few months in Adams County O., laboring a few months in vacant Churches in that region; he then went to Lexington, Ky., where he lived until 1824. While in Kentucky he preached steadily in several churches and occasionally in others; but his main work, for about twenty years was as a professor in Transylvania University. As a teacher he had a strong hold upon the respect and confidence of the students and patrons of the institution, not a few of whom followed him to Oxford, with their influence and patronage, and for many years Transyl-



R. A. Bishop

vania had little more than a nominal life. There was no little conflict in the faculty and in the public mind, in the way of opposition to Rev. Dr. Holley, who in 1818 became president. Dr. Bishop decided and his friends advised him, to resign his professorship. His call to Oxford was natural. Transylvania had, for years, been the chief college for Southern Ohio and Indiana, and when the time came to open Miami, the idea of electing Dr. Bishop met with a wide and hearty response. The objection to Dr. Holley was not so much that he was a Unitarian, but that he was constant in proclaiming his views in a community where they were little known or held, and in a spirit and manner amounting to earnest controversy, and Dr. Holley, moreover, differed from Dr. Bishop in his spirit and habits in social life. Dr. Holley, was not only broad in his views, but worldly in his social life. He was fond of fashionable people and their ways. He encouraged card playing, the theater and dancing and did not hesitate to be present at the race course. The great majority of Evangelical Christians, and not a few others, felt that he was not a suitable and proper person as a teacher and example for young men. Dr. Bishop was of a different class in all his characteristics. The separation of the two men seemed to be a necessity as almost everyone of all parties seemed to believe.

Dr. Bishop moved to Oxford in 1824. He continued president until 1841, when he and all the members of the faculty resigned, save one, on account of disturbance in the college, which, as some held, had not been wisely handled or controlled. His friends, however, believed that he did his part as well as could have been expected. He was, however, made professor of History and Political Science, his chair of instruction, during his presidency, having been Logic and Moral Philosophy. He remained as professor four years, and

was called to the presidency of Farmers College. He accepted the call and gave the last ten years of his life to that institution. He died April 25th, 1855, in the 78th year of his age.

Dr. Bishop's incumbency in Oxford as a president, teacher and preacher was eminently honorable and useful. Though he may have been excelled by some other men in such positions, he excelled in the constant active use of all his talents and acquirements for the good of his charge. He loved every young man, that was worthy of his love; and he gave his sympathies and best endeavors for the benefit of the delinquent and froward. Every one under his care esteemed him as a wise father and friend, and no one could forget him. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, one of Dr. Bishop's students, after having finished his college course wrote his preceptor a letter of confidence and thanks for the kindness and benefits he had received, in which almost every student could unite. The closing paragraph of the letter is in these words: "Though I shall no more take my accustomed seat in your class room, I would not that this separation should destroy whatever interest you may have felt in my welfare. But that whenever you may see anything, in my course, which you deem reprehensible, be assured, any advice which may suggest itself, under whatever circumstances, and on whatever subject, can never meet other than a hearty welcome.

It was also a common occurrence for Dr. Bishop to aid the needy students by his own means and by securing aid from others and by finding employment for self support. He often referred to his own difficulties in meeting the cost of his education, and to the help he received, especially from his teachers. After spending one year in Edinburgh his father became unable to furnish further assistance. He made his case known to Professor Finlayson, who promptly said:

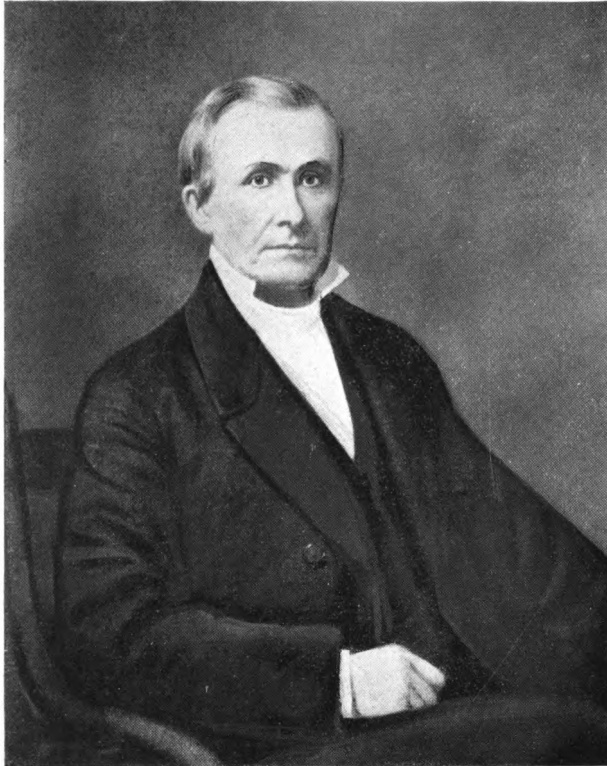
“I will admit you free to my lectures and I will see to it that the other professors do so too.” With this provision for free tuition and by teaching during vacations he finished his course with little embarrassment. He practiced under the example of his own professors, one of whom was Dugald Stewart.

Dr. Bishop also did honor to himself and the college by the use of his pen. Among his books and pamphlets may be noted the following:

1. A volume of sermons containing seventeen discourses on various subjects doctrinal and practical.
2. Life of Rev. David Rice and other pioneer ministers in Kentucky.
3. A treatise on Logic.
4. Essays on the philosophy of the Bible, devoted chiefly to the fall of man and redemption.
5. A volume containing his inaugural and his addresses to graduates of 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.
6. Several pamphlets containing essays, speeches, etc., published at various times.
7. While in Kentucky he was the editor of a monthly magazine.

Dr. Bishop was a man of Catholic spirit, a model for the head of an institution intended for all classes. He taught and preached his views of divine truth without anything to offend Evangelical Christians. He was a favorite in all the pulpits of Oxford. As a minister and an ecclesiastic he was a man of peace. He often met with opposition and sometimes expressed himself in apparent passion, but it was only a flash. The sun never went down on his wrath. There was no more remarkable trait in his character than his disposition to obey the Bible rule: “Confess your faults one to another.” Such

acknowledgements were made more frequently to his students than to older persons. He never wounded a student without in a subsequent interview, by kind words, making amends directly or impliedly, so as to make every one feel relieved and re-assured in mutual confidence and good will. It was a universal conviction among his friends that there was no permanent breach of kindness and confidence between him and anyone; while all knew that mutual attachment and confidence prevailed between him and his students. All knew that after going from under his care, he followed his students with unabated interest in their welfare and happy appreciation of their success. The ties of interest could be severed only by death.



res. Junkin.

GEORGE JUNKIN, D.D., LL.D.

BY HON. JOHN W. HERON, LL. D., OF THE CLASS OF 1845.

George Junkin, D.D., LL.D. the second President of Miami University, was born near Kingston, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on November 1st, 1790.

His grandparents removed from Antrim County, Ireland, but were of Scotch descent. His father served during the Revolutionary war and commanded a Company at the battle of Brandywine. In the retreat of the army from that place, a few days after the battle he was seriously wounded. His parents were Joseph Junkin and Eleanor Cochran, and he was the sixth of fourteen children. From the time he was seven years old he attended a country school in his father's neighborhood, such as were common in those days. A variety of teachers exercised their talents upon him until the summer of 1809, when he entered the grammar school of Jefferson College located at Cannonsburgh, Pennsylvania—then one of the best institutions of learning in the State, and he graduated from that college in 1813. Jefferson College continued for many years to sustain its high character, and to graduate many excellent young men, who are still among the leaders in the State. It has since been consolidated with Washington College in the same County, under the name of The Washington and Jefferson College, and has greatly enlarged its usefulness.

Immediately after his graduation, he went to New York City and entered the Theological Seminary, under the instruction of the celebrated Dr. John M. Mason. In 1816, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Church and was assigned to the vacant churches within the Presbytery. He absolutely refused to assent to the close communion doctrine of that denomination, or even to agree to be silent upon that subject. For this reason, the license was, at first, refused to him, but this refusal was subsequently revoked, and he began active missionary labors in the field assigned to him.

On the first of June, 1819, he was married to Miss Julia Rush Miller, daughter of John and Margaret Miller of Philadelphia.

On the 17th of October, 1819, he was installed as pastor of the Associate Reformed Church at Milton, Penn., and labored actively in this charge until 1830. He was then elected to the Presidency of "The Manual Labor Academy of Pennsylvania," located at Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia. This introduced him to the work of higher education in which he acquired the high reputation for which he was known throughout the country, and through which he was brought into connection with Miami University. In 1832, Dr. Junkin's attention was drawn to Lafayette College, located at Easton, Pennsylvania, as opening a wider field of usefulness in the work upon which he had entered. Lafayette College had been granted a charter by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1826, but it had not yet been organized, and was wholly without students, buildings or endowment. Dr. Junkin was elected its President in April, 1832, and removed with his own school to Easton, and at once entered with untiring zeal and enthusiasm upon the work of organizing the college—soliciting funds for

its support and for the erection of buildings and in collecting students. He was able in a short time to purchase the ground on which the college is now located, and early in March, 1834, he personally broke ground and removed the first spadefuls of earth from the site of the foundation for the first building, and on the first of May, 1834, he was formally inaugurated as President of the College. To him more than to any one else Lafayette owes the great success which it ultimately attained.

In 1833, Jefferson College conferred upon him the Honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

For seven years he devoted his time and talents to the building up of Lafayette. He continued to solicit funds for its support, and students for its class rooms. The whole burden fell upon him, but he never failed to meet every requirement. The number of students rapidly increased, and in a short time the institution was placed on a firm and successful basis. During these years, the heated controversy growing out of the teachings and publications of Rev. Albert Barnes, and Dr. Lyman Beecher and others, stirred the Presbyterian Church to its foundation. Dr. Junkin took an active part in this controversy. In the Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly; in newspaper articles and in his sermons, he vigorously attacked the doctrine of those divines; and became known as one of the Leaders of the Orthodox or "Old School" branch of the Presbyterian Church. The controversy brought on by the division of the church, and for many years after the division was the cause of great feeling in all parts of the country. It is not wonderful that Dr. Junkin made for the time enemies among those who formed the "New School" branch of the church.

In the winter of 1840-41, Dr. Junkin was elected President of Miami University in place of Dr. Robert H. Bishop,

who had a short time before resigned the office. Dr. Junkin, before accepting the office, selected and induced the trustees to elect as his successor at Lafayette, Dr. Yeomans, of New Jersey, who he believed would continue the successful progress of the institution. He left Easton with his family on the 3rd., of March, 1841. He went from Easton to Philadelphia by boat. Although he started in the early morning, a large concourse of the citizens of the neighborhood congregated on the bank of the river to bid a tearful farewell to one whose departure they felt to be a public loss. He went direct to Ohio and entered upon the duties of President of Miami University on the 14th of April, 1841, and on August 11th following, was formally inaugurated in the presence of a vast concourse of people. An address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. V. D. Johns, of Cincinnati, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the keys of the University were delivered, the charge given and the oath of office administered by Col. John Johnson, President of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Johns' address was upon "Obedience to duly constituted authority, a primary obligation of American Citizenship." President Junkin then delivered his inaugural address, the theme of which was "The Origin, Unity and Power of Moral Law."

The reputation of Dr. Junkin as a skillful and firm disciplinarian had much to do with his election to the Presidency of Miami University. He entered into his duties with a full determination to do his whole duty as far as lay in his power. He threw into the work all the energies of his earnest nature. He had a difficult and delicate task to perform and one that called for a peculiar phase of self denial; but he shrank not from doing it faithfully.

Dr. Junkin brought with him, from Easton, Prof. James C. Moffatt, who remained in the college many years, and was

dearly beloved by all the students. Dr. Junkin soon found that his position was surrounded with difficulties. Dr. Bishop continued to be a member of the Faculty. He had been for sixteen years President, and had met with wonderful success in the growth of the college. All the students from the opening of the institution until that time were greatly attached to him; he was warm, affectionate and cordial in his manners to all and treated them as his children. They attributed to him personally all the success to which Miami had attained and claimed that no change was necessary. It was also believed by them that the resignation of Dr. Bishop was not voluntary, but was forced upon him by the Board of Trustees. A deep and wide sympathy toward him was aroused among all who were then or at any time had been connected with the college. This led to much criticism, wholly without reason, of his successor. It made no difference that Dr. Junkin was entirely innocent of any effort to effect the change, nor could any ability on his part, either as a teacher or president, have averted such a criticism. The difference in manners between the two men and their different views of discipline aided this criticism. Dr. Junkin believed in strict discipline. Dr. Bishop in a more paternal course.

Then the question between Old and New School branches of the church were still exciting controversies. At least three members of the Faculty were opposed to the positions taken by Dr. Junkin at the time of the division. Many prominent graduates for the same reason, were opposed to him and used their position as graduates to destroy his influence.

A still more potent element of discord was the slavery question. This question excited constant discussion in church courts. The Presbytery in which the college was located and, of which Dr. Junkin was a member, contained many able

members who were pronounced Abolitionists. Most of them were graduates of Miami University. Dr. Junkin took the opposite position, and, as in all others matters, he never hesitated to express his opinion in able, bold and fearless language. The debates in the Presbytery were warm, constant and sometimes extremely personal. Each party gathered its partisans who helped still further to inflame the public mind. These discussions and this party spirit interfered greatly with the success of Dr. Junkin. It kept students away from the University. It interfered with harmony in the Faculty and Board of Trustees. But Dr. Junkin never wavered in doing his whole duty to the University. He was indefatigable in his labors for a high and thorough course of study in the University. He preached, lectured, and wrote, and devoted himself faithfully to instruction in the class room. He was watchful over the students and ever ready to assist them. He was kind and considerate in his intercourse with them. At the same time he was a strict disciplinarian; required regular attendance on recitations and strict attention to their hours of study, and inculcated temperance and morality in every possible way. His manners were habitually reserved, and, to many, he seemed austere and cold,—but no student ever found him so when he applied to him for help or advice. He had much tact in the management of students. He never forced a contest unless it became absolutely necessary. He preferred to win over, the subjects of discipline by kindness or by wholly, for the time being, overlooking the offence.

On one occasion a number of students during the night had filled the chapel with hay, rendering it almost impossible to get to the benches or to the President's desk. In the morning before the regular chapel exercises, the students

collected around the room waiting for the President, and expecting to hear a severe lecture, a trial, and probably dismissal of the ringleaders of the act. Dr. Junkin arrived, worked his way around to his desk, and without a word about what had occurred or the condition of the room, went through the morning exercises as if nothing unusual had happened. His only reference to it was in his prayer; he never afterwards referred to it, and the students felt the rebuke as forcibly as they would if they had been tried before the Faculty. Dr. Junkin did become warmly attached to many of his students and was beloved by all who came under his personal influence. Although the number of students in the college did not increase during his term of office, the instruction was thorough in all branches. Some of the best classes that ever graduated from the college were educated while he was President. The class of 1842 was especially distinguished, It contained 32 members, among whom were many brilliant young men who attained distinction in after life. One of them was the son of the President, George Junkin, Jr., the youngest man in the class—then only fifteen years of age, and who for more than fifty years has been an eminent lawyer in the city of Philadelphia. The class of 1845, which graduated the fall after he left the college, numbered twenty-six.

The opposition to Dr. Junkin as time went on was still further increased by the claim that he was too calvinistic and denominational in his teachings and management of the college. This was especially pressed by the Methodists in their newspapers, who proclaimed as a fact that no Methodist could ever be elected a Professor in Miami University—a State Institution—understood to be wholly free from denominational control. The charge was not true, while it was true that Dr. Junkin was a Presbyterian of the old school branch—

a calvinist—and that he never under any circumstances denied his faith or hesitated to publish to the world and defend his belief.

In 1843, in the Synod of Cincinnati, Dr. Bishop, the ex-President, offered a series of resolutions embodying the views of the Abolitionist members. Dr. Junkin voted to lay these resolutions on the table. He afterwards on the hearing of these resolutions, delivered his celebrated speech upon the whole slavery question, occupying two days in its delivery, which was published and widely circulated.

These several matters of controversy gave rise to bitter attacks upon him and upon the management of the University and undoubtedly greatly injured his influence as President. At the same time his great ability gave the University a high reputation throughout the country. His baccalaureates which he delivered annually at Commencement, were able and learned. His lectures were prepared with great care and many of them afterwards published, and the whole tone of his administration was conducive to the advancement of higher education. The thoroughness of the education given at Miami was generally admitted. Time would have made all matters right, but in the meantime, the position of the President was full of annoyances and of constant warfare.

At this time there existed in many quarters a strong prejudice against the College Curriculum then in force and especially against the study of the ancient languages, and a demand was arising for what was termed a study of the useful arts. It began to be a "popular conception of a college education to prepare young men for practical life; in the shortest time and by the earliest and most direct course possible." Dr. Junkin opposed this conception of a college education and in his baccalaureate address of 1843, embodied an argument

against it. His subject was "The Bearings of College Education upon the Welfare of the Whole Community." One short extract from this address will illustrate Dr. Junkin's style and manner of argument. He said:

"What then is our policy? Raise the standard high, higher: still higher. If you want the noblest youths of our land to rally round your college, this is your true policy. Make them believe the truth, not that the top of your pyramid is lost in the clouds, but that it towers to heaven and yet it may be reached. This is our duty. We owe it to our State and to our Country. We owe it to our Country's Great Benefactor. God and Washington have committed to us these ten talents; and woe to us if we bury them in the earth; if we invert the pyramid we send the youth of the land downward, to seek its glorious summit in the grossness of a base materialistic utilitarianism."

In the fall of 1844, Dr. Yeomans who had succeeded Dr. Junkin as President of Lafayette, and whose administration had not been entirely successful, resigned the position. The Board of Trustees unanimously elected Dr. Junkin to the place. They also further agreed to relieve him of all care of the finances or of raising money for the support of the college. Those duties during his previous administration had taken much of his time; caused him great anxiety and prevented him from devoting the necessary time to the instruction of the students and to the internal affairs of the college. The students, some of whom were in the college when he left it, and the citizens of Easton expressed in the strongest terms their desire that he should return. He accepted the position and returned to Easton and his connection with Miami University ceased. In 1844, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Louisville, Ky., and elected Dr. Junkin its

moderator. The most interesting incident of this Assembly was the reception of Messrs. Lewis and Chalmers, commissioners on behalf of the Free Church of Scotland.

Dr. Junkin's address to the Commissioners on that occasion was eloquent and impressive and caused a deep feeling among all who heard it. There were few men who, in an extemporaneous address as that was, could be more effective than Dr. Junkin.

In October, 1844, he returned to Easton and once more and with enthusiasm took charge of Lafayette College. His term of office was not to be of long continuance. It is not desirable to recount in this paper his trials and troubles at Easton.

Local matters again interfered with his work. The trustees were not unanimous in his support, especially those who resided in Easton. The firm discipline which he maintained in the college was not popular, though the students of the college warmly sympathized with him, and in proof of this twenty-six of the under-graduates followed him when he left and the senior class bade him farewell in a manner showing their love and devotion to him.

He was at this time elected President of Washington College located at Lexington, Virginia. He removed to that place in October, 1848, and was inaugurated as President the following June. The Virginia Military Institute was located in the same town and the University of Virginia was not far distant. The Valley was settled largely by persons of Scotch Irish decent, and of his own religious faith. The surroundings were more congenial to his disposition and under ordinary circumstances, he would most probably have ended his days here. His life here was uneventful until closed in a manner wholly unexpected, and which deserves a fuller mention than

any other part of it. It exhibits Dr. Junkin's high character in a manner worthy of lasting remembrance.

His daughter, Eleanor, in August, 1853, was married to Major Thomas J. Jackson, a graduate of West Point, a Professor in the Virginia Military Institute, and who afterwards became celebrated as "Stonewall Jackson" of the Confederate Army. On the 23rd of February, 1854, Dr. Junkin's wife died after a married life of thirty-five years and was buried in Lexington. In 1856, another daughter was married to Professor Fishburn, of the college and still another, Margaret, the eldest, to Col. Preston of the Military Institute. Margaret and Eleanor had been extremely popular in the society of Oxford, during their father's term as President of Miami University. His son William was settled as a Minister of a church near the "Natural Bridge," and another, E. D. Junkin, was settled as pastor of a church in North Carolina. The life of Dr. Junkin seemed to be knit in the South by ties which could not be broken. In 1856 he delivered the annual address to the literary societies of Rutgers College, New Jersey, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by that institution.

Dr. Junkin had always maintained the rights of the Southern slaveholders under the Constitution to the return of their fugitive slaves. During the political canvas of 1860, he addressed letters to his friends in the North urging their acquiescence in these claims. After the election when the secession movement began to spread through the South, he openly and ardently espoused the cause of the Union and denounced the doctrine of secession. In the election which followed in Virginia for members of the convention called to decide the question in that state, Rockbridge County, in which Dr. Junkin lived, voted more than ten to one for Union

men. On February 6, 1861, Dr. Junkin wrote as follows: "What a tremendous defeat the secessionists have met in Rockbridge. A little more than ten to one—and in Old Virginia they will be in a decided minority. *Nil desperandum*—the heavens do rule."

Dr. Junkin took a deep interest in that convention and in letters to members, urged them to stand firm for the Union. But the firmness of the union members gradually dwindled, and the cause of secession finally triumphed.

This evidently "constrained him either to sacrifice his conscientious convictions and self-respect by succumbing to the popular tide, or to jeopard his personal safety, or to withdraw from the field of labor in which he had spent so many peaceful, useful happy years. He decided to depart."

The sacrifice was a great one. Three of his children were to remain there. In his own language, he had

"Purchased his cave of Machpelah and buried his dead out of his sight. There he had made a sacred deposit, first of one who had sojourned by his side for almost thirty-five years; then to his second daughter, Mrs. Jackson; then of a noble and beloved son-in-law; then of the lovely boy who soon followed his father to the grave, and there he had reserved a burial plot for himself." "In Lexington—beautiful, picturesque and healthful—near to the ashes of his dead, and surrounded by so many surviving dear ones, he had hoped to spend the evening of his days. There, too, were his farm, his library and other property. His salary was ample and satisfactory: and he was surrounded by all the appliances which might smooth and comfort his later years. But he left all in his seventy-first year for love of his country, her constitution and her flag, and returned to his native Pennsylvania. It was a crushing trial and a heavy sacrifice and all the more

so to a heart like his. Of all the refugees from the insurgent section, perhaps none were more distinguished, and none adhered to the principle at greater cost."

The facts attending this departure are extremely interesting and are characteristic of the man and exhibit his patriotism, bravery and fidelity to the Union.

In February, 1861—two months in advance of the usual time—owing to the critical condition of public affairs in the State he took up the Constitution of the United States for exposition to the Senior Class of the college. He argued that "There never existed a state of sovereignty; the Supreme Power is the States. No State ever declared itself an independent nation—none was ever recognized by any power on earth as an independent sovereignty; the doctrine of State Rights or State Sovereignty, outside of the limits of State constitutions and the lines of demarcation fixed in the United States Constitution is necessarily subversive of the National government, as General Jackson proved in his proclamation to the people of South Carolina and from this follows the doctrine which he affirmed that "disunion by armed force is treason." The pseudo right of secession is a natural wrong."

During the progress of these lectures Dr. Junkin noticed a growing restiveness among the students; he heard himself called a "Pennsylvania Abolitionist" and saw written on the column opposite his recitation room "Lincoln Junkin."

About the close of March a Palmetto flag was placed on the center building of the college surmounting the wooden statue of Washington. Dr. Junkin ordered the servants to take down the flag and bring it to him which was done. When asked what he intended to do with it he said "burn it after evening prayer." It was, however, stolen from the room by some of the students. About a week later it was again erected and

he again ordered it down. He then in the presence of the freshmen ordered the servants to hold the butt of the flag pole firmly and throw it over from the chapel roof. When the flag came within reach, he stepped up, took some matches and set it on fire, and when it blazed up he said; "So perish all efforts to dissolve this glorious union."

On the 17th of April a disunion flag was raised. Calling the Faculty together, he stated to them that this must stop. He was informed by the Faculty that they had received a petition from the students asking the flag to remain. He stated to the Faculty that it had been placed there in violation and in contemptuous resistance to his express order and if they (the Faculty) granted the petition his duty was plain; he could not be coerced but would instantly retire; and he left the determination to them.

At the usual hour the Junior class came to his room. He asked whether the flag was on the top of the college and received an affirmative answer. "Then, gentlemen," said he, "I am under the necessity of assuring you that I cannot submit to this kind of coercion," and dismissed them. When the seniors came in he asked the same question and received the same reply. To them he said, "Well, then gentlemen, as you put it there in express opposition to my order, I am under the necessity of telling you that I have never been ridden over rough-shod in that style, and I never will be; therefore, I never will hear a recitation or deliver a lecture under a rebel flag. The class is dismissed."

The Faculty passed resolutions permitting the flag to remain as necessary to allay excitement and to prevent disorder. The next day Dr. Junkin called an immediate meeting of the Board of Trustees and tendered his resignation as President, at the same time informing them that his resigna-

tion was peremptory and absolute and left no room for discussion. He immediately went to work to wind up his business, selling his property and paying his debts. As the ways of public conveyance were then blocked he purchased a carriage and with his own horses drove three hundred and fifty miles to Oxford, Chester County, Pa. A widowed daughter and niece were his only companions on this trip.

During the remainder of his life, Dr. Junkin lived with his son, George, in the City of Philadelphia, and while not accepting any regular employment he was never idle. During the war he visited the camps and hospitals of the soldiers and administered to their comfort in every possible manner. He preached regularly wherever his services were invited. He wrote incessantly. After his seventy-fifth year was completed, he wrote a Commentary on the Epistle of Paul to the Hebrews, in seven hundred and fifty pages of large quarto manuscript, all in his own handwriting in which could not be detected a sign of failing age. This was completed and put in order for the press only a week before he was taken sick. He died May 20, 1868, after an illness of a few days only. He was buried beneath the forest trees in Woodland Cemetery on the banks of the Schuylkill.

Dr. Junkin was the author of a number of works of which the following is a partial list:

Junkin on Justification.

Junkin on the Prophecies.

Sabbatismos.

Political Fallacies.

Junkin on the Hebrews.

The Gospel according to Moses.

The Two Commissions.

The Vindication.

A very complete biography of him was written by his brother D. X. Junkin, D.D., and published by Lippincott & Co., in 1871. I am indebted to this book for much of the present paper.



E. D. MacMaster.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ERASMUS DARWIN
MACMASTER, D.D., LL.D.,

PRESIDENT OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY; INAUGURATED, AUGUST
13, 1845; RESIGNED, AUGUST 9, 1849.

BY REV. SAMUEL SPAHR LAWS, A.B., A.M., M.D., LL.D., D.D.
OF THE CLASS OF 1848.

PART I.

The Board of Trustees of Miami University at its meeting, June, 1898, decided to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the institution, at its meeting in June, 1899, and specially provided that a souvenir volume should be prepared, consisting of a compilation of papers on various topics pertinent to the occasion, from the pens of Alumni. Among the topics given out for these papers are the administrations of the first six presidents, all of whom are now dead, viz: Bishop (1824-1841) at 78; Junkin (1841-1844) at 78; MacMaster (1845-1849) at 60; Anderson (1849-1854) at 66; Hall (1854-1866) at 84; Stanton (1866-1871) at 75. It is the third administration in this list, that of Dr. MacMaster, which has been assigned to the present writer.

I readily consented to undertake this task provided adequate and suitable material for it should be found available. My understanding of this task is not that it is a personal

memoir but properly a sketch of the institution within the limits of a single administration and of the man only to the extent of his connection with the institution during that time. A complete view of E. D. MacMaster as a public man would require that he should be judged from the four positions held by him in public life, viz: (1.) A seven years' pastorate of a Presbyterian Church at Ballston Center, New York; (2) the Presidency of Hanover College, the Presbyterian Synodical College of Indiana, at Hanover, Ind., for about the same period; (3) the Presidency of Miami University; (4) and then as Professor in a Theological Seminary. (This last period is given quite fully in Dr. Halsey's History of McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, Ill.) His entire public career covers about 35 years of his life. It is the third of these positions which directly interests us on this occasion, and the others concern us only incidentally as side lights.

Dr. E. D. MacMaster ordered on his death bed that his Manuscripts should be burned. That has not only rendered a memoir impossible but marred the record of his college life. His chapel discourses, expositions, and lectures and class-room memoranda have perished. But there remain some valuable fragments, especially in the records of the Board of Trustees. I here acknowledge my obligation to President W. O. Thompson for placing at my service these records, Volume II, covering Dr. MacMaster's entire administration. This has made my undertaking possible, however imperfectly accomplished.

As the child or youth is father of the man, a brief notice of a few incidents of Erasmus D. MacMaster's early life may be advantageously given. His father was a sturdy divine of the Scotch Covenanter faith, and his mother was a daughter of a brother of the noted Dr. Brown, who for many years was President of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa. E. D. Mac-

Master was born at Mercer, Mercer County, Pa., February 4, 1806; graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in his 22d year, under the auspices of Dr. Nott; studied divinity with his father; made a horseback trip to the west soon after graduating; returned east and entered on his public work. He resigned his pastoral charge at Ballston, April 24, 1838, and arrived in Hanover, Ind., in August, 1838, as president-elect of Hanover College, the Presbyterian Synodical College of Indiana, and was inaugurated Nov. 7, "with unusual ceremony in the presence of a great audience."

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of Miami University, held in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1844, to elect a president, Dr. Junkin's resignation having been presented and accepted Nov. 5, 1844, "the ballots being collected and counted it appeared that E. D. MacMaster had a majority of all the votes given and was declared duly elected," at \$1200 a year, payable semi-annually. The committee was directed to inform Dr. MacMaster "that all the members present were unanimous in inviting him to accept the office to which he has been elected, and that it is the earnest wish of the Board for him to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his station at as early a date as possible." At the meeting of the Board, Feb. 5, 1845, Dr. MacMaster, attended by the Committee, appeared before the Board and Judge Vance administered to him the required oath of office, and from the same date his salary began as President of Miami University.

President MacMaster resigned this position at the close of the Commencement Exercises, Aug. 9, 1849, and, on the same occasion, delivered his parting address. His official relations, therefore, to Miami University, extended from Feb. 5, 1845, to Aug. 9, 1849, four years, six months and

four days. (I think it is worth while to give the exact time, for I have seen it referred to as three years and as five years.) At a meeting of the Board, March 6, 1849, a letter from Pres. MacMaster to the Board, dated Feb. 6, 1849, formally apprises the Board of his purpose to resign at the end of the Academic year, "having thought it his duty to accept an appointment to another situation several months ago." The letter of "deep regret," "with sentiments of united esteem and great respect," was sent him by the Board, March 7, 1849. This mutual friendliness continued to the end—a circumstance worthy of being noted.

The following table of statistics of the MacMaster Administration is made up from the Minutes of the Board, the general catalogue of 1892 and recent correspondence:—

Year	Number of Students.	Graduates.	Dead.	Living,—1899.
1845	138	27	19	8
1846	140	18	15	3
1847	137	11	6	5
1848		9	5	4
1849	68	7	4	3
		—	—	—
		72	49	23

These statistics for the living and the deceased are only approximately correct for March, 1899. Of the class of 1848, I certainly know of only two still alive. This class had, during its first session 22; its reduction was due to discipline of which anon. It must be borne in mind that the members of these classes averaged, doubtless, over twenty years of age and that it is now about fifty years since the last one graduated. About one-third are still alive and the youngest is probably on the shady side of seventy. It is my impression that a life insurance actuary would pronounce this

a favorable showing of longevity. (On consulting a life insurance man after writing this sentence, this impression was strongly confirmed.) It is now over 33 years since President MacMaster himself crossed the river. Those of us who remain are no longer young men, and certainly there is no probability of our having many reunions such as that arranged for last June. Let us all complacently recall the sage remark of Cicero in *De Senectute*, which we all read with Prof. Moffat,—“That there are but few among mankind who arrive at old age, and this suggests a reason why the affairs of the world are no better managed.” (This is a bit of Roman wisdom from a dialogue whose chief interlocutor, Cato, was 84.) A medical authority, in England, recently published the result of his investigations along this line as favoring the view that longevity is now on the up grade, and remarks,—“There nevertheless remains the remarkable fact that our veterans show by their daily work in many cases, not merely a freedom from the common ailments of senility, but a retention of youthful buoyancy and energy sufficient to uphold a distinguished reputation, despite the active competition of younger men.” Perhaps this may be viewed as a hopeful circumstance relative to the so called “manifest destiny” of our expanded country, or at least with reference to the needed expansion of “Old Miami.” What a venerable group of sons she has in her family ready, it is hoped, to serve her substantially and with filial devotion. Good words have come to us from the survivors of every class graduated during the McMaster administration, and to these let us give attention, though they transgress our decreed limits.

In order to elicit and present their views of Miami when they were a part of her, a circular letter was sent to the address of all the living Alumni of these five classes according

to the catalogue of 1892. Judge M. W. Oliver and Prof. J. C. Bonham were not in health to respond personally. I have information of the deaths of the following, which must be noted in the next catalogue:—P. H. Chambers, S. Graves, F. R. A. Jeter, L. G. Hay, William Carson and Isaiah Faries. Three letters to Rev. I. W. Monfort, Rev. John Gill Craven, and Wm. J. Molyneaux, were returned unopened. (Doubtless there have been several other deaths not yet reported.)

About half of those addressed responded in words numbering severally from 30 to 750,—a total of about 4000 words, making selection absolutely necessary and difficult. But in general the interest in the occasion, in the institution, and in its president in whose administration we were students, is worthy of special mention. (There is really only one discordant note.) The task of selection is a difficult and ungrateful one, and likely to be unsatisfactory. Perhaps I have quoted some too fully and others not fully enough.

Mr. James D. Kirkpatrick of 1845, a cotton factor, writes me from Society Hill, South Carolina: "I should be much pleased to attend the Alumni meeting. I was not under him (MacMaster) long, but for the greater part of the time I was under Dr. Junkin's administration. I have always, however, cherished the most pleasing and venerating remembrance of Dr. MacMaster, as he was eminently fitted for the post he occupied, mentally and morally, and possessed administrative ability of a high order. He exercised by his eminent piety and zeal, and his literary attainments a most wholesome influence on the youth entrusted to his care.

"Very truly, your brother Alumnus of Old Miami."

Rev. B. L. Baldrige of 1845, Chaplain U. S. A., Los Angeles, California: "I was under each of the administrations of Drs. Bishop, Junkin and MacMaster, three noble men,

each able but having gifts differing from each other, yet what might be termed all round men in their day and sphere of life. He (Dr. MacMaster) came to the presidency of the Miami University at a time when there was an ebb in her prosperity; not very manifest but perceptible. Notwithstanding this, his administration was successful, so far at least as the scholarship and moral status of the institution were concerned."

Says Mr. Joseph S. O'Connor, of the class of 1845, and a lawyer of Gonzales, Texas: "He (Dr. M.) always impressed the class as being a very ready man, possessed of a clear and brilliant intellect, a quiet and impressive dignity that commanded the respect and admiration of the students as well as of the Professors of the institution. I occasionally called to see him socially. He was always pleasant and took much interest in inquiring about my progress and future prospects."

Hon. John W. Herron, L.L.D., 1845, lawyer, Cincinnati, Ohio: "I love to think of him (Dr.M.) as one of the ablest men that I ever knew."

Rev. Benjamin C. Swan, D.D., 1845, writes from Metropolis, Illinois: "To my mind Dr. MacMaster was wonderful as a teacher. No one that I ever heard or saw is to be compared with him. The student honestly inquiring was always helped, but woe to the cavalier who would quibble to show his smartness. It is to be regretted that on his death bed he directed that all his manuscripts should be burned. Some of his sermons and lectures and other manuscripts doubtless might have been useful to the world." He then speaks of having heard a sermon from him three times, with ever increased delight, on 1 John 1:5.—"God is light and in Him is no darkness at all," and adds, "I can not see how it was right to destroy such a discourse." (I recall the same sermon as preached in Chapel.) Dr. Swan's last year

1849-1850) in the Seminary at New Albany was Dr. MacMaster's first year there as Professor of Theology. Dr. Swan also remarks that, "In recitation room, Dr. MacMaster never had any notes or text books. He came to the class room with a special and perfect preparation for each recitation, never omitting an item of the text book, and always fully prepared to quote authorities and state precisely the theories of different authors, and then give his criticism. His peculiar power consisted in his ability to adapt himself to the student's condition of mind and relieve a mysterious subject of its difficulties."

Rev. Marion Morrison, D.D., of 1846, Mission Creek, Neb.: "I desire to say that I esteemed Dr. MacMaster as the best and most thorough instructor that I ever knew. His method was unique. He never took a book into the recitation room. It was utterly impossible for a student to recite on the natural; occasionally it was attempted but was always a failure. He was thorough himself and aimed to make all his students thorough as far as they went." So far as known, Mr. Morrison is the only survivor of 1846, and he is frail.

Charles Stewart, A.M., M.D., Manufacturer, Easton, Pa.: "Dr. E. D. MacMaster, by reason of his impressive personality, exerted a lasting influence on his students an influence for good, because of his pure and singularly correct life as a man. His personal appearance was very peculiar and impressive, tall (6 feet, 3 inches), erect, fairly well proportioned save in his lower extremities, where from the knee down, his exceptional length was very noticeable. His faultless dress in simple broadcloth, his boots always polished to perfection, his long grey hair combed in pompadour style and falling well down to his shoulders, his benignant face, when in repose almost suggestive of that of a grandmother, smooth

and beardless as it was and always colorless, with gentle eyes till aroused in righteous indignation when the sparks fairly flew out of them, all stand before me as plainly as of yesterday."

"The Doctor always had the courage of his convictions whether in matters of Church or State. His utterances in the pulpit never had an uncertain sound; his intimate acquaintance with human thought and conduct enabled him to forecast the future with wonderful accuracy, and I have watched with much interest after leaving college the coming of various crises in State and Church, as he had often predicted in the class-room. I regard him as an excellent teacher. As a man he was a fast friend and reliable so long as one continued worthy of his friendship. He was also a bitter, relentless foe to everything that savored of meanness, of uncleanness in thought or life. As an administrator I can not speak of him so positively, but this I well remember, that he adopted no circuitous methods to accomplish his purposes—only the most direct path was the one he chose."

"Living as I did in the family of one of the Professors of the College, I think I would have heard of any attempt on the Doctor's part to override or ignore the rights of his colleagues in the Faculty. I fail to recall any suggestion of a lack of cordial co-operation of all the members of the Faculty in advancing the interests of the University."

"I recall the Doctor's earnest wish that I would remain and as a member of his family, pursue without cost to myself, a post-graduate course under his special guidance with a view to preparing for the study of the Law as a profession. Dr. MacMaster had an exalted idea of the high character of a Christian lawyer. He thought he held a position second to none in the busy world for which he was endeavoring to carefully prepare his students."

"If space allowed, I could recite many amusing incidents that occurred in the class-room, but I forbear. Suffice it to say that Dr. E. D. MacMaster was a good teacher, a watchful, successful administrator and a consistent Christian. Peace to his ashes. I will cherish his memory as long as life lasts."

The daughter of Rev. J. C. Bonham, 1847, writes for her invalid father from Westport, Mo.,—"He desires me to say that as a man and a teacher, he has always placed Dr. MacMaster in the highest rank."

Algernon S. Stevens, A.M., M.D., 1848, writes from King's Mills Ohio:—"Many years after student days in 'Old Miami,' I remarked to Judge Hume of Hamilton, Ohio, a fellow student, that while College boys always think their President an exalted being, I even then thought that Dr. E. D. MacMaster was a great and remarkable man. The Judge fully shared my estimate."

"His eyes were large, dark and fathomless, beneath an ample brow. He was a man naturally set apart from his fellows, more than an ordinary scholarly recluse. He might remind you of John Randolph; and perhaps he had a little of the same venom. To a rather impertinent student he once said—"We expect young gentleman who come here to have some sense.'"

"He once said, The great object of his administration was to send forth a conservative body of young men."

I may remark in this connection that my friend, Dr. Stevens, is I believe, the only surviving member of the class of 1848, besides myself. The interval is over fifty years. His bow seems to still abide in strength.

He cheerily remarks:—"I look longingly forward to the next commencement. If you only knew how much I admired

you at College you would admit I ought to see you every half century.

Yours affectionately,

“ALGERNON S. STEVENS.”

I have heard from two of the class of 1849, the last that graduated under Dr. MacMaster. Rev. James N. Swan of Toronto, Ohio, Miami University, 1849 and New Albany Seminary, 1851. He says:—“I, was peculiarly impressed with his Inaugural of 1845, particularly the opening remark commending the State for its statute on Education. His qualities as a teacher and president were rare and elevating; his very look was impressive. I often consulted him on my plans for future life, and he always seemed to invite me to stay rather than hint at my going.

“He was a deadly enemy to a slothful or self-conceited student. He was humble to a fault, saying, ‘I can sharpen a sword better than I can use it.’” Mr. Swan also says,—“On one occasion he performed the baptismal service in my congregation and one of the subjects was my own son, named for him, MacMaster. In training that son, I had no stronger appeal than to call attention to the one for whom he was named.” He remarks that Dr. Scovel of Wooster University refers to him in his published Inaugural, and on other occasions, as “a Prince among Educators.”

The other survivor of 1849 is Rev. Robert Morrison, A.M., D.D., who writes:—“Only two others of my class, 1849, are living and yet it is uncertain about our semi-centennial at Oxford in June.”

“I am, as I suppose, the only one of Dr. MacMaster’s students of Miami University that followed him to the New Albany Seminary. (B. C. Swan of 1845, and J. N. Swan of 1849, did the same.) I spent a year with him there. I was

at Miami University from 1846 to 1849. As I suppose the Board expect and wish a eulogy, however unmitigated, (they in terms ask for historic and not for panegyric matters, as stated in my circular,) they of course, would not wish my view of that great but not perfect man, and hence I suppose you did not care to say more to me than found in your printed circular." (The circular was sent in this case *precisely* as in every other. This is from a letter dated March 6th, in which he kindly remarks): "I sympathize with you deeply and truly in the loss you have recently had by fire—irreparable loss, too. I congratulate you, however, on being the possessor of treasures that fire can not destroy." This relates to the total destruction of my library and household belongings, Feb. 17, 1899. Much obliged, friend Robert, I fully appreciate it.

We have now listened to expressions from living representatives of each of the five classes that graduated during President MacMaster's administration: Five voices of the class of '45—Kirkpatrick of South Carolina, O'Connor of Texas, Herron of Cincinnati, Swan of Illinois; one of '46—Morrison of Nebraska; two of '47—Bonham of Missouri, and Stewart of Pennsylvania; two of '48—Stevens of Ohio, and his classmate of Virginia, who is still to be heard from; two of '49—Morrison of Missouri, and Swan of Ohio. Do not these responses give evidence that *Miami University* is widely known and cherished even now in the hearts of men who fifty years and more since drank and slaked their thirst for knowledge at the fountains which flowed within her consecrated walls?

It is proposed in what remains (1) to submit an impartial and critical judgment on the merits of that administration; then (2) a charming sketch of his private personality furnished me by his devoted niece; and, (3) finally Dr. Spining's

graphic description of the death scene from personal knowledge.

(1) When E. D. MacMaster was sworn into office as President of Miami University, his age was 39 years and one day, and he was in his 44th year when he retired. This service was, therefore, the flowering out of his matured manhood. As to his superior mental ability and classical scholarship, heraldic force as a preacher, logical power as a debater and his helpfulness and impressiveness in the class-room, there never has been, substantially, but one opinion. But the business question arises, "Of what value was all this to the institution?" After studying the record, it would seem that two particulars may be instanced without invidiousness: (1) The curriculum (Rec. Vol. II pp. 197-8), was extended and also raised under his leadership. The University took a higher standing in scholarship than ever before. Apprehension was felt and expressed lest this movement should affect numbers, but it was courageously adhered to and the new standard was successfully realized within two years. Although esteemed exceedingly innocent of the physical sciences, yet as matter of fact he as greatly encouraged that as any other line of study. Students that subsequently passed to other institutions of like grade sometimes entered a year or more in advance. In one case a student passed to Yale and was admitted *ad eundem gradum*, to the same grade or class standing, there which he held at Miami. The reputation of the institution for scholarship was raised and extended. The character of the President wherever he circulated and became known suggests a good reason for it.

(2) But the second thing to be observed is that the most important impression made on the institution was by his profound exposition and decided emphasis of the substantive

title of the institution as a University in distinction from being merely a College. I will quote in evidence of this from the first paper laid by him before the Board, August 12, 1845, as follows: "This institution is denominated a *University*; and the charter sets forth as the object for which it was established instruction in all the various branches of the liberal arts and sciences. We ought not to doubt that a sound discretion and prudence have hitherto been exercised in executing such part of the plan as the exigencies of a new country called for and the means of the institution allowed. I submit to you respectfully, whether the time has not come to proceed to carry out more fully the liberal design expressed in the charter and implied in the very name of a *University*?" (Records, Volume II: p. 163.) He then proceeded to block out the usual university group of professional Schools of Law and Medicine and the enumeration includes the Normal School and even the School of Agriculture. This was fifty-four years ago, more than half a century. But Theology he omits and leaves to the church, because this University is a state institution. He adds, "This enlargement in the organization of the University will of course, require a corresponding increase in the amount of its pecuniary means." Attention is then turned to various sources from which to procure the needed endowment, especially to the Legislature and to the Alumni.

The project of University enlargement, however, though sound in theory was practically a failure, perhaps inevitable under the circumstances. The Missouri University in the past 25 years, as an example of success, would be a good study for the friends of Miami. Both were founded by the benefaction of the general government, and for more than forty years Missouri, like Ohio, did nothing, but she has been educated

up to the point of a liberal support and of a positive state pride in her University. Its productive endowment is now over a million.

It deserves to be said to Dr. MacMaster's credit, that whilst he was ambitious and aspiring, in harmony with the title and charter of the institution, to develop a great University, yet he did not despise the day of small things. His management of the internal affairs and actual working of the institution, as a mere College, was careful and business like, with an eye ever on available means. Whilst there was no increase of endowment or income during his term, it should also be noted that no debt was incurred from the running expenses. During his day Miami had from all sources about \$10,000 a year and at the same time Cambridge, Mass., had about \$15,000. But Cambridge has now over three quarters of a million for current uses. And shall Miami that should now rival Cambridge or Harvard, forever remain paralyzed and stunted—arrested in development—because her splendid estate—a township of land—was by a lamentably shortsighted policy thrown away in perpetual leases at rentals, I am told, less than present State taxes? It is the theory of the law that where there is a wrong there is a remedy. And certainly there should be. Although this may not technically be a legal, it is certainly a great business wrong amounting to a calamity which should appeal for redress in thunder tones, to the great State of Ohio whose Legislature abolished the original limitation in the leases for the revaluation of the rented lands. The Snug Harbor property in N. Y. City is revalued every 20 years; and on the revaluation about 25 years ago, the ground rent amounted from \$130,000 to over \$200,000.

The most noteworthy feature of Dr. MacMaster's administration was in its government and discipline. But the weakness

was not so much in the Demiurge as in the crudeness of the material committed to his hands and in the hands of his colleagues. Plato's "god was handicapped in like manner in his imperfect work of creation." I will mention two things,—one touching government and the other, discipline.

(1) The radical difficulty was with the literary societies, in regard to inviting visiting speakers on commencement and other occasions. The Faculty took action, doubtless at the President's instance or with his approval, calling on the societies to submit their choices to Faculty approval. The societies refused to do so, on the ground that they were chartered bodies and independent of the authorities of the University. At first, it was a contest as to the authority of the Faculty over the societies; but the Board endorsed the Faculty and then *its* authority was defied. It thus became a contest between the University itself and these societies. In fact, before this controversy arose, the societies had on the same ground ignored the laws of the Board respecting the admission of members. In this contest, technically the societies were right but their entire attitude was one of absurdity. The original mistake was in allowing the societies to exist as chartered bodies, independent of the University authorities. (It was like subordinating the organism to a parasite.) The proximate error was in not seeking the remedy through an amendment of their charters. Strangely enough, the Board itself became divided on the subject and dropped it without taking steps, so far as I can learn, for a proper remedy. The hidings of the power of subsequent rebellions must be found in this society conflict. It fostered insubordination and subverted the fundamental principle of college government, viz: That it is the province of students to obey and not to rule. This is the universal law of the school-house

just as with the children in a family. It is not a joint government of parents and children, nor of teachers and pupils. The authority comes down, not up.

(2) The other thing, to which I referred, was what is known, traditionally, as "the great snowball rebellion." This occurred in January of my senior year, 1848, and yet I am not sure that I would speak of it at all, had it not, I sincerely regret to say, been revived and published with injurious comments, at the semi-centennial banquet of the Phi Delta Theta Society last November, at Columbus, Ohio. The *Scroll*, published by this fraternity, was sent me by the member who entertained the banqueters with this incident, and who was one of the six original founders of the Society, that I might see his criticisms. (Much obliged.) This nicely printed number of 140 pp., February, 1899, contains a full account of the Convention. This snowball incident covers nearly four pages. Of course, it goes forth to the entire fraternity there represented, and one speaker said to the banqueters,—“You represent here tonight ten thousand members.” These ten thousand Phi Delta Theta college eras students and educated gentlemen all over the land. As the Greek letter societies have become such a prominent feature of college life, it is not unworthy of note that two among the most reputable and influential of them—the Beta Theta Pi and the Phi Delta Theta—originated at Miami University,—the last named in the MacMaster Administration. It is of interest in this connection, that the Circular for Commencement Week of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary, announces that,—

“The Phi Delta Theta fraternity has arranged to celebrate the *Fiftieth* Anniversary of its founding at Miami on Tuesday, June 13”; and

“On Wednesday, the 14th, the Beta Theta Pi fraternity will celebrate the *Sixtieth* Anniversary of its founding at Miami.”

And certainly, it is not desirable that these gentlemen should think ill of the very administration in which their *honorable* society originated. In the *Scroll* it is said, “An east room up stairs was occupied by them (students) and the Faculty as a court room, and there students one by one were summoned for examination or trial. Some two weeks were thus employed, during which time there was little recitation and less study.

“*The court consisted of Dr. MacMaster, the president. He was the executive of the Faculty and practically the Faculty in this business. He was the prosecuting attorney, jury and judge as well.*” (Scroll, p. 359.) (Italics mine.)

I am about to submit some quotations from the Records of the Board of Trustees concerning this case, which can not be called into question, and which must forever dispel from the name of Dr. MacMaster a cloud of censure and adverse and disparaging criticism, under which it has injuriously and wrongfully suffered, at least in the minds of some, for these fifty long years. For brevity, I will give the last of the three resolutions of the Board, submitted by a special committee, at the very next meeting, and it was the regular meeting, in Aug. 1848, after a patient and careful investigation of the whole case from records and persons:—

“Third, That the action of the Faculty upon the case was fully justified and required for the maintenance of order, of just authority, of salutary discipline, and ought to be fully, cordially and decidedly sustained by the Board of Trustees.” These resolutions, fully vindicating the Faculty, were ‘unani-

mously agreed to, and ordered to be published in leading papers named.

It was when the comparatively harmless escapade of Wednesday night was followed up on Thursday night by the defiant combination, "which was a direct contempt and violation of a public statute of the University," and the consequent aggravating performance of Thursday night, that the lion of discipline for "contumacy" as well as disorder was roused from its lair; yet, it is the language of the Board—"making however, in every case only this reasonable requisition, that they (the participants in the disorder) should acknowledge their error and give the Faculty assurance of better conduct in the future." "Suspension or dismissal was the penalty." There is not a scintilla of evidence that the students were required under penalty, to act as informers.

In investigating the facts, this committee of the Board examined the records of the Faculty, consulted with the President, with Dr. MacArthur, who had acted as President protem. and with Professor Matthews, the Secretary of the Faculty, and reached this conclusion, viz:—"It is understood by your committee that the members of the Faculty were united and harmonious in their views in respect to going into the investigation, and concurred harmoniously in every final judgment that was pronounced, with a single exception in which one of the members of the Faculty was excused from voting."

Subsequently, Aug. 8, 1849, the Board put on record at the request of the Faculty, signed by its individual members, "as an act of justice to all concerned", a denial of the intimation or insinuation that there had been dissensions and the explicit declaration—"Our intercourse as a Faculty has been marked by more than usual unanimity." This "unanimity" was

avowed at the close of and relates to the whole course of the MacMaster Administration as well as to this discipline. There was only a single change in the Faculty during this administration and that was at its close.

Dr. Nevin, in his appreciative sketch of Dr. E. D. MacMaster in his "Encyclopedia" says:—"For something over four years from that inauguration, he was employed in those harassing and severe labors and conflicts, apparently inseparable from the history of Western Colleges and certainly unavoidable in an institution so conditioned as was Miami University at the accession of Dr. MacMaster. Here, too (as well as at Hanover), the curriculum was advanced. The contest for discipline was brought on, and just as victory had been won, another institution seemed imperatively to claim his services." I am inclined to think that the opinion here expressed is judicious, and that, making due allowance for experience, had he remained at the head of Miami University, it might thereafter have had plain sailing, increased patronage and marked success, even in attaining University proportions.

Of course, it was a great surprise when the Faculty of Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, ignored "the common law of Colleges, which prohibits the reception by one of students under the censure of another." The records claim that an extensive correspondence developed the fact that Dr. J. C. Young stood alone. Of course, our fifteen students under the discipline of suspension and dismissal, and quite a number of others made their way chiefly to Centre College. As I was the Valedictorian of the Class of 1848, it may be allowed me to state that this breaking up of my class did not effect my relative standing, for my average for the college classes on which that honor was awarded was 98 22-225—the highest grade which, up to that time, had been entered on the

books. But the loss of friends and classmates made me feel lonesome.

I wish to mention another somewhat personal incident as it casts a strong search light on the character and greatly to the credit of our President, who passed through some, to him, severe ordeals. It must have been in the winter of 1847, that smallpox broke out and scattered the students. My intimate friend, L. G. Hay visited some of his kinfolk about the holidays, in Cincinnati. Soon after his return, without any knowledge of exposure on his trip, he was taken ill, and the doctors on consultation, pronounced it chickenpox. After a while, I was unwell, as if with a mild case of measles. But several pits were left. Apprehension was soon aroused and there was a resort to vaccination. Among those taken down with real smallpox was Joseph Little, an older brother of Isaiah Little who graduated in my class. He was vaccinated but not soon enough. When confined to his room, I cheerfully became his nurse up to his death. There were very few of us in condition to render this service. In the progress of the disease he became totally blind and then speechless. His mumblings and motions I had followed so as to be able to interpret them. What I want to mention is this:—As I sat alone one night by my dear and afflicted friend, it must have been eleven or twelve of the clock, there was a gentle tap at the door, and who should enter but Dr. MacMaster! Impelled by his anxiety to know personally Mr. Little's condition, he had ventured thus. He walked right up to the bedside, and after looking with amazement on him, blind and speechless from the confluent incrustations of this loathsome malady, he kindly spoke to him and Little recognized his voice. He said only a few things to him but asked him about his Christian hope, and never can I forget the feeble, waver-

ing movement of Little's hand, as he slowly lifted it heavenward! The touching eloquence of the action brought tears. The truth was, I was nervously alarmed lest the President had exposed himself to the terrible infection; and I felt no little relief when the time of incubation had passed by without harm.

I had been vaccinated when not over 6 or 8 years of age, and a clear scar remains on my arm. The same virus that became smallpox in Little was by vaccination, in my case, modified into mild varioloid. There are exceptions, however, and cases are on record where even the disease itself has made a second mild invasion.

Joseph Little was a Senior and probably the finest scholar and ablest student in the institution; and it was with sad hearts that we laid away his mortal tenement. That one occurrence in the life of Dr. MacMaster made an indelible impression on my mind of his heroic devotion of soul to the well-being of every student in the institution. Yes, his heart was as big as his head; and it was because of the singular purity, regularity and consecration of his own life and of his intense solicitude for the cultivation of the same traits on the part of his students, that he was perhaps almost morbidly sensitive to all irregularities of conduct. But no father ever felt a truer, more sincere and genuine interest in the welfare of the children about his hearth-stone, than this noble man felt in the students who gathered around him in college. It was the delicacy and refinement of his nature that occasioned unavoidably a reserve sometimes mistaken for hauteur, and repelled him from those of coarse and ruffianly texture. As a rule, man's highest virtues are connected closely with his greatest weaknesses. I first saw and heard Dr. MacMaster in the summer of 1843, in St. Louis, Mo. It was during one of his vacations,

at Hanover, that, as representing that college, he visited that city (this was before railroads) and preached one Sabbath morning for Rev. Dr. W. S. Potts, in the Second Presbyterian Church of which I was a member. Another boy about my own age and I were figuring over studying for the ministry; and learning that this remarkable man was the President of a Presbyterian College, we called to see him. Well, we were students at Hanover College, at the opening of the next session. We went with him to Madison, Ind., where, through his leadership, the College was nominally turned into a "University" and moved to that city; and from Madison, we followed him to Miami University. My chum and friend fell out of his course at Miami in the Junior year, on account of health. I continued to the end. My relations, therefore, to Dr. MacMaster, as a student under varying circumstances, extended over five years. After graduating, I seldom saw him but always felt an interest in his movements up to the time of his death, just when there seemed to open before him a door into the greatest usefulness of his life, as Professor of Theology in the McCormick Theological Seminary. Dr. Halsey's History of that Seminary gives quite a full account of Dr. MacMaster's entire career after leaving Miami University. The last time I ever saw or heard him was at the General Assembly at Indianapolis, 1859, where he made a noted speech and was displaced from the Chair of Theology in the Northwestern Seminary, then moved to Chicago, after a service of ten years. Dr. N. L. Rice, his pursuer, received the appointment. However, the General Assembly of 1866 appointed MacMaster to the vacated Chair.

It was the old question of slavery that troubled the waters during his Seminary life; and even during his service at Miami University its breakers had beaten on the campus beach.

Indeed, his public controversies on this topic began in 1845, but I am not aware of their having influenced his administration one way or the other sufficiently to claim any special attention in this connection; except to say that he stood on the identical ground avowed by Dr. Rice* in a letter published in 1849, when this issue was pending in Kentucky, to defend himself against the charge of being "an anti-emancipationist;" and except also to add with emphasis, that it is a slander on MacMaster's name to class him with the Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and John Brown School of lawless and reckless abolition fanatics. His administration was conservative and no hot bed of fanaticism; he was not an abolitionist but an emancipationist as were multitudes of Southern men, till their kindly sentiments for liberation were by lying and slanderous personal abuse and villainous instigations to arson and assassination by abolitionists turned into gall. Emancipation was on the march to a peaceful triumph in the South until abolitionism arrested it. About 1832, a bill for the Emancipation of the slaves in Virginia, after full debate was lost by only a small majority, and that because of the perplexity as to the best course then to be pursued towards the liberated slaves. But earnest men were hunting for a solution.

Dr. MacMaster was overwhelmingly convinced that slavery was to end at no distant day, pacifically or by violence; and he was more urgent than most others that in the furtherance of a pacific solution, the church especially should take active steps to prepare the slaves for freedom. His opposi-

*Dr. Rice in 1849, when charged with "anti-emancipation views," declared his cordial sympathy with the emancipation movement of that year in Kentucky and said in a published letter: "I hold that slavery is a complicated evil of immense magnitude, the entire removal of which from our country should be earnestly and perseveringly sought by all lawful and proper means. It is an evil to the slave, to his master and his family, and to the State." (Dr. Halsey's History of the McCormick Seminary, p. 100.)

tion to slavery was not that the relation was sinful and wicked, but because he considered freedom a better condition for all concerned, and certain laws on the subject as in contravention of the laws of God. Yet probably no man was more responsible for stirring up odium against him in all his public relations as a fanatical abolitionist than his Kentucky brother, who, at bottom, stood on the same footing.

I am about to express an estimate of Dr. MacMaster, as a teacher, in which character he is uniformly conceded pre-eminence. My own opinion, and I feel no hesitation in expressing it under the circumstances, is that his pre-eminence was as a teacher of *text books* rather than as a teacher of the *subjects* of the text books. In my post-graduate experience, I have had occasion to teach all the subjects studied with him and this view has been thoroughly confirmed. His powerful memory—which was perhaps in some measure a clog to him—held in mind the entire content and all the parts of the book in intimate relation, and his “next” did not mean simply next on the seat but next point in the book-lesson. Of course, the discipline was severe, but that did not necessarily in fact imply nor secure a mastery of the subject. He never gave a lecture in class-room, but only oral and conversational and snatchy remarks on the text.

The subject was not lifted from the book and individualized and distinctively incorporated into the mental texture of the student. But, “What does the book say and what do you think of it?” In Psychology, he used Brown’s Mental Philosophy; in Logic, Whately; in Ethics and Political Science, Wayland; Paly in Natural Theology and Evidences and Butler’s Analogy. It must be said, however, that his drill was a valuable preparation for those who had occasion to think out these subjects, subsequently, for themselves. I do

not mean that these books were servilely taught without criticism or comment, but that they were so taught that, after all, the text book rather than the teacher dominated the class. He was master of his text books, but, as a teacher, not equal to his subjects. The estimate thus given could be verified from every one of the text books named and used. To instance only a point or two. Who ever took away from his class-room in a settled form for use, the doctrine of perception,—the fundamental doctrine of Psychology—or a doctrine of logic that would “pass muster” at the present time? But I wish to say, to his credit, that in Ethics and Political Science he did not hatch a spawn of fanatics. He never taught that slavery was a sin *per se*. And yet he left us too much at the mercy of the author. He received the Bible and knew that it contains no such absurdity as the enjoining of reciprocal duties as springing out of a sinful relation. Only think of the shock and horror that would have filled his pure soul had its teachings sanctioned adultery and incest by urging the relative duties of the adulterous and incestuous! Yet the reciprocal duties of masters and slaves are especially and repeatedly enjoined. But the Bible doctrine of a sinful relation is not that of regulating it but of breaking it up at once. The Corinthians were ordered “to deliver such an one unto Satan.”

He was strong in the old triangular course of Latin, Greek and Mathematics, but I recall nothing that gave evidence of much acquaintance with Physical Science, or any acquaintance with modern languages or even with Hebrew. However modest a man may be and free from pedantry, as was his case, yet unconsciously such light within is sure to struggle through the crevices.

One of the alumni letters suggests, as has often been done, a comparison of E. D. MacMaster with John Randolph. It

may be conceded that both had an unfortunate gift and vocabulary of biting sarcasm; and also that, on account of having, like Alexander the Great, smooth chins, they may be tucked under the old verse of Gascoigne of the 16th century:

“Disgraced yet with Alexander’s bearde.”

But a serious comparison would argue an utter misconception of both characters. One of these men was malignant in his sarcasm, a duelist in his ethical code and practice, an opium fiend given to drunkenness, and so frequently crazy that it is almost a question whether he was a lunatic with lucid intervals or a sane man with onsets of lucany; and on his troubled death-bed, he asked the attendant physician for a card and wrote on it, “Remorse,” then returned it, and asking for it again, turned it over and then wrote on the other side, “Remorse.” Why suggest the comparison of two men who, in life and death, present such painful contrast? And yet Randolph professed or claimed spasmodically at times, to be a Christian. Doubtless, however, the hallowed influence of his mother, who accustomed him to kneel down on his bed before lying down, fold his little hands and repeat the child’s prayer—“Now I lay me down to sleep; etc.”—hovered like a weeping angel over all his erratic days.

One of Dr. MacMaster’s successors as President of Hanover College was Dr. Jonathan Edwards, and he has given the following estimate of his character and services: “Dr. MacMaster, in his day, was active in several controversies, each of which was more or less embarrassing and embittered. He boldly denounced, with tongue and pen, the repudiation of the State debt of Indiana, and drew upon himself the wrath of the politicians who proposed it. He advocated and effected (though it proved to be but for a season) the removal of the College from Hanover and its re-charter as a University at

Madison, and thus alienated from himself for years the friends of Hanover. His position and his policy in reference to the question of slavery engaged him in many heated arguments and personal antagonisms in our Church courts. He is therefore, peculiarly liable to have been misunderstood and really unknown. It is but simple justice to say that in his private life and in his personal traits he was a model character.

“Of a peculiar and majestic bearing, being six feet, three inches in height, with a keen sense of propriety, and prerogative, he was openhanded in generosity, abundant in sympathy and conscientious to the last degree. In scholarship he was so varied and so ready that as college president he could take the place of any absent professor and without text books, hear a recitation, whether in Conic Sections or the Iliad.”

Dr. Halsey expresses the opinion that all who knew him well would agree, “that he was one of the most remarkable and gifted men of his generation.” Drs. William L. Breckenridge and Edward P. Humphrey, pastors of churches in Louisville, and one of them a slave owner, “and thus obliged to know something of the system of slavery,” jointly published a pamphlet in vindication of Dr. MacMaster, and thus testified—“We find in Dr. MacMaster’s views on the subject (of slavery) no objection to him as a friend, as a minister or as a professor. Neither, to our knowledge, do the people among whom we live, slave-holders and others.”

PART II.

In his inaugural, whilst urging the necessity of recognizing the religious element in the University, although a state institution, Dr. MacMaster spoke as follows, viz: “God gave me my birth as a Presbyterian, and I am not ashamed of my ecclesiastical lineage. Without any disparagement of other

families of the great Christian Commonwealth. I reckon the Presbyterian to be some of the best blood in Christendom. As I was born, so I expect to live and die—a Presbyterian—unless prior to that event all denominational names shall be sunk in the one Catholic and glorious name—the Church of the Living God—the ground and pillar of truth.” Nov. 7, 1838, about seven years previous, in his inaugural as president of Hanover College, a Presbyterian College, he had expressed himself more explicitly as to the relation of religion to education in general, thus:— “The education which does not instruct man in his relations to God, his relations as a religious being, in his religious duties and destinies, which does not properly cultivate the religious principles of his nature, is chargeable with the grossest oversight of his actual character and condition and of the exigencies of his being, and must be looked on as utterly inadequate in the matter of chief importance to that for which it is the object of education to provide. It is our design to mingle the waters of the Pierian Spring with those of ‘Siloa’s Fount, that flows fast by the oracle of God.’”

There is a commendable and courageous frankness in these avowals. They exhibit conspicuously an open and undisguised ingenuousness which was a marked trait of his personal character, and also an unequivocal recognition of the just and imperative claims of man’s moral and religious nature in every adequate scheme of education, public or private.

In his address, August 9, 1849, on the occasion of resigning the presidency of Miami University, Dr. MacMaster, referring to the difficulties and embarrassment that had impeded the work and progress of the institution, the falling off in the number of students, etc., spoke as follows: “First among these causes of evil is the prevalent misconception of the true and proper object for which a college is established. In former

times the class of schools commonly designated in our land 'colleges,' had a specific object, well defined and generally understood. This is not even instruction in the studies immediately and properly belonging to preparation for the exercise of the liberal professions; still less is it to do the work of the mere elementary and common schools, and least of all is it, the communicating of the special knowledges and instruction by which men are fitted for the ordinary manual and industrial occupations of life. Not that these are not important in their own place but a 'college' is not the place to obtain instruction in them. Its specific object is, along with the formation of good moral, gentlemanly, and Christian character, to give youth that training in liberal studies of higher grades than those of the common schools or academy, and the consequent mental discipline, which constitutes the fitting preparation for entering on the strictly professional studies of Medicine, Theology, Law, Government, General Literature, Science or Philosophy. If this one thing were understood and remembered, the specific and proper object for which a college is established, it would correct a thousand mistakes and furnish an answer to a thousand objections, and put to rest the vague, indefinite, and crude, but erroneous and mischievous notions which are afloat on the subject."

In these extracts we have a masterful view of the true nature of education and a sharp discrimination between Common School Education, College Education and University or Professional Education—between general and special culture. In the sphere of education this distinction is axiomatic; and yet it seems to be difficult to apprehend and still more difficult to realize.

These utterances photograph the essential educational characteristics or theoretical principles of Dr. MacMaster's

administration of Miami University. But not a single University school or department was opened up during his administration. I am not aware that his elaborate and earnest appeals to the State Legislature, to the Alumni and to the Community through the Board for means and co-operation to fulfill the prophecy contained in the name, "University," received any substantial support. It was certainly from no fault of his. He was ahead of his times. Has not the query occurred to more than one Alumnus whether the name University without the reality may not here-to-fore have led to misapprehensions, and retarded rather than promoted the progress of "Old Miami?" And also, whether the day may not at last have dawned, as Dr. MacMaster supposed it had fifty years ago, when our Alma Mater shall be fully equipped by the great state of Ohio, whose governors appoint her trustees, and by her affluent sons, so as to fulfil her destiny and mission by rendering the practical service to the Community of a University in fact? Watchmen, what of the night? The morning cometh, and also the light.

The University idea embodied in the substantive name of our Alma Mater is deemed so important and yet has passed so much time in a state of syncope and is so liable to be misunderstood and ignored in the future as in the past, that it may be allowable for an alumnus on this occasion to go a step farther by way of elucidation and exhortation. Clear cut conceptions favor genuine progress and actual realization.

The elementary fact is that a University is by way of eminence, an organized institution which provides education and discipline in professional or technical schools either with or without an academic department or college as a part of its constituent organization. At Cambridge and Yale the professional and industrial schools grew up around the academic

department, which for a century stood alone, with a single professional feature. Since the accretion or development of its technical schools they have become the fad and are known as Universities. Princeton has initiated the anomaly of naming a group of academic schools without a single professional school a University. In European Universities the elementary academic department is eliminated. Not so with our American Universities. The University as such, therefore, it may be remarked without going back to Mediaeval times, does not present a perfectly rigid type.

The difference between the College proper and the professional University School may be thus explained and defined: It lies both in the end aimed at and in the means of its attainment. The end of the College course is the student—the development and discipline of his or her inborn powers of soul and body. Properly understood, it may be termed selfish. It terminates on the student himself or herself. Whereas the proper end or aim of the University or professional school is found in the business vocations of life, (all of which I here classify as professional or industrial)—law, medicine, dentistry, teaching, preaching, war, engineering, (civil, electrical and military) agriculture, manufacturing, merchandising, banking and commerce, philosophy and literature, politics and government, journalism. The self is the end of the academic or college school whose graduates are not fitted for any particular calling, whereas, the proper University education is specific in all its parts and aims, and the student is thereby disciplined and trained as a means to these practical ends—fitted for some business. All University schools therefore may properly be regarded as distinctively industrial, or so-called technical schools. They are bread-and-butter vocations. Hence the University is a practical and a plodding affair and adapts its labor to

the felt and pressing wants of society or the age. The University is an organized group of industrial schools of the useful vocations. The college course is the proper preparatory course for entering on the special studies and discipline of the schools that qualify for business. The two things are distinct and cannot wisely be confounded. The traditional saying that a certain distinguished College president at one end of a log with a pupil at the other end would constitute a University, instead of passing the ordeal of reflection and criticism as a rough gem of epigrammatic wisdom, collapses as a bubble of misconception and of pardonable but fulsome personal laudation and extravagance. When the preparatory work in its fulness is maintained with the specific professional schooling, then we may accept Prof. Huxley's description of a University as a "ladder with its lower end in the gutter and its top at the apex of society." The cultured man is a citizen of higher grade than the uncultured. The specialist with general culture is of higher rank than the specialist destitute of this fundamental preparation.

It should never be forgotten by even the most famous of the accumulated and precious treasures of the past, that, as to their bodies, all children are born barefooted, and that, as to their souls, all have to learn their letters and the multiplication tables. There are in the human soul no innate ideas, no innate knowledge whatever. All knowledge is acquired. But we do have innate or inborn powers which are susceptible of indefinite education; and none have better reasons for knowing than do educators, that, amidst their endless diversity of development and manifestation, all children of human beings have fundamentally the same endowments.

The practical recognition of this fact is at the foundation of all successful educational work, and conditions its highest

usefulness. This neglected truth is as broad as humanity.

The word "education" literally means to feed, and just as all the tissues of the body feed on the blood and grow thereby, so all the powers of the soul, at every step of growth and development, feed on the truth of their proper nourishment.

After it has shown such wonderful vitality in surviving three-quarters of a century of neglect and half-starved orphanage, may we not now hope and ask that this great state of Ohio will lift up in her arms this worthy offspring, acknowledge her legitimacy as a University, liberally and worthily provide for her future dowry and standing in the first rank of state Universities. These reflections on the name and the conspicuous, although not total, absence of university work must not be understood as indulged in any other than entirely filial spirit. If there is therein any error of fact and statement, any who may have it in their power to do so are requested to make the needed correction, and accept my thanks therefore.

PART III.

Mrs. Mary M. Maxwell, a widowed niece of Erasmus Darwin MacMaster, who lives in Pittsburg, Pa., became acquainted with the home life of her uncle during his last year at New Albany, Ind., when she went to live in his family as a school girl: "I am the only one left that knew my Uncle *just as he was at home.*" She sends me in manuscript a personal sketch which she has written.

REV. E. D. MACMASTER, D. D., LL. D.

Every man has two sides to his character, one side is seen by the world, the other by those so fortunate, or so unfortunate, as to live with the individual. Those called upon to occupy high positions, or to take part in settling vital questions in either religion or politics, are, usually, especially misjudged, the favored few seeing the happier side of their nature.

This was the case with my beloved uncle, Rev. E. D. MacMaster, D.D., LL.D. Those who knew him simply as an instructor, knew a man who, while dealing kindly with the foibles, ignorance, and short comings of youth, and taking withall, a deep interest in their welfare, was necessarily, partly from these relative positions, and partly from the profoundness of his learning, and the loftiness of his whole personality, separated from them as by a thick wall.

Those who heard him on the rostrum, heard a man to whom the wisest were glad to listen, and those with whom he crossed swords in either public debate, or on the printed page, found a foe worthy of the finest steel. Probably none of these ever suspected the true character of the man. It was left to a favored few to know the sweetness, purity, and loveliness that shone out in the home-circle with the effulgence of the summer sun.

Being the only person living that knew my uncle well in his private life, I have bound together a few incidents in his history as I would a bunch of sweet violets, trusting their fragrance may make acceptable the humble service, offered purely from a sense of duty, and justice, to one who was greatly misunderstood in his lifetime.

During the last year of my uncle's connection with the Theological Seminary, at New Albany, Indiana, I was a member of his family. Previously I had known him as an occasional visitor at my father's house, of whom I was somewhat in awe. This feeling, however, gave place to one of great love and respect, for as I watched him day by day, I was deeply impressed by the quiet manner in which he endured very serious financial troubles, together with the loss of valued friends and position, because of his advanced views regarding slavery. At the same time his reverential and courtly care of his aged and

widowed mother, and his tender thought for an invalid sister, were something rare and beautiful. One of the choice pictures that will ever hang on memory's wall, is that of my uncle as he sat preparing his lectures for his classes. Each day, after breakfast, instead of working alone in his study, he would gather up a great armful of books, take his writing material and go to his mother's sitting-room, place his paper and pens on a small stand near her chair and his books in a circle at his feet, then sit beside her for hours without exchanging a word, each satisfied with feeling the presence of the other. Sometimes, however, he would electrify the house with a flash of his fine wit, or some exhibition of his keen sense of humor, but the visitor received by the stately man in a dress coat saw nothing of all this, his fine face, his magnificent head and courtly manner suggesting no hint of his "other side,"

After he left New Albany, and death had taken away all those that made up his family circle, he came, weary in body, and crushed in heart, to my father's house in Poland, Ohio, remaining with us for several years, his presence a benediction to us all. Like the Master whom he served, he went about doing good, showing the true greatness of his nature by his interest in the children of the village, and to the poor and aged. The students in the Academy also found him ready to aid them, and the pet animals in our home watched for the touch of his soft, white fingers.

In this connection I will relate an incident that amused greatly the younger members of the household. It was our custom to have morning prayers immediately after breakfast. In summer uncle always turned from the table to a window shaded by a Lilac tree, a pleasant spot, and the resort of three frolicsome kittens who came each morning to chase each other for hours up and down the tree, the lower kit pulling

the upper one down by its tail. Uncle was wonderfully amused by their antics, and one morning became so absorbed in the performance as to forget the reading and laugh aloud. When my father looked up and saw it was not one of his thoughtless children that was so irreverent, the expression on his face was something to be remembered. The old black mother of the kittens became devoted to the noble man with kind eyes and gentle hand, and why not when he so often carried her in his arms to a place on his writing table, where she often stayed all day while he wrote perhaps a labored article for some magazine, or letters regarding the momentous events that were then helping to make history.

After prayers my father always went to my uncle's room, taking with him my brother, a mere lad, spending an hour in a critical reading of the New Testament in Greek, Latin, and English. The picture they presented reminded one of another scene when a bright boy sat with the learned men "both hearing them and asking them questions." But, one day, when the lad passed out of the door with the wan messenger who has come so often, that once or twice more will finish his work, it was hard to tell which grieved the most bitterly, his father, or the uncle whose lonely heart had adopted him as his own.

Another amusing story will show the kindly familiarity existing between my uncle and the students of the Academy, frequent visits to his study having shown his interest in their welfare, removing also the feeling of awe that many entertained toward him. The Principal of the Academy, an Amherst man, was much annoyed by what he considered a lack of dignity on the part of his young men, and discoursed so often upon his idea of a gentleman, and a scholar, that the boys grew tired, a little Western jealousy of so called New

England culture adding to their feeling, so they concluded to have some sport out of the affair. Coming to my father and uncle, they politely asked the loan of some articles of wearing apparel, particular mention being made of uncle's old-time linen collars. With ready kindness and some surprise the request was granted, and the following morning the village saw a line of exceedingly dignified young men passing up the main street, arrayed in gloves, cane, silk hats, highly polished boots, and remarkable standing collars such as were known to be used by a noted Doctor of Divinity. Reaching the chapel they very gravely took their usual places directly in front of the rostrum, and when questioned as to the meaning of such unusual conduct explained with apparent surprise, "that they were merely adopting the Amherst style, and hereafter meant to dress and act as gentlemen and scholars." (Our present President, Mr. McKinley, was a member of that class, but never had time for such pranks.)

My uncle was very kind to little children, an example of his thought for them being evidence when he once wrote a long letter to a little girl who could not read writing but who had learned to print. With great labor he printed his words in large letters so that the little one could herself enjoy his careful inquiries as to the health of her pet cat, and other things he knew she was engaged in thinking about.

In our village was a dilapidated old tavern, a part of which was occupied by an aged man who had once been a church member. He had, however, strayed a long way from the old paths, his house being seldom visited by reputable people, the most of those who did go there being drawn thither by their love for liquor. My uncle became deeply interested in the poor creature, and went to see him, talking earnestly and kindly for hours, until at last he promised that

he would go to church the following Sabbath if my uncle would call for him. At the appointed time he was found ready and waiting, clean and respectably dressed. As they passed through the village toward the church, the one red-faced, old, thin, bent and worn, the other tall, erect, a prince among princes, many a wondering glance was directed toward them; but it was soon a common sight, Sabbath after Sabbath they walked the same way, the poor man at last humbly asking to be taken back into the Church Visible, no one doubting his right. A young, but very poor girl to whom my uncle often spoke kindly, once said that when she saw him walk down the aisle to his seat in church, she always thought he had a halo about his head. The thought often came to me afterwards when I saw him Sabbath after Sabbath leading in, and seating, the wretched old man who lived in the deserted tavern.

For seven years my beloved uncle was without employment, and practically deserted by old friends, because of his stand regarding slavery. Then came a sudden change in feeling, and he was elected to a worthy place in the Theological Seminary at Chicago. It was a sultry day in August when he left our home to take his position, bidding us, what proved to be, a final farewell. His preparation for departure had wearied him until he was almost ill, but gathering up his strength which was always small, he slipped quietly out of the house and went to call a moment on two very poor widows, one of whom lived in the most obscure portion of the village. An hour later he took the train that bore him from us forever. As he went out of the door he turned to me with the tears streaming down his face, and begged me to write to him often and tell him all the little family details. He was going out once more into the great world, but his gentle

heart could not be satisfied without being in some way under the influence of the family circle. I regret to say I never fulfilled my promise to write, for I shortly fell into a protracted illness, and before I fully recovered my beloved uncle, so great, so good, so gentle and kind, had finished his course, and received the crown which only such as he are entitled to wear.

PART IV.

Of course the communication of George L. Spining, D.D., South Orange, N. J., is also strictly personal, and naturally associates with Mrs. Maxwell's charming contribution. Mrs. Maxwell says of Dr. Spining (I communicate her words to him), that he is "the proper one, in fact the only one, who can give correct items as to my uncle's death-bed. He was a student at McCormick at the time and nursed my uncle from his first day of illness, to the last."

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 8, 1899.

My Dear Doctor Laws:

Dr. MacMaster was taken ill with pneumonia Dec. 1st and died Dec. 10, 1866. Though a third of a century has passed since that time I still have a vivid remembrance of many scenes in his sickroom and the remarkable scene at his death—an experience so remarkable that I recorded it while standing at his bedside.

He was unmarried and made his home with a Mr. and Mrs. Wilde who lived near the Fullerton Ave. Presbyterian Church, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the Seminary. I was his friend and pupil. Finding himself ill and among strangers, he sent for me and it became my privilege to remain at his bedside and minister to his wants day and night until his death. Professors and students frequently gathered there and all were profoundly moved by his wise

counsels, tender appeals, calm courage, and triumphant faith. Propped up on his pillows he lay like a giant—Great-heart—clear-brained and untroubled, calmly awaiting and carefully watching the stealthy and sure approach of “the last enemy which is death.” In this connection he said to me after a paroxysm of coughing, “One lung is entirely filled and the other is fast filling, naturally there will be a struggle at the end, but do not be alarmed, I do not fear it, it is but an incident by the way.” Again he said as if speaking from the deepest depths of his intellectual consciousness, “The doctrine of the resurrection of Christ is the most difficult of all to believe—grasp it and you have the whole Christian system.”

He dwelt much upon the Scriptures, explained difficult passages, repeated chapter after chapter in the original Greek, translating as he went on and giving the finer and almost untranslatable shades of meaning. He seemed to know the Bible by heart, never used a book or note in the classroom, and had so mastered Butler’s Analogy that he could quote any chapter or sentence at will and repeat the whole from memory.

He had a philosophical mind and had thoroughly digested and classified all systems of philosophy. A volume of Herbert Spencer which he gave me is lying before me as I write, and the margins of its pages are filled with brief annotations and criticisms. Speaking one day of his studies, he said: “I have given much attention to philosophy, perhaps too much, more I think than I would if I had my life to live over again.”

“My advice to you is to preach the Word, magnify it, incorporate it in your sermons, and tell the students to do so. I cannot emphasize this too strongly.” In person he was tall and commanding, about six feet two inches in height, with a scholarly stoop which seemed to set his head close in to his shoulders; his forehead was square and massive, his hair thick,

long, snow-white, and thrown brusquely back; his eyes were remarkably beautiful, hazel in color, large, motherly, and gentle, but filled with fire when his soul was absorbed in some great theme; his complexion was clear and inclined to sallowness while his face was always as smooth and beardless as that of woman. In deportment he was always clothed with the grace and modesty of a perfect Christian gentleman. He was very grateful for the least kindness, and, especially so for every attention at his bedside—attentions hard for a delicate and sensitive nature to accept. "Ah, these vile bodies," said he, one day, "but they shall not always be such, they shall be changed, yes, they shall be changed into glorified bodies."

As soon as his condition became serious, his friends were notified and among others who came and were present at the last hour were his nephew, Mr. MacMaster, of Pittsburg, and his brother Rev. Algernon Sidney MacMaster, D.D., of Poland, Ohio. With the exception of a few wandering moments he retained his mental vigor throughout his entire illness. When the final summons came, his mind seemed perfectly clear, his hands were uplifted suddenly as if in astonishment, his whole countenance was illumined, his eyes shone with unusual brilliancy, and his gaze was fixed with wondering intensity upon something invisible to us.

We were all speechless with emotion and almost breathless. At this moment, his brother leaned over him and said, "Brother, what is it that you see, looking so intently heavenward?"

The answer came clear and distinct, and these were his last words: "I see the heavens opened and Jesus standing at the right hand of God."

His hands fell down, his eyes half closed, his form relaxed, and then we knew that his spirit had left the body.

To me he was as Elijah to Elisha, or rather as Paul to Timothy. I thought then that he was the most profound theologian, the most accomplished scholar, and one of the most perfect Christians that I had ever known. He was great in the classroom, mighty in the pulpit but greater, grander still to me in his patience in pain, his granite faith, and that invincible courage which found expression in the words: "There will be a struggle at the end—do not be alarmed--I do not fear it—'tis but an incident by the way!"

My range of acquaintance was not so widely extended then as it is now, and yet, after careful thought and comparison, I still retain the feeling that the Presbyterian Church of America has not produced among all her eminent scholars and teachers, a greater man in intellectual endowments and exalted Christian character than Dr. E. D. McMaster. He was my ideal final man; and even to this day I have the peculiar feeling of being under the shadow of his presence, the influence of his personality, and the inspiration of his triumphant translation.

Sincerely Yours,

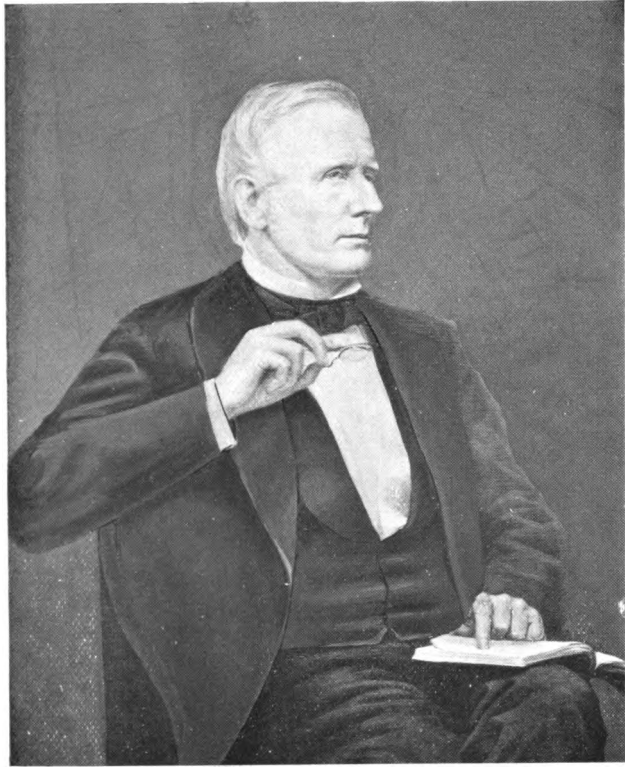
GEORGE L. SPINNING.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF
REV. WILLIAM C. ANDERSON, D.D.

BY HON. HENRY THOMAS HELM, OF THE CLASS OF 1853.

The administration of Rev. William C. Anderson D.D. as President of Miami University marked the highest point and stage of prosperity and success in this institution. Dr. Anderson was elected President of the University in 1849. He entered upon his duties as such high officer of the institution in the fall or winter of that year and continued in that position until the close of the College year in June 1854. Dr. Anderson was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 18th, 1804. He graduated from Washington College in the class of 1824 and pursued the routine of necessary and proper studies to qualify him as a Minister of the Gospel, under the instruction of his father, the Reverend John Anderson D.D. and was licensed by the Presbytery of Washington, December 13th, 1827.

“He spent the first year of his ministry, in preaching to various unsupplied congregations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. In the winter of 1828-9 as missionary of the General Assembly’s Board he preached at Hillsborough, Forks of Yadkin, and in the mountains of North Carolina. In the summer of 1829 he accepted an agency for the General Assembly’s Board of Missions, and visited the Presbyteries in



Mr. Audison

Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, and south, in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. March 1831, he resigned the agency and settled as pastor of the church of Pigeon Creek, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, being installed April 17, 1832. In 1836, July 15, he resigned his charge to accept the general agency of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, for the Mississippi Valley.

In 1839 he settled at New Albany, Indiana. His health failed in 1841, when he resigned his charge and traveled abroad; returning in the fall, he went, still in pursuit of health, to Central America. In 1843, he was chosen Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, in Hanover College, where he remained but a short time. He afterward preached for a time at Washington, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1845, he became pastor of the First Church, Dayton, Ohio. His health failing, in 1849, he went to Europe, to the health resort Graffenburg, in Austria. While in Europe he was elected president of Miami University, and began his work there in the fall of 1849, and resigned his position in 1854. The University was never more prosperous than under his management. He then came to Chillicothe, and as we have seen, went thence to become pastor of the First Church of San Francisco, California, which pastorate he resigned in 1863; returning from California he preached for a time at the First Church, Cincinnati, then at New Albany, Indiana, and in 1866, accompanied his brother Col. J. B. Anderson to Europe, Egypt and Palestine.

In 1868, he went to Kansas where his son, the Hon. John A. Anderson was residing. In the spring of 1870, he sailed for Europe, and spent some months there chiefly at Munich, in Bavaria, but with no improvement to his health. He returned home in August 1870, and two weeks later, August

28, he passed away. He was buried in Highland Cemetery, Junction City, Kansas, where his wife had been buried in January of the same year."

The above is an extract from the history of the Chilli-cothe Presbytery, written by Robert C. Galbraith, D.D., a member of the class of 1853.

Dr. Anderson was a man of fine appearance and physical proportions. He was nearly, if not quite, six feet in height—broad shouldered and erect in stature—a face which carried an expression of the high order of talents for which he was distinguished and which beamed with a spirit of most winning kindness whether in health or in sickness, if not disturbed by the perplexities incident to the position which he occupied. His hair always neatly trimmed and kept in a state corresponding with his neatness of dress and person, might be said to be of a golden straw color—his eyebrows a milky white—long and rather heavy. He ordinarily wore no beard—sometimes a slight growth of side whiskers. His complexion was slightly florid although often pale from a lack of health which frequently marked his condition. His appearance was that of a man of consummate address and he was the impersonation of tact and grace in his manner both in the class room—on the platform—at the head of the institution—in the pulpit or in his intercourse with those by whom he was attended or surrounded.

His attainments may not have been those which were acquired by the patient toil of hard study, but he was a man who had mingled with the world, among men, in society, and with many people of high caste and cultivated manners, to such an extent that he was qualified to appear in all classes, the highest, the most finished and scholarly to be found anywhere in his day. At the same time he had a gracious conde-

scension and kindness or familiarity of manner and spirit toward the most lowly or humble, which impressed everyone who came into his presence or within the sphere or influence of the magical address and high qualities of the man. He was a magnetic character. Toward an offender and violator of rules, a flash of his countenance was as a storm of lightning. No offender could stand in his presence or face the tokens of anger that came from his eyes which were wont to beam upon everyone with a kindness and winning loveliness that drew the oldest student and the youngest boy in the college into the relations of the closest friendship with the president. He was the accomplished gentleman exhibiting a suavity of manner and a personal kindness which in an instant change and break forth with a flash of vehement passion, exhibited as it were almost without words or verbal expression; a man capable of the most intense feeling—such as caused the hardest heart and most obdurate offender to quail in his presence. As it has been said by one who has previously written of him—“No man could have kept the boys in better order than he did, no man could have exerted better moral and religious influence over them than he did; no man was ever more easily approached or could, with greater skill, put a bashful boy at ease in his presence or prevent thoughts of impudence or overfamiliarity with the most forward.”

“He accorded all his rights to every one with whom he came in contact, treated all the boys as young gentlemen, without any regard to wealth or family position, gave all a fair showing, making them to know at once, that they were to stand on their own personal merits, and while he was not at all exacting, a boy very soon knew that all his demands had to be complied with. Of most kindly, generous and honorable disposition, he made himself at home anywhere and at

once secured the respect of all who met him. He was the model Christian gentleman. He kept up the standard of manliness, and the high grade of scholarship established by the venerated Dr. Bishop, which had made the University famous, and sent out from it so many men, who became most useful and eminent in church and state. He kept his students, in the class room, always interested, and had a way of occasionally giving a reproof that was very amusing to all except the one who got it, and was very interesting to him until the stroke came, quick and sharp, like the crack of a whip, and utterly unexpected by everybody, for he was not so poor in resources as to make it necessary for him to use a stereotyped form."

The part here quoted is a further extract from the history above referred to. From the first extract above given it will be seen that Dr. Anderson, within the bounds of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and generally in the Valley of the Ohio and the Mississippi, had occupied many positions, mainly of pastoral or ministerial character, none of long duration, but which had given him the opportunity of a wide and intimate acquaintance with the people. It was characteristic of this distinguished and popular man to make friends and intimate acquaintances not only among the people of his own religious denomination, but of all other classes wherever he went or however short a period he staid in a given place. As an administrative man he was one of decision and great positiveness of character. These qualifications thus derived from his intimate and extended acquaintances in the Ohio Valley and other parts of the country adjacent thereto, made him a marked and promising selection for the high office to which he was called when in a far distant country. For we are to understand that a sojourn in Austria removed him

much further in the year 1849 from the seat of Miami University than seems to be the case at the present day. At that time there was no railroad in the State of Indiana except one which extended from Indianapolis to Madison and none whatever from Cincinnati northward through the Miami Valley. The stage coach and the canal boat were the only public conveyances enjoyed by the traveling people of those regions. Dr. Anderson's qualifications as a public speaker, whether in the pulpit or on the platform, in the discussion of matters relating to the higher education, was such as to give him great popularity wherever he appeared or wherever his name was known. He was called to the presidency of Miami University at the succession of a period of misfortunes to that institution which had reduced the numbers of students in attendance to the lowest exhibit which the institution had made since the earliest days of its history. The number of students enrolled for the College year 1848-49 was only sixty-eight in all of its departments, and notwithstanding the impetus it would necessarily be given by the announcement of the election of a man so popular as Dr. Anderson, the number enrolled for the year 1849-50 during a part of which he was present or in personal charge of the institution was only ninety-one. The following year of 1850-51 the enrollment reached 142. The year 1851-52 it reached 208. The year 1852-53 it reached 242.

The year following, 1853-54 the close of his administrative term the number reached 266, or nearly 200 in excess of the number presented by the year which preceded his election.

The increase during his term is better shown by the classes representing the regular college terms than even by the numbers of the entire enrollment.

In 1848-'49 there were but seven seniors, seven juniors, eight sophomores and thirteen freshmen. In 1849-'50 there

were seven seniors, eight juniors, thirteen sophomores and sixteen freshmen. In the year 1850-'51 there were eleven seniors, fifteen juniors, twenty-one sophomores and twenty-two freshmen. In 1851-'52 there were sixteen seniors, forty-two juniors, twenty-one sophomores and twenty-one freshmen. In the year 1852-53 there were thirty-six seniors, thirty-two juniors, twenty-three sophomores and twenty-eight freshmen. In 1853-'54 there were twenty-eight seniors, twenty-three juniors, thirty-four sophomores and forty-eight freshmen. The largest class sent out by Dr. Anderson was the class of 1852-'53 embracing thirty-six graduates—the largest class in the history of the Institution except the class of 1858, a part of whom were students in some department or other of the University before the close of his administration, and the same may be said of the three classes which preceded it, which were in great part formed during such administration.

It may be said that the popularity of Dr. Anderson and his wide and intimate acquaintance in the church or denomination of which he was a minister, were prominent factors in the success and returning popularity of the University, and it was true that the increase in students came largely from the centers in which he had been personally known. There were large accessions from the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Eastern and Central Ohio, Chillicothe, Columbus and Western Ohio, Dayton and Cincinnati, also from Southern Indiana in the region of New Albany and many students came who had already commenced their college courses at other institutions in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Western Pennsylvania.

It can be hardly said that the increase of numbers and efficiency of the institution in the period of this administration was in any great respect due to the other changes in the Faculty which already ranked very high among the educa-

tional institutions of the country. Few institutions could present such an array of instructors as Professors Matthews, Moffatt, Stoddard, Elliot and Bishop—Professor Elliott being the only one of those who came in during the administration of Dr. Anderson and during which period the institution also suffered great loss in the removal of Professor Moffatt, who went to Princeton Theological Seminary and Professor Matthews who became disabled by reason of impaired health from continuing in the place which he had so ably occupied in previous years. During the same period however Professor Bishop, who had with great success occupied the position of head or principal of the preparatory department, was advanced to the position of Professor of Latin, Latin literature, etc., as the successor of Professor Moffatt. The success and eminent character of those two Professors marked that Professorship in Miami University in eminent degree for a long period of its history.

Something may be said with reference to the high character of the students who composed the several classes of the University during the period now under consideration without in any manner detracting from the many distinguished characters who have been embraced in the lists of students at Miami University during all periods of its history from the earliest days to the present. Comparisons would necessarily be considered invidious and therefore not be indulged, nevertheless, the large list of those who were students during the administration of Dr. Anderson and have filled distinguished places in professional life and in the many pursuits of the country marked the history of that institution as one of special note in the annals of our country.

The class of 1852 gave to the country a lawyer and leader in the Congress of the United States and a Speaker of the

House of Representatives of great ability and high personal popularity. It further embraced one, who having served as a United States Senator, has filled the office of President of the United States with great distinction and after leaving that high office has maintained the position of one of the great lawyers of the Union not more highly regarded for his political and professional success and attainments than for his personal character and eminence in all the walks and relations of life. It also embraced another who as a scholar, writer and minister of the gospel attained a reputation which made him a National and even a world-wide celebrity. The bloody battle-field of Antietam—the most sanguinary conflict of the war between the Northern States and the Confederacy, claimed the life of one of the most popular and successful business characters of that class. The class of 1853 embraced a large number who attained and filled important positions in their various callings in life. The class was represented in the Congress of the United States by several members who each served a succession of terms—one of whom having received the appointment of Consul General to Egypt, died on the way to his foreign post of duty—another having filled a like position in Congress, and in the Senate of the United States served with distinction as a judge in one of the higher Courts of his State and also occupied the position of Interstate Commerce Commissioner for several years. Another of the same class having also served in Congress was elevated to the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of his State filling all of those positions with honor and distinction. The gospel ministry was represented in this class by the large number of sixteen members—the largest ratio shown, several of whom reached the front rank in point of distinction as scholars and preachers, and one of whom deserves a special mention as having

attained a position and record which placed him in the very highest place as an author—an industrious and prolific writer and an eminent preacher of the gospel, whose character could receive no embellishment from anything which might be said in this record.

The above special designations may well be given in a sketch like the present without in any manner detracting from the many others not thus specially indicated. It will be a difficult matter to find in the historical lists of any College in our country in proportion to the numbers embraced in the several classes, a more eminent and distinguished list of professional and business representatives than came from the several classes of Miami University who respectively held places during the administration of Dr. Anderson.

For the influences which contributed most to the success of Miami University under this administration and for some time thereafter, we must look beyond the facts and conditions already adverted to. The religious character and reputation of Miami University during this period constituted a ground of strength and popularity second to none other. While it might be generally admitted that the institution could have been pointed to at any part of its history as exhibiting the marks of an institution led and directed in high degree by religious sentiment and influence, it is a well known fact that this character was not so conspicuous or marked during a period of a few years which immediately preceded the advent of the Anderson administration. In this respect it is a lamentable fact of its history that the character of the institution had fallen instead of advanced. With the opening of this administration there came an earnest and distinguished preacher of the gospel—not so much a learned theologian—as an earnest evangelical preacher—an eloquent man in the pulpit

and an earnest man—sincere and sound in his teachings, and one who at all times evinced the thoroughness and earnestness of his Calvinistic training. He was Calvinistic in the true and simple sense—perhaps not understood by some—that he was an earnest believer in the truth of the divine word and had an implicit and unfaltering trust in the assurances of faith as inspired by a deep conviction of the truths of the holy scriptures. There was no doubt or wavering in the religious convictions of the President, and as a preacher of the gospel his eloquent and winning voice and earnestness of manner made attentive listeners of all who came within the range of his earnest and touching appeals. There was in the College a students' prayermeeting to which all were invited and which was attended by a large proportion of the students of the College. This meeting was led by Dr. Anderson, and he was a matchless leader. Those who were privileged to attend those meetings conducted by this sincere and earnest preacher cannot fail to contrast his methods with the stereotyped forms which seem now to prevail everywhere. A long prayer and a long, dry irksome address by the leader and the declaration that the meeting is open at a time when it is only proper to declare it closed—such was never the character of the prayer meeting conducted by Dr. Anderson. The first word was his invocation of the presence and power of the Divine spirit in earnest, solemn and tender notes, followed by the singing of one of the familiar old psalms "Rouse's Version" and a few touching passages of scripture—short prayers by students designated by the leader who was always careful to look over the field, calling out any new ones or willing ones not previously heard in such meetings, thus extending the interest of each meeting to new members, and creating an influence which was to be carried in succeeding days into their college

life and into the church services of the different churches in the town of Oxford. On Sunday afternoon the College and town-people who gathered in the large college chapel as it then existed, were greeted by an earnest and eloquent sermon on the central vital points of Christian life. No dry or stale discussion of knotty points of theology or extraneous so-called popular subjects, but always that which aimed at the conviction of the negligent and the renewing and reconsecrating of Christian life and character in those where light had ever shone before. The Presidency of Dr. Anderson was a live and healthy pastorate over the institution in which he presided, and he was a frequent and kindly visitor in the rooms of the students wherever they were located and ordinarily a most welcome one, for the reason that he carried messages of kindness and sincere interest in the welfare of the students, which drew them into the closest and most tender relation toward the head of the College.

The result of such a pastorate would soon be exhibited in the advanced religious interest of the College—an interest which, however, would not be confined to the College, for at the beginning of his second year in January, 1851, there was already evinced a degree of religious interest in the College, which led to one of the most memorable revivals ever recorded in the annals of the Christian church in this country. All of the churches in Oxford were brought to a high degree of religious interest and the revival, which for the space of several months progressed in Miami University and in that College town, was chronicled far and wide. Eminent ministers came to Oxford and preached and held services nightly for weeks in succession, by which means the students of Miami University were brought in close sympathetic contact with a larger number of eminent preachers of the Gospel,

than usually are found visiting an institution of learning, during the college term of any regular class. Of the distinguished ministers who were heard with great acceptance before the students and in the various churches of Oxford during the space of three months of the early part of that year, might be mentioned Rev. Nathaniel Rice, D.D., Rev. Dr. Coxe, Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, the venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher, Dr. Wm. Davidson, of the then Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, one of the most remarkable pulpit orators of his day; Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Steele, Dr. Galloway, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Rev. Thornton A. Mills. It was a period during which the voices of many distinguished men were heard who came from great distances. Many of these were preachers of great note and held conspicuous positions in their various Christian denominations, for it was not confined to one class. The most effective preacher—the man of earnest and powerful pulpit oratory—persuasive, convincing, and commanding the deepest and readiest conviction, was Dr. William C. Anderson.

The people of Oxford not connected with the College were always glad to hear the President preach either in the College chapel or in the pulpit of either of the churches of that town, and the great preacher was equally at home in the Methodist church or either of the three other churches of that place. As a preacher his loftiest sentiments were that Zion should be a praise in the whole earth—and that the sorrows of Gethsemane and the Blood of Calvary should consecrate the lives of all people. He was withal a man of exalted patriotism. He was an American whose expectations included only honor and renown to the land of his birth. He cherished exalted views of the future destiny of the country and especially of that part embraced in the Valley of the Mississippi.

The influence of the religious awakening in this institution of learning to be appreciated must have been witnessed not only during the period of special religious interest but in the history and reputation given to the institution during the succeeding months and years. It is a well known fact to most of those in attendance at that time, that several students came in the fall of 1851 and in the year 1852, who were largely attracted by the announcements of the religious interest and character which had been awakened in the institution. The large number of able and talented ministers of the Gospel who were sent out in the classes of that period and for some years thereafter attest in large degree the estimate that was placed upon the conspicuous religious character of that institution.

This reputation which came so largely from the personal influence and character of the president was not however solely due to his conspicuous character or attainments. In his efforts to elevate and bring forward the religious character of the institution he was ably sustained by a Faculty of some of the ablest teachers, and who, like himself, possessed the highest class of qualifications to give instruction in the Divine Word, and to point the students in the direction of religious awakening. There was a college regulation, disregarded by very few of the students, which required them to assemble on Sunday morning in their various class rooms for Bible study to be led and directed by such teachers as Professors Moffatt, Stoddard, Bishop and Elliot. Some attended the classes of Professor Moffatt, who may not have been moved by religious conviction or interest, but because of their respect and admiration for the high attainments and clear method exhibited by this very learned and highly cultivated Professor. Professor Bishop was a thorough Bible scholar and about the most

sagacious handler of boys who ever held a place in any College. He knew a boy through and through at sight and in a quaint and kindly manner he could occasionally enlist the lad in private conversation after the lesson of the morning was over, always gaining thereby some advance in the affection and respect of the student. Professor Stoddard was also a good Bible scholar and a man of very kind heart who also inspired the very highest degree of respect in the students, and less than this should not be said of Professor Elliott, who was perhaps one of the most thoroughly learned men who held a place in that institution during that period.

It was a Faculty which commanded absolute respect from all classes of students who came within the halls of that institution.

While Miami University showed a high degree of prosperity and also continued to maintain its character as a religious and educational center of influence during the administration of the successor of Dr. Anderson, it must be conceded by every one that such eminence and success was still in large degree owing to the great forward advance made by and during the administration of Dr. Anderson.

The history of other institutions of learning enforces the opinion suggested by this sketch of Miami University that a high standard of religious character is a more sure foundation for a successful career than an unlimited financial endowment. An observation of the course and surroundings of many such institutions during a period of the past 45 years goes to establish the position that no sum of money yet under the control of a College is so large that it cannot all be expended and the institution, like an individual, once accustomed to extravagant expenditure grows in needs which nothing can supply. The truly successful colleges and

academies of this country were those which exhibited great character and subsisted on limited sums of money. High moral and religious standards command the approval of more people than the possessing and expending of great sums of money.

The brief review here presented suggests the importance of the study of the Divine Word in system, as one of the sure means of success in College management. The time honored idea is still a good one that morality and religion have no proper and sufficient support outside of the teachings of Sacred Scripture.

That a University is a State institution, and therefore represents the thought and interests of those who do and those who do not believe in religious teachings goes for nothing. Without religion is simple atheism—and this is not the country for atheism or atheistic institutions. It may be said that every one should be allowed and encouraged to study the Bible teachings for himself. Here lies the difficulty in this entire matter. In the other professions and societies—the law and medicine—chemistry and general scientific pursuits, the instruction is generally given in some sort of system—by text books of high grade and the most approved methods, and hence, with uniformity of understanding and principle, but in matters of Bible study there is no institution in the land where such uniform and systematic course is maintained. It is a go-as-you-please—every one according to his own fancy or conceit, hence, the diversity of views which prevail with reference to Scriptural Truth;—as absolute divergence in many essential and important truths. The interpretations which prevail are in many cases those not prompted by learning and thorough study—they are not the result of scholarship, but of conceit or caprice and in many instances come from the purpose

of supporting a position or system preconceived and without knowledge attained. Diversity of teaching must necessarily result from such defective methods of instruction. The revelation is by some rejected as of no authority—by others declared to be a sealed mystery of unknown meaning or an unsealed fabrication. The book of Daniel is declared by the most distinguished leader of one of the Evangelical Christian bodies in Ohio, to be neither history nor prophecy, hence, a book of imposture, while there are many others who have studied with some degree of diligence, and have attained such knowledge as enables them to regard both book as divinely inspired and expressing the true mind and will of Almighty God. The University which shall formulate a text book or series of books for Bible study and place them in its curriculum of study as a *sine qua non* will stand out as a rock and tower of strength and constitute a center of light and knowledge whose radiance shall illumine a large place in the opinion and character of many people in our land and the world.



J. W. Hall.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN W. HALL, D.D., LL.D.

1854—1866.

BY REV. HENRY MITCHELL MACCRACKEN, D.D., LL.D., OF THE
CLASS OF 1857.

On Thursday, June 29th, 1854, the Rev. Dr. William C. Anderson resigned his office as President of Miami University. At the same meeting the Trustees elected to the vacant Presidency, Dr. William H. McGuffey, of the University of Virginia. The Board further elected Professor O. N. Stoddard of the Chair of Natural Science, President pro tem to continue until the office of President should be regularly filled. It seems that Dr. McGuffey did not accept his appointment. On September 26th, 1854, eleven members of the Board of Trustees being present, the Rev. Dr. John W. Hall was elected to the Presidency. He began his term of service about Christmas of that year.

I remember vividly the first official appearance of President Hall. It was in the old First Church, at the annual "Exhibition" of one of the Literary Societies, and, if I mistake not, of my own Society the "Erodelphian." I was a boy of only thirteen years, but a Freshman, and therefore quite ready to sit in judgment upon the new President. I had spent a year already in the Sub-Freshman class, and had

become an admirer of President William C. Anderson. It is true that I had been taken by him one day into his class room when caught in a game of marbles upon the campus, but I had not found his punishment severe. His class room was also his cabinet of geology. This proved very interesting both to my accomplice in the crime of marble playing in study hours,—the Reverend Dr. William John Morrison, now of Lodiana, India—and to myself. We began an inspection of the fossils and casts till President Anderson who was not ready to admit freshmen to take geology as an elective study, exclaimed “Boys, you may go.”

I had enjoyed, however, a more dignified intercourse with President Anderson. He had appointed me,—I rather think out of fun—to read an essay in Chapel upon a Saturday. I had read to his satisfaction a boy’s composition upon “pole-raising,” apropos to the presidential campaign of 1852 then in progress, when poles of ash and hickory were the favorite party emblems. In the spring of 1853, not many days from the marble playing episode, he called me into his house and asked me if I would not read a composition to be prepared under his oversight, as a rejoinder to a sophomoric essay against the Christian religion, which had been read at the chapel exercises the preceding Saturday. I was captivated by the condescension of the president, and copied the notes he had prepared making very little alteration, for they were an admirable imitation of a boyish performance, and read the essay, carrying, of course, the sympathies of the College for I was a sub-freshman of twelve years, tackling a mature sophomore of over twenty-one. A few days after this assault of mine upon the sophomore Goliath with my borrowed sling and stone, I was hailed at the College door by President Anderson with the joking remark, “People are saying, Mac, that it was

not quite fair for you to answer Bingham's serious essay with ridicule and nonsense." Before I could answer, a sober-minded student, now a citizen of New York, spoke up and said, "President Anderson, those people must consider the source from which this nonsense came." It was a slap at me, but President Anderson got it. He kept his face straight, but instantly walked away.

I was, therefore, as a freshman, quite prepared to judge the new College President,—and to judge him by the standard of Dr. Anderson,—who was handsome, gay in manner, witty, and to me captivating. He had much of the chivalric bearing of his brother Governor Charles Anderson, who was to me the handsomest man of all my boyhood days.

President Hall was not handsome. He was short in stature and plain in features. But when he came forward upon the platform in the old church upon that night of the "Exhibition," his face beamed with intelligence, humor, benevolence and sturdy principle. These traits could be read upon his countenance by even a boy. He excused himself from making a speech, because of a cold he had contracted in his journey from Huntsville, Alabama, whence he had come from the pastorate of a church, to accept the College Presidency. Then he told the well known story of the frozen horn of the Alpine Hunter in which was frozen up all the blasts he had tried to blow during a protracted freeze, which wonderful horn, as soon as a thaw came, blew forth these blasts most faithfully. President Hall compared himself in his frozen up condition to the horn, but promised to use his voice faithfully as soon as he was thawed out. He fulfilled this promise, for he proved himself a great talker. I used to think that he would have been a greater teacher had he possessed less easy fluency of utterance. He was so rich in language that he

could talk pleasingly with little effort. As a boy I thought that he often gave us longer talks at morning prayers than were needful. When I came to hear him in logic and in mental and moral philosophy, I thought he gave too much time to anecdote, that he did not get out of the boys nearly all the study which they ought to have given the subjects. Nevertheless his fault was a pleasant one. His classroom was never wearisome. The toast which we drank to him at our "Junior Party" celebrated his rhetorical power in syllogistic form, as follows,

"A logician is worthy, is worthy of honor,
Of honor and high renown,
Dr Hall's a logician, a renowned rhetorician,
So here's to his health! Drink it down!"

The subjects taught by Dr. Hall were as follows in our junior year, Upham's Mental Philosophy, Whately's Logic and Rhetoric, Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity. In our senior year, Butler's Analogy, Wayland's Moral Science, Story on the Constitution, Wayland's Political Economy, and Guizot on Civilization.

He gave lectures more or less extended upon most of the subjects treated by these text books and also upon the Philosophy of History and English Literature.

Dr. Hall's Sunday afternoon sermons in the College Chapel are remembered by me as full of suggestion. They had in them more of natural theology than of dogmatic theology. In accordance with the non-denominational character of the College only the Scripture Psalms were sung in the Sunday service. Dr. Hall was devoted to one psalm—the nineteenth in the old Scottish Version,

"The Heavens God's glory do declare,
The skies his handiwork teach,
Day utters speech to day and night,
To night doth knowledge teach."

Besides natural theology he gave us quite a little in his sermons of the philosophy of history. I recollect a series of discourses on Jabal, Jubal, Tubal-Cain, and other founders of civilization. Neither in theology nor in politics was Dr. Hall a propagandist. He was rather an easy-going conservative, accepting the existing conditions and seeking to find reasons for regarding them as the best attainable. In this he was a marked contrast to his predecessors, the hot George Junkin, and the cold Erasmus D. MacMaster, both of them pronounced leaders, the former opposing the free soil agitation, the latter maintaining and fostering it. Dr. Hall's motto was "quieta non movere." He failed therefore, when the sharp issues of Civil War approached, to grapple with them as a leader and so lost such hold over men as he might have kept in more quiet times.

President Hall's administration brought no serious changes in the Faculty. It consisted of the professors who had served along with President Anderson,—Stoddard in Science; Elliott in Greek; Bishop in Latin; Wylie in Mathematics, Hruby in Modern Languages, and Swing in the Preparatory School. These were the seven wise men with whom students came into intercourse.

For a time the Normal-English course existed under Professor A. G. Chambers. There was no change of professors in my own four years except the retirement of Professor Wylie to be succeeded in 1856 by Professor MacFarland. Professor Hruby ended his services a little later in 1857 and was succeeded by Professor Christian. We were accustomed to see all the seven professors at chapel service every morning at half-past seven. They occupied a long pew supported by two end boards, each set within a half inch of the edge of the platform, and also a third board in the exact middle. A student of

mechanical turn noticed that by pushing the pew two inches to the right where Professor Elliott sat, the "heavy weight" of the Faculty, familiarly known as "Old Charlie," he could illustrate the principle of the lever and fulcrum. The student's experiment was a complete success. Professors Bishop, Stoddard and Wylie, all slight men, sat down first; then came Professors Swing and Hruby their equals in weight. Last came the ponderous Dr. Elliott, and as soon as the pew felt his weight, down went the projecting end a foot and a half to the floor, and up in the air eighteen inches went the Professors. It was a foolish, practical joke—of which the author never became known.

We respected all our professors as men of character—but we did not find them exacting teachers—nor did we credit them with getting as much out of us as might have been got. There was hardly any lecturing and hence, little taking of notes. I do not remember being required to hand in a single written exercise in the course of four years. It was a college course wonderfully free from what is now known as "grind." We students were left very much to educate ourselves,—and I am not sure that we did not thereby enjoy a greater stimulus than we should have felt if our professors had occupied more thoroughly our time and attention.

The old fashioned uniform college course was accepted by us cheerfully. About the date of President Hall's coming, a single step was taken towards the elective system: French and German were accepted in place of Greek. But the privilege was not valued, and in 1858 the election was withdrawn, and modern languages made an optional for such students as chose to add them to the two classical languages.

A second attempt at innovation in my time, was the paralleling of the classical course with an English and normal

course. When my own class received the Bachelor of Arts diploma in 1857, four gentlemen were given English diplomas. But this attempt at grafting of a normal school upon the college was ephemeral. It amounted to a little more than the introduction of a few special students into the regular classes. The normal side of the work was cared for by a special teacher.

A third innovation that came under President Hall, was athletic training, introduced in 1857 by the zeal of one of the trustees, Mr. William Corry, of Cincinnati, who was the champion as well of Modern Languages in place of Greek. A gymnastic exhibition was given in the autumn of 1857. But there was no good financial support of athletic training and no gymnasium building, no thoroughly qualified instructor, and hence, no decided success.

A fourth innovation was practical engineering, introduced by Professor MacFarland in connection with the work in mathematics.

These various experiments were significant of a rising public demand. With careful fostering upon the part of the Executive and of the Faculty, and with sufficient financial support, most of them might have become more than experimental. They could have been shaped to assist in forming forty years ago a more vigorous life in Miami University.

A more serious failure to carry to success an admirable plan occurred in connection with Professor David Swing. On behalf of this brilliant thinker, a professorship of English Literature was proposed and a subscription of three thousand dollars proffered by one of his friends toward its endowment. The trustees agreed to establish the chair under Dr. Swing if a full endowment could be secured, but here again lack of means arrested healthful growth.

The history of attempts in Dr. Hall's time to rally new strength to Miami, may be briefly told. Dr. Hall himself, was little fitted or inclined to constructive organizing work such as builds up a weak institution.

Under date of June 28th, 1865, appears the record in the minutes of the Board of Trustees, that Henry M. MacCracken as a delegate from the trustees of the College of the Ohio Synod and from the Synod of Ohio, presented to the trustees a proposal of said Synod and trustees to direct their endowment funds towards Miami University rather than to the founding of the new Wooster University, at Wooster, Ohio, on certain conditions, the chief condition being that the Board of Trustees should secure legislation making itself a self-perpetuating body. The proposal was received with favor, but it was discovered that an amendment of the state constitution would be requisite. It was deemed impracticable to secure said amendment. The trustees therefore could not avail themselves of the proposed offer. The result was the immediate turning of the Presbyterian interest in very large part towards the founding of the new College at Wooster, which has taken its place among the Colleges of Ohio.

One of the most active educating forces of the period of which I write, was found in the three Literary Societies—the Erodolphian and Miami Union which had existed for many years, and the Eccritean which came into existence by a secession from the latter society the year before the coming of Dr. Hall.

In my first year at College, each of the older societies secured the enlargement of its hall from the trustees, on condition of its surrendering its library room. To me the result seemed a magnificent achievement in architecture. The Corinthian columns and entablature over the President's chair, and

over the rostrum opposite, reproduced the glories of the Parthenon. The literary society of that day, was prompt, unremitting, and measurably intelligent in bringing its members forward each week to perform some literary exercise. It held both an afternoon and evening session, the former for declamation and essay reading, the latter for debate.

Along with the literary exercises was a sufficient intermingling of society, politics and business, election of officers, making of constitutions and by-laws, trials of recusant members, collection and expenditure of moneys and what not. The religious tone of the College community was marked by the opening of each day's session of the society with prayer by some member.

I am reminded of the vigor of the society in managing its affairs, by two memorials on the minutes of the trustees; one on July 3rd, 1856, from Mr. Whitelaw Reid as Chairman, in which he says "The number of volumes given over into the hands of the College Librarian was 1551. The number now in the library (Oct, 12, 1855) is 1287, leaving lost or stolen 264," and requests that they "adopt some such plan as is used in almost all libraries to which there is any degree of public access, which will attain the desired result: viz., the prevention of books being stolen or lost."

The other record on the minutes of the trustees is January 15, 1857, from Henry M. MacCracken, as Chairman, as follows:

"In accordance with an agreement entered into between the trustees of the Miami University and the Erodelpian Society, the trustees took charge of the society's books in trust, stipulating to give them back on demand of the society as enumerated in a schedule which was to be made by the Society. The schedule was not made at that time, but the

society not wishing to suffer a total loss of its library, has caused a schedule to be taken of the books now in the library of the University, which they wish the Board of Trustees to receive as the legal schedule mentioned in the agreement. Unless this schedule can be received and the society thus secured against any further loss, the only course left for us, as we were loth to lose a library we have been thirty years in collecting, will be to remove our books from the library."

The Board of Trustees resolved that "in consideration of the communication of the Erodolphian Society, the Board assents to the rescinding of the contract of June 15, 1853, and that the Librarian of the University is empowered to re-deliver all the books of said Erodolphian Society now in his possession, provided always that this shall be held as a full acquittance of this Board of any claim of books lost or for any other matter or thing arising out of said contract."

No professor was so valuable to many a student as was his literary society; no class room was so attractive as his Literary Hall; no wit or humor more talked of than that which flashed out during the attritions of society debates. No position was so sought as an appointment to be one of the four speakers at the annual exhibition.

The peculiar ferment of the nation in the period of which I am writing, which included the rise of the Republican party and the complete triumph of its principles from 1854 until 1866, made the debating society a more powerful educating force than it could perhaps be in any ordinary period.

This explains largely why Miami in those days trained and commissioned so many men for service in the political field. The subjects that engaged the brightest minds were politico-moral questions. Time and encouragement were afforded by the academic condition at Oxford, for their consid-

eration. In comparison with these questions, natural science, literature, art, pedagogy, business seemed dull and distant. The Erodolphian motto "Scientia, eloquentia et amicitia," meant by science to the most of our students, political science.

The times were educative. The air was charged with the storm that soon broke in a fearful civil war. No wonder that with the South and the North both represented well at Miami, there was many a miniature battle not only of words but of blows. Nor was it long till this and that student, Southerner or Northerner, who in the course of nature might have survived to celebrate this diamond anniversary, gave up his life on the battle field or in hospital, or found at home a premature grave. They were every one wholly faithful so far as I know, to the principles which they had maintained in college days. No recreants, nor cowards nor deserters in the great war hailed from Miami.

The political ferment not seldom stirred up fisticuffs between students. Also it stirred fun. The burlesque celebration of the election in October 1855, of Salmon P. Chase as Governor of Ohio, remains in my memory as the most interesting parade that ever was seen in Oxford streets. "Julius Snowball" was the most captivating orator. He was only in fun then, but he was in dead earnest when he went to the war a little after and became Gen. Joseph S. Fullerton.

We were all in politics. When I was barely sixteen years old, I worked the most of one night under the lead of a roommate to lower the flag that hung by a rope from the spire of the Town Hall to the cupola of the Mansion House, and substitute in huge paper letters the Republican names of Fremont and Dayton for the Democratic names of Buchanan and Breckinridge. We hoisted the flag to its place before dawn, but alas, before noon the old names were restored.

Politics supplied largely for students the excitement which is now found in athletics. Yet we had our athletics in those days in a kind of "go as you please" foot ball, in giant swings, the game of cricket imported from England, and "wicket" a kind of modified cricket which I have never seen since. The year of my own graduation was the beginning of any systematic effort by Miami in the way of athletics.

In 1860 arose the first serious criticism of Dr. Hall's administration. It was on the part of certain trustees who favored modern languages as a substitute for Greek. To these Dr. Hall replied:

"One more extraordinary statement in the majority report, justice to the truth of history, as well as justice to the University, demands that I should notice. It is in these words: 'It is very certain we will show the same meager half dozen [students from Cincinnati] now in the present catalogue, unless we carry out our original plan of teaching the modern languages.' And again, 'The University does not show anything like the progress which the country shows; indeed it has relatively lost rank,' etc."

"Now a mere glance at the triennial catalogue would have been sufficient to have prevented this unfavorable statement touching the present condition of the University as compared with former years, for an examination would have given the following results:"

"Graduates during the last six years including the present, 170, six next preceding years, 105, the next six, 95, the next six, 149, the next six, 130. From these statistics it will be seen that during the last six years 65 more graduates than in the preceding six, 75 more than in the next consecutive six, 21 more than in the preceding six, and 40 more than in the next six."

“In conclusion I would say that it has been the aim of the Faculty not only to dissuade our students from all evil practices, and from the formation of all injurious habits, but also to stimulate to diligence in study, good order in their conduct, to purity, sobriety, virtue and piety in their lives, that by reasons of the high intellectual culture, and moral worth, which they may here acquire, they may go forth into the world deserving the confidence of their fellowmen, enjoying the favor of God, and be thus prepared to co-operate with all the great and the good in advancing the highest interests of humanity, and the best welfare of man. Scholars, Christian scholars and gentlemen, it has been our aim to make,—to assist in making all; and we have a prevailing and growing conviction that our labor has not been altogether in vain,—and if in a few cases, during the last and former years, we have been discouraged, the general aspect of the University has inspired high hope and encouraged our labors; and now at the close of another year, we are pleased in thinking that the University, as a seat of sound learning, good order, and beneficent surroundings, was never more worthy of the confidence of parents and the patronage of the public.”

The Committee on the state of the University reported that, “in the six years before Dr. Hall came, the average students in the College department was eighty-three, and the specials thirty-three, and preparatory fifty-three, total one hundred and sixty-nine; while in the first six years of Dr. Hall's administration, there were one hundred and twenty in the College, fifty-two specials, and fifty-three preparatory, making a total of two-hundred and twenty-five.”

“Notwithstanding serious difficulties which surrounded the University and were brought to bear upon Dr. Hall, at the time of his election, as well as subsequent to his election,

your Committee find instead of a decrease in the number of students as might have been reasonably expected, a steady and healthful growth in every department of the University, from his entry upon the Presidency up to the present time, excepting only the department of Modern Languages, which they propose to consider separately."

"An examination of the financial condition is quite as satisfactory. The Committee have already said that one of the embarrassments under which the present President entered upon his duties was a heavy debt. They now take pleasure in announcing that Miami University is free from debt, and has a small surplus of \$422, on hand. It thus appears that the institution has not only increased in the number of her students, particularly in the Collegiate department, but has fully met the largely increased expenses, and has entirely liquidated the long standing debt."

In June, 1861, a first result of the civil war was the following action reducing salaries:

"The Committee on salaries and teachers respectfully report that in view of the present condition of the country and the existence of civil war, the consequent depreciation of the value of property, and the reduction of the prices of living, and the inevitable diminution of the income of the University, etc., etc., [they] think it expedient and necessary that the salaries of the President and the several Professors and teachers of the University be reduced for the current year, as per ordinance herewith reported."

In June 1861, the President reported that the number of students had been seriously reduced by many enlisting as volunteers, more than half of the senior class having gone, who were nevertheless granted their Bachelor's degrees. The income of the year 1860-'61 was \$11,000, and expenses

\$9,000. The enrollment for 1860-'61 was one hundred and fifty students. Sixty-three had left, nearly all of these having enlisted in the University Rifles, only eighty remaining.

The next year we have an account of war making inroads upon the attendance of students. July 1, 1862, Prof. MacFarland made the following statement to the Board of Trustees:

“On the late call of the President of the United States for more three-months troops, patriotic young men of the College came to me and asked me whether I would lead a company of students, or one composed chiefly of students, if they would raise the company. I answered in the affirmative, and at different times took on a list, names of those who proposed to go. I requested all who so gave in their names, to write immediately for consent of parents or guardians, and in case consent was not given, they should remain where they were. The movement began on Wednesday, May 28th; it was expected that we should leave on Saturday; there was with me no sufficient leisure for writing to you individually. For a sufficient reason it turned out that we did not get away until Tuesday, June 3rd.”

“About thirty-five or thirty-six students started with us—one was discharged for sickness,—one received a commission to recruit for the three years' service,—we have now thirty-one who were members of the University at the first of June.”

Professor MacFarland was sustained by the Trustees in his devotion of himself for a time to military service, and in his leadership of students who volunteered.

The wonder is not that there was opposition to Dr. Hall as president arising from the political conditions. It is rather a marvel that the presidency could have been retained

throughout the four years of civil war by one who was not a radical supporter of the anti-slavery movement.

The first movement among the Trustees for the removal of Dr. Hall was made in 1863 and failed,—the Trustees contenting themselves with strong resolutions upon loyalty, which were to be communicated to the Faculty.

President Hall in his report June 28, 1864, was on the defensive in regard to the maintenance of the standard of scholarship, the maintenance of discipline and loyalty. With reference to scholarship he stated:

“The ground for the statement (that the scholarship of the University was at least a year behind what it was in former years), I am utterly at a loss to comprehend. It cannot have been meant that the course of study has been thus lowered, for we have the same curriculum that was established during the presidency of Dr. MacMaster. In my own department I am sure that there has been no lowering of the standard of scholarship; but if I might be allowed to say so, if there has been any change, it has been altogether in the opposite direction; and I hardly think that any one of our Faculty would be willing to admit that the scholarship in his special department had so fallen off.”

With reference to the maintenance of discipline he stated:

“About another matter much was said I understand at the late called meeting of the Board, namely, the requiring students to bear testimony against each other. The resolutions of the Board on that subject meet my hearty approval, and contain the doctrine which I have always understood myself to advocate, namely that we had the right to compel students to give testimony, but that in general the right should be exercised with great discretion. Wishing to know the custom of other Colleges on this subject, shortly after the meet-

ing of the Board I addressed letters of inquiry to the Presidents of nearly all the leading institutions in the East and West, and from their answers which are herewith submitted, you will find that our course here is substantially the practice of all the leading Colleges in the country."

"Another matter I feel constrained to notice is the statement made in regard to our chapel service on Sabbath. My practice is to call the roll at the opening of the service nearly every Sabbath, and to mark the absentees, and if unexcused, to call them to account on Monday. And from my record I will venture to affirm that better attendance and especially during last year, cannot be found in any church or college in the land."

"In reply to the damaging statements made by personal enemies before your Committee touching my want of loyalty, I herewith submit a file of letters from the Alumni of the institution, some of them addressed to myself personally, and some of the Board, and I respectfully ask as a matter of justice that they be put on file along with the statements alluded to above, so that hereafter, the searcher into our annals may find the antidote along with the poison."

President Hall in his report, June 27, 1865, reports a decrease of students as compared with the time before the war. Various causes of discouragement arose about this time. Dr. Charles Elliott had ended his service, having been called to a Theological Chair in Chicago. Dissension had risen in connection with the Greek Department. The condition of the finances was discouraging. "Heroic treatment" was resolved upon by the Corporation.

October 17, 1865, the Trustees, by a vote of 10 to 2, declared the chairs of all the Faculty vacant at the close of the current year. At the close of the year, the Board met to

fill the vacant places. A communication from Dr. Hall stated that he was not a candidate for re-election. Professors Stoddard, Bishop and MacFarland were re-elected to their places. Prof. Swing had ended his work at Oxford a few months previous. The following resolution was adopted with reference to Dr. Hall:

“It having been announced that Dr. Hall, late President of the University, does not desire to be a candidate for re-election, this Board, not forgetting the interest which he has heretofore manifested in the success of the institution, and its prosperity since he has been connected with it, deem it proper to extend to him their good wishes for his future welfare and happiness.”

Dr. Hall's twelfth and last report, placed on record at this meeting, contains in the closing paragraph this modest farewell allusion to his administration:

“Having endeavored honestly, laboriously and faithfully to do my whole duty in the past year as in all the former years of my administration, I hope that my stewardship may meet with your approval.”



R. S. Sturton

ROBERT LIVINGSTON STANTON, D.D.
PRESIDENT OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY

1866—1871.

BY REV. DAVID R. MOORE, D.D.

CLASS OF 1871.

Robert Livingston Stanton, D.D., succeeded the Rev. John W. Hall as President of Miami University.

In the records of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees, June 28, 1866, the following items appear: "On motion it was ordered that we now proceed to the election of a President of the University. Messrs. Beckett and Kumler were appointed tellers."

"The ballots being counted, it appeared that Dr. R. L. Stanton having received 14 votes, all that were cast, was elected."

Dr. Stanton accepted the trust to which he had been thus chosen unanimously, and made his first report to the Board of Trustees, June 23, 1866, and on June 27th, the same year, delivered his inaugural address.

The year 1866 was a notable one in his life, since in that year he was not only elected to the Presidency of Miami, but chosen also by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America to be its Moderator.

That year he was a member of the Presbytery of Chillicothe, to which body he had but recently returned from the Presbytery of Transylvania.

The Presbytery of Chillicothe sent him as its Commissioner to the meeting of the General Assembly at St. Louis, Mo., and by that body he was entrusted with the Moderatorship, the highest official trust in the province of the Presbyterian church to bestow.

Of his ability as a presiding officer, another has said of him: "He made one of the best presiding officers that ever moderated the General Assembly. It was a session that required great skill, coolness and self possession, but even those who held directly opposite views from those which the Moderator was known to entertain gave him great praise for the absolute impartiality with which he decided all points of order, and for his excellent performance of all the duties of Moderator."

Robert Livingston Stanton was born March 28th, 1810, at Griswold, Connecticut. There is no information at hand regarding his life until the year 1834, the date at which he finished a literary course at Lane Seminary, and began his theological studies in the same institution, graduating in 1836.

He began his ministerial labors in the South, after licensure by the Presbytery of Louisiana in 1838, and ordination by the Presbytery of Mississippi in 1839.

He occupied four pastorates: The first at Pine Ridge, Mississippi, 1839-'41; the second at Woodville, Mississippi, 1841-'44; the third at New Orleans, Louisiana, 1844-'54; the fourth at Chillicothe, Ohio, 1855-'62.

After leaving the pastorate, and when filling other offices, as of professor or president or editor he was called upon frequently to exercise his gifts as a preacher.

His sermons were models of good English, clear and forcible in thought, and thoroughly scriptural.

He had had experience as the head of a Collegiate institution before coming to Miami, having been the President of Oakland College, Mississippi, from 1851 to 1854, the years between the pastorates at New Orleans, Louisiana, and Chillicothe, Ohio.

During his pastorate in Chillicothe he wrote his remarkable paper entitled "An Address;" published in "The Presbyterian" of date of October 17th, 1861. That paper was the reply of the Presbytery of Chillicothe to a paper of the Presbytery of the Western District of the Synod of Memphis, on "The Civil War," and published in "The Presbyterian Herald of Louisville, Kentucky."

The editor of "The Herald" in giving to his readers Dr. Stanton's paper said: "It is written in an unexceptionable spirit, and, whilst we do not agree with many positions in it, yet we regard it as really the ablest defence of the war that we have anywhere seen."

"Could it be read by the calm reflecting men of the South, if anybody is calm and reflects now, whilst it would probably not essentially change their views, it might serve to allay the intense bitterness of their feeling towards their Northern brethren who sustain the war."

In the year 1862 he was dismissed from the Presbytery of Chillicothe, to the Presbytery of Transylvania, and until 1866, the year of his election to the Presidency of Miami, he was professor of Pastoral Theology, and Homiletics in Danville Theological Seminary.

Coming to Miami, as he did, so soon after the close of the civil war, he found much to be done along all lines towards building up the University. Buildings needed to be improved,

and funds must be secured for such improvements, and most of all students must be attracted to the different classes.

Under then existing circumstances tuition was a source of a large part of the revenues, not a dollar coming from the State.

To make a large increase in the number of students was then the zealous effort of Dr. Stanton.

Miami, like other educational institutions, opened her doors to the young men returning from the war, desirous of getting an education.

Not a few of those ex-soldiers came to Miami, at the time when Dr. Stanton assumed the administration of affairs, and they proved to be excellent students. They had a zeal to redeem the time, and to prepare themselves for the callings of a peaceful life.

The years of Dr. Stanton's administration were noteworthy for the excellent work done in the Literary Halls, and he did much to encourage the students to such work.

Debates and essays in each of the two Halls, The Erodolphian, and The Miami Union, and oratorical contests between the two Halls excited interest and appreciation outside of student circles.

He rendered invaluable service as a critic. As an example, the Editors of "The Miami Student" engaged President Stanton to write up for their columns "the Fifth Winter Exhibition" of the Winter of 1871.

The principal speaker, rose to deliver his speech, labored through the first few sentences, and then sat down. The President's criticism was as follows: "The prompter, not being very prompt in his promptings, the speaker promptly sat down."

It was through President Stanton's influence with the President of the United States, and his Secretary of War, that a

Military department was added to the other departments of the University, and placed under control of Col. C. H. Carlton of the regular army, who proved to be a capable instructor and thorough drillmaster. But this department soon lost in popularity both with students and patrons. Upon his recommendation also, Rev. Joseph Millikin was elected by the Board of Trustees to succeed Prof. S. H. McMullin (called to Danville Theological Seminary,) in the department of Greek, and Rev. J. A. I. Lowes to succeed Prof. Robert Christie in the preparatory department. Much needed and extensive repairs were made in the buildings, to meet the expense of which money was raised largely by subscription.

Five classes were graduated during the presidency of Dr. Stanton, and of the members of those classes many have attained to commendable notoriety as ministers, educators, lawyers, physicians, editors, farmers, and merchants.

With his fifth annual report presented to the Board of Trustees, June 27, 1871, Dr. Stanton tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Unrealized expectations with regard to the University in an increased attendance of students, and a consequent increase in revenues gave tenor to his last report, and led to his resignation.

June 29, 1871, the Board of Trustees took the following action upon the resignation of the President: "Whereas the respected President of the University has felt himself bound under circumstances which we regret equally with himself, to resign its presidency, the Board cannot accept his resignation without an expression of their sincere personal regard for him; their confidence in his high character as a man, and as an officer; their recognition of the faithful labors which he has performed, and heavy sacrifices which he has made for the University, and their earnest hope that his future life may

be as prosperous as his past has been useful and honorable."

The estimate placed upon him in another connection, is equally true of him as the President of the University: "He was a man of much learning, a warm friend, and capable of doing many things well, not so remarkable for any special thing, but a man who could do good work in any department."

Following upon his resignation of the presidency of the University, Dr. Stanton entered a field of labor in which his excellent qualifications as a writer were brought into more general notice.

He did editorial writing on the "New York Independent," 1871-1872, and in the midst of the latter months of 1872 joined the editorial corps of the "Herald and Presbyter," published at Cincinnati, Ohio, and held his position on that paper during the ensuing six years. In the mean time he appeared as a contributor to several Magazines, notably The Princeton Review, while one book under the title of "The Church and the Rebellion," came from his pen. From the close of his editorial labors in Cincinnati he resided in Washington City.

Early in the year 1885 he started upon a trip abroad, sailing from New York on the steamship Nevada, but died enroute, and was buried at sea. His age at the time of his death was seventy-five years, and two months.

From the minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the following items of record have been taken: "Information was given to the Assembly of the death of Rev. Robert L. Stanton, D.D., LL.D., a former Moderator of the Assembly."

The Rev. Thos. A. Atkins, and Elder William McAlpin were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable minute.

The Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of Rev. Robert L. Stanton, D.D., presented its report

which was adopted, and is as follows: "The General Assembly records its tribute of respect for the memory of Rev. R. L. Stanton, D.D., Moderator of the Assembly (O. S.), 1866. It recognizes the faithfulness and efficiency with which he discharged the duties of the office, and the value to the church of his services as pastor, editor and teacher."

"Sincerely sorrowing for the loss it has sustained, the assembly hereby expresses its sympathy with the bereaved family."

Personally I held Dr. Stanton in high esteem for his friendliness and helpfulness as a Christian gentleman, and teacher.

THE PROFESSORS OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

BY REV. WILLIAM JASPER M'SURELY, D.D.,
OF THE CLASS OF 1856.

Miami University has been highly honored in the men who have filled her chairs of instruction. They have contributed largely to the usefulness and renown of the College. In addition to their proficiency in their several departments, and their teaching ability, many of them were men of high and decided character who deeply impressed the young men under their influence. The alumni of past years now hold these men in loving regard and veneration. We have not space to severally sketch them all, and must leave some with only such notice as the University Catalogue contains. We have endeavored to sketch those who have been longest in the service of the University, and our notices of these must necessarily be brief. It is very probable that the writer's personal acquaintance with some of these men will give color to his sketches of them.

William H. McGuffey, D.D., LL.D., was born in Western Pennsylvania, in 1800, and died at Charlottesville, Va., May 4, 1873. He was of Scotch-Irish stock; was brought up on a farm, and improved the intervals from labor in studying as best he might. At the age of 18, he began the study of Latin, using borrowed books, and walking a long distance once a week

to recite to a country clergyman. By teaching he sustained himself through his collegiate course, and graduated in 1826 at Washington College in Pennsylvania, and with honor. He was immediately elected to the chair of Ancient languages in this University, and after seven years, was transferred to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and filled this for four years. During this time he was ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian church. In 1836 he became President of the Cincinnati College, and in 1839 he was elected President of the Ohio University at Athens. In 1843 he returned to Cincinnati to Woodward school, and in 1845 he accepted the chair of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of Virginia, and continued in this a period of twenty-eight years, and until his death.

In 1854 he was elected to the Presidency of this University, but was constrained to decline the place. During the time of Dr. McGuffey's service here, he prepared and published the series of School Readers and Spellers which gave him more than a national reputation. It has been affirmed by educators that these lifted the standard and improved the style of School Books in all departments, and have done more to improve the methods of elementary education than any books ever printed. It is a matter of interest to us, that some of the lessons in the advanced Readers, as at first published, were extracts from anniversary addresses delivered here.

Hon. Thos. Millikin, LL.D., in his address delivered here last year, before the Society of Alumni, referred to Professor McGuffey as "The model teacher, studiously dignified and polite, elegant and accomplished in social life, critical and exact in knowledge, with unusual capacity to impart knowledge to others. It was his pride to teach the students of his class to be gentlemen."

The testimony that comes to us concerning Professor McGuffey is to the effect that he was a clear and great thinker and had the useful faculty of being able to make others think. He had the gift of making abstract subjects interesting, and of making things clear by illustrations. He is also spoken of as winning the hearts of his pupils by "His large-hearted kindness, his reverent character and his sympathetic intellect." Of the great and honorable men who have taught in Miami University, none has been greater, in the educational world, than William H. McGuffey.

John Witherspoon Scott, D.D., was born in Beaver County, Pa., January 22, 1800, and died at the White House, during the Presidency of his son-in-law, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, LL.D., Nov. 29, 1892. He was graduated from Washington College, Pa., in 1823, and took a post-graduate course in Yale, from which institution he received the degree of A.M. He taught a short time at Washington College, then came in 1828 to Miami University and taught here seventeen years, having charge of the Natural Science Department. He went to Farmer's College in 1845 and taught there four years. Upon the opening of Oxford Female Institute in 1849, he became its Principal. In 1854 he became President of the Oxford College for young ladies, and continued in this office until 1860. Afterward he taught in Hanover and Monongahela Colleges, closing his teaching life in 1881, and when he was 81 years old. He may well be called a veteran educator, for the whole period of his teaching covered 57 years. He was a trustee of Miami University from 1850 to 1860. In 1830 he was ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Scott was a very lovable man and of the highest character. His former students have spoken here of his exemplary life, of his patience, and of his diligent efforts for their



THE HERRON GYMNASIUM

welfare and advancement. He bore himself with a simple and unconscious and beautiful dignity that gained for him respect and influence. Always gentlemanly and kind and affable, he touched the hearts of his pupils in an helpful way. There was something very engaging in his diligent and hopeful and happy old age. He bore the fruit of the godly, and stood before many people like a goodly cedar on Lebanon.

The Rev. John McArthur, D.D., was born of Scotch parents, in Washington Co., Pa., March 25, 1803, and died in Indianapolis, Ind., August 7, 1849.

He was a graduate of Jefferson College, and received all his degrees from that institution. He was ordained to the ministry, and served the Presbyterian church at Cadiz, Ohio, as pastor for ten years. In 1837 he was elected to the chair of Greek Language and Literature in this University, and filled it till 1849. He resigned with the purpose of establishing an Academy at Indianapolis, but he died soon after his removal to that city. During the interval between the presidencies of Drs. Junkin and McMaster, he was the acting President of the University.

Profs. McArthur and Matthews and Moffat were associated here, and they are spoken of by their former pupils as strong and faithful men in their respective departments. Prof. McArthur is spoken of as unassuming and kind. Judge Paddock, of Cincinnati, speaks of him as quiet and reserved, yet kind and genial; also as being careful and thorough in his instruction, and as exacting of his pupils the study needed to master the language he taught. He also speaks of him as scholarly in different departments; and as possessing, in the fullest degree, the respect, and confidence, and good will of, not only the students, but of all who knew him, as a just and conscientious man.

James Clement Moffat, D.D., was born in Scotland, May 30th, 1811. He died at Princeton, New Jersey, June 7th, 1890. He was a printer and came to this country, when 22 years of age, expecting to follow this employment, but his eagerness for learning and his diligence in studies, self-improved, moved a Scotch friend to persuade him to go to College. He was graduated from Princeton in 1835. He became professor of Greek and Latin in Lafayette College in 1839, and in 1841 he became professor of Latin, and Modern History in this school, and served it eleven years. In 1853 he was elected to a chair in Princeton College, and in 1861 he was elected to the chair of Church History in the Princeton Theological Seminary, and continued in this until 1888 when he resigned. He contributed largely to the reviews and journals of his day. He published some volumes of poetry, and also several volumes relating to the subjects he taught.

Prof. Moffat is spoken of by his pupils as a man of extensive and exact scholarship, and of very refined tastes. He was aesthetic, and rude things and rude people were a sore trial to him. He had opinions and was fond of expressing them, but he was always courteous and gentlemanly. One who has long associated with him in the work of teaching has said:

“I never heard from his lips an unkind or ungenerous remark, or a single expression which it is unpleasant to recall. He won the respect and affection of all his pupils, and his guileless nature, his purity of character, his undeviating sense of honor and of right, and the thorough consistency of his Christian spirit and demeanor secured for him universal admiration.”

The testimonials that have come to us concerning him, all go to show that he was a scholarly, sweet-spirited, refined, high-minded, good man, and an admirable teacher.

Thomas Johnson Matthews was born of Quaker parents at Leesburg, Va., in the year 1788. During his childhood his parents removed to Philadelphia where he received his education. He early manifested a talent for mathematics, and coming west, he taught for eight years in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He left there to accept a position in Woodward College in Cincinnati, and came from there in 1845, to fill the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy in this University. He taught here seven years and until his death, which occurred in 1852.

Professor Matthews was a man of great ability in his department and an enthusiastic teacher. He was versatile in his gifts, being a lover of Art and having a passion for Music. He also was a fine conversationalist, of social disposition and given to hospitality. He had a large family, some of whom became distinguished. Judge Samuel R. Matthews, of Cincinnati, and the Hon. Stanley Matthews, of the U. S. Supreme Court, were his sons. Two of his daughters became wives of Professors in this University, viz.; Mrs. Moffat and Mrs. McMullin.

Professor Matthews is spoken of as a strict disciplinarian, as energetic and decisive in his manner, and as doing his work with faithfulness and heartiness and zeal.

Orange Nash Stoddard, LL.D., was born in New York State, August 23, 1812, and died at Wooster, Ohio, February 10, 1892, in the 80th year of his age. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1836. After teaching for brief periods, in different schools, he came in 1843 to Hanover College as Professor of the Natural Sciences. In 1845 he came to the same chair in Miami University, and filled it most usefully and acceptably for twenty-five years. He resigned in 1870 to accept a similar professorship in the

Wooster University, and continued to serve that institution until his death. He was the acting President of Miami University in 1854, from the resignation of Dr. Anderson until the coming of Dr. Hall.

Dr. Stoddard, in the work of his department, was diligent, painstaking and enthusiastic. Much of the apparatus which he used in his experiments was made or improved by him. His experiments were never failures. As a scientist he was a careful observer and a reverent student. With him God held the central place in this Material Universe. Many of us can recall how eloquent he would become when speaking of the Divine agency in the world, and of the sovereignty of the one supreme mind over all matter. In all duties he was careful and conscientious. His life motto was—present duty performed leaves no anxious future. As a man he was sincere, and kind, and unselfish, loving and loveable. He was always a gentleman toward his pupils, and expected gentlemanly conduct of them, and in a quiet way he compelled it. He was a Christian of the highest type, modest, and pure, and devoted, and faithful to his God.

Dr. Stoddard was of the old New England Puritan stock, a man of convictions, and of strength, and of usefulness. He cared more for usefulness than he did for money, or place, or power. In educational and ecclesiastical and national affairs, he took a deep and an intelligent interest. The old laboratory where Professor Stoddard reigned for twenty-five years was a dingy place, but a King reigned there, and his subjects revered him.

Charles Elliott, D.D., LL.D., was born at Castleton, Scotland, March 18, 1815, and died at Easton, Pa., February 14, 1892. He came to this country in his boyhood, and entering LaFayette College he was graduated therefrom in 1840. For

two years he was Principal of an Academy at Xenia, Ohio, afterward he was a Professor at the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1849 he was elected to the chair of Greek Literature and Logic in this University, and taught here for fourteen years. During this time he was ordained to the Ministry in the Presbyterian Church. In 1863 he was elected to the chair of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, now in the McCormick Seminary in Chicago. Here he labored for eighteen years. In 1881 he was elected to the chair of Hebrew in LaFayette College, and filled this until his death.

Professor Elliott was a man of wide and thorough scholarship. He wrote books that are of standard value in Biblical Literature. It has been claimed for him that he delivered the first lectures on "Biblical Theology" that were spoken in this country. And yet with all his remarkable attainments he was modest as a child. He was also always a gentleman, a Christian gentleman. He could not consciously have wronged anybody. We who were his pupils can never forget his kindness and courtesy and interest in everyone. We must regret that in our boyish thoughtlessness we failed to appreciate his rare gifts and choice excellencies. As we recall his open face, and modest demeanor, and gracious manners, we are moved to write over against his name this saying—"Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile."

Robert Hamilton Bishop, Jr., was born near Lexington, Ky., August 13, 1815, and died July 5, 1890, at the Bishop homestead in Oxford (a son of Dr. R. H. Bishop, senior, he came to Oxford when his father entered upon the Presidency of the University in 1824.) He was graduated in 1831, and for a brief time he studied in a Theological Seminary at

South Hanover, Ind., and taught in the College there. He returned to Oxford in 1835, and carried on a printing establishment for a short time. In 1838, he became an assistant in the Preparatory Department, and in 1840, he became its Principal, and continued in this relation to the University for twelve years. Upon Prof. Moffat's resignation in 1852, Prof. Bishop was elected to the chair of Latin Language and Literature, and filled this until the closing of the University in 1873. Upon the re-opening in 1885, he was again chosen to this chair, but on account of failing health, he resigned in 1887, and was given the honorary relation of Professor Emeritus. He taught in the University thirty-seven years. He was Secretary of the Board of Trustees thirty-five years, and of the Society of Alumni about forty-five years, and these offices he held until his death.

To many of us Prof. Bishop was a large part of the University. When we thought of the University we thought of him. When we visited it, we expected to meet and greet him. He was so christian and kind, so wise and strong, so fraternal and paternal that he was to us as the University itself.

He was a born drill-master in the recitation room. He somehow had the art of making the student answer his own questions and solve his own difficulties. Woe to the student that shirked his work, or tried to hoodwink the Professor. As a rule one trial was sufficient. The poor boy's dissection would go on quietly, and good-naturedly, but it would be finished. It was amusing to look on while some new bright boy would attempt a war of wits with the Professor. He would respect Professor Bishop ever afterward.

How much many an old student hungers to again feel the weight of the Professor's hand resting upon his shoulder, to again look upon his strong kind face, to hear his cheerful,

helpful greeting, and his wise and heart-felt counsel. Even his admonitions are pleasant recollections because of the kindly interest that prompted him.

His knowledge of students of the College was extensive and exact. He kept trace of them and followed their careers with never failing interest. Next to his God, and his family, he cherished the welfare of Miami, and of Miami's sons. And today they respect him as a teacher, and revere him as a man, and love him as a friend.

David Swing was born in Cincinnati, August 23, 1830, and died at Chicago, October 3, 1894. He was graduated from this University and the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary, then located in Oxford. In 1853 he became Principal of the Preparatory Department, and served the University until 1866. He left this to accept a pastorate in Chicago, and in that city served the Westminster, the North Presbyterian, and the Fourth Presbyterian Churches in succession, all leading churches in that city. In 1875 he organized the Central Church and served this until his death.

Professor Swing was one of the most noted of Miami's sons. He filled the teacher's chair successfully and acceptably, but he was much more than a teacher. He preached to the delight and profit of many people, but he was more than a preacher. He had, in a rare degree, the poetic insight that enabled him to see beautiful things in all about him, and he had the poetic genius that moved him to say beautiful things in a beautiful way. His gestures were often awkward, and his voice was not musical, yet you forgot all this in the beauty of his thoughts and words. He was simple as a child, and modest, and unassuming. He had many friends who loved him devotedly, and he loved them with all the wealth of a generous nature. In his heart Miami had a large place, and

he loved to revisit it, and also to talk with his old friends of people and incidents connected with it. After his leaving here he was still known as Professor Swing, and the title always linked his renown to old Miami.

The following lines may well express the tender feeling of Miami's Alumni for David Swing. They are a part of an elegiac ode written by the Professor on the occasion of President Garfield's burial:

"Soft may his body rest,
As on his mother's breast,
Whose love stands all confessed
'Mid blinding tears.
But may his soul so white
Rise in triumphant flight,
And in God's land of light,
Spend endless years."

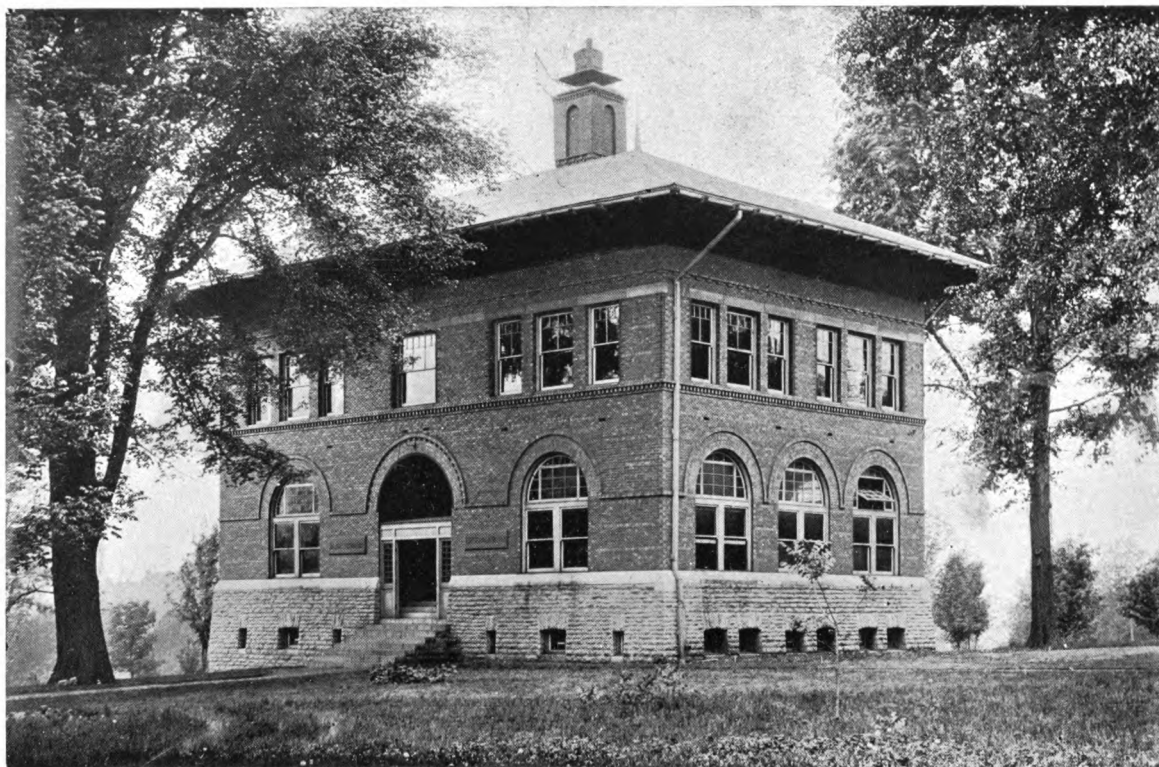
Henry Snyder received the degree of B.S. from the Ohio State University in 1879. For five years immediately thereafter he taught in the Ohio State Institution for the Blind, and was superintendent of the same for one year. He came to this College upon its re-opening in 1885, and filled the Chair of Physics and Chemistry until his death, which occurred September 14th, 1898. He was enthusiastic in his chosen line of work, and diligent and painstaking as a teacher. A former pupil whose attainments and tastes are such as to fit him for appreciating Prof. Snyder's labors, and gifts as a teacher, writes of him as follows:—

"He always commanded the thorough respect and attention of his students in the class room, and they always felt that he had full command of the subject he taught. One of his strongest points was his ability to interest his students in his work, and give them part of his enthusiasm."

Did time and space permit, it would be pleasant and instructive to sketch others who have, for brief periods, held

chairs in the University. Some of them became distinguished in other fields. The Rev. Samuel W. McCracken, of the class of '31, taught here for five years, and afterward for twenty-two years, was a successful and honored pastor, and a man of great influence. The Hon. Samuel Galloway, of the class of '33, taught both here and at Hanover College. He studied law; became Commissioner of Schools in Ohio; also Secretary of the State, and was a member of Congress. He was popular as a stump speaker, and was active and influential in political and ecclesiastical circles. The Hon. Chauncey N. Olds, of the class of '36, taught here for three years. He was afterward a member of the Ohio Legislature, both in the House and in the Senate; was Attorney-General of the State; and was for twenty-five years a trustee of this University. He also was active and useful in political and ecclesiastical affairs, and held high rank as a lawyer. He was a man of polished manners, and was very easy and graceful in his diction and delivery. The Rev. Dr. Henry S. Osborn, who taught here three years, just before the closing of the University in '73, had previously taught in Lafayette College. He wrote several books on Metallurgy and kindred subjects, and was authority on Classical and Biblical maps. The Rev. Dr. T. A. Wylie came to us from the Indiana State University, and after teaching here most acceptably for three years, he returned to his former place, and with great usefulness and honor served that institution until the evening of a long life. The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. McMullin left here to become Professor of Church History in Danville Theological Seminary, and Prof. J. G. McKee served the Pennsylvania College as Professor and vice-President for twenty-four years, and until his death. We have still with us Prof. Andrew D. Hepburn, who entered upon duty here thirty-one years ago, and who, by his courtesy and scholar-

ship, has always commanded the respect and affection of his students. May he long be with us. To many former students, the grateful privilege is still continued of meeting Prof. R. W. McFarland, who taught here for twenty years, and whose life has been, in a marked degree, characterized by diligence and usefulness.



THE BRICE SCIENTIFIC HALL

MIAMI IN THE WAR.

BY COLONEL DAVID WADDLE M'CLUNG,
OF THE CLASS OF 1854.

The history of Miami University in the war of the Rebellion is difficult to write, because those who were educated here were scattered in many states, both North and South. Generally they sympathized with the people among whom they lived, and took part accordingly either for or against the government.

It would require a prolonged and persistent inquiry to get even a general knowledge of the part taken by each. The following sketches may therefore be regarded as an honest attempt in this direction, and it is earnestly desired that it may lead to larger information and to correction of errors.

All who can communicate any such facts, are urged to write them down and send them to the University, so that in her archives they may be secure, and may furnish material for future writers.

The following from the pen of Major W. H. Chamberlin of Cincinnati, gives a very clear account of the scenes enacted here at the outbreak of the Civil War. It is written by one who was an actor and a witness in all of which he writes.

THE UNIVERSITY RIFLES.

The response of Miami University to the first call for troops by President Lincoln in 1861, was electrical. The little community comprising the students then in Oxford was representative of the whole Nation. The North and the South, and the border states were all there, personated by their sons. The turbulent times following the election in November, 1860, had been closely observed by every student. It is to the credit of the morals of the University that no bitterness was engendered between the students representing the warring sections of the country. When the flag was fired on, sides were promptly taken, and the Southern students, with quiet decorum and even with sadness, separated from their classmates as became gentlemen, and departed to take up arms—probably to fight directly—against their College friends.

As if by one accord, the greater number of the students from the Northern states, laid down their books to respond to the call of arms. They were eager to begin the work which opened before them. A meeting was called in the chapel at which Ozro J. Dodds was called to preside, and W. H. Chamberlin was appointed secretary. It was at once resolved to organize a company to be called the University Rifles, and, by common consent, Dodds was made Captain, both because he was a popular student, then in his senior year, and because he was the only student who had any practical knowledge of the military art. He had spent some time in military training under Lew. Wallace at Crawfordsville, Indiana. A long list of recruits for the company was immediately made out, enough perhaps to have organized the company, but as news came from home, and as parental objections came in, many were led to withdraw in order to enter the army in other ways. It therefore became necessary to join the students with an organ-

ization of citizens of Oxford, in order to fill the quota of 103. These negotiations were completed so that the company was enrolled April 19th, with officers as follows:

Captain, Ozro J. Dodds.

First Lieutenant, M. D. Whelply.

Second Lieutenant, Frank Evans.

The first lieutenant was allowed to the citizens' contingent. The office of third lieutenant was recognized by the young Captain, because such an officer was in the roster of his Indiana military school. Neither the State of Ohio nor the United States, however, changed their laws to suit Captain Dodds' idea, and third lieutenant W. H. Chamberlain was mustered as Sergeant. The roll of students then stood on the first muster roll, as follows:

Ozro J. Dodds, Captain,	Joseph R. Huston,
Frank Evans, Second Lieutenant,	Robert A. Leonard,
Robert N. Adams,	Telemachus C. Lewis,
Stephen Cooper Ayres,	William P. Logue,
Robert S. Bennett,	Archibald Mayo,
Robert S. Brown,	John W. Mayo,
William H. Chamberlin,	Henry Lee Morey,
James H. Cooper,	John Riley Orr,
Nathan P. Dunn,	James W. Owens,
Owen Evans,	John H. Shepherd,
James A. Hair,	William S. Sloan,
Carter B. Harrison,	John C. Wakefield,
J. E. Hile,	Joseph H. Wiley,
Wm. R. Hollingsworth,	Joseph M. Wilson,
Benjamin R. Howell,	Irwin B. Wright,
John R. Hunt, Jr.	

It is a matter of deep regret that the list of ardent patriots whose names were placed on the roll at the first student's meeting, was not preserved. But it is known that the above list does not include all who left Oxford to go to Columbus for regimental organization. Calvin Stewart Brice, and James T. Whittaker are two of these. They were too young to be accepted by the mustering officer. There were others, for

Captain Dodds took 120 to Columbus, of whom seventeen had to be rejected.

The company left Oxford on Monday, April 22nd. President Hall made the address when the flag provided by the ladies of Oxford was presented to the company. The same good women passed along the lines and gave to each soldier a pocket edition of the New Testament.

The movement to Columbus was tediously slow, and it was nearly daylight on the morning of the 23rd when the University Rifles, with absolutely no military equipments, marched into Camp Jackson at Columbus, Ohio, and took its first lesson in the art of war by trying to sleep on the ground with neither tents nor blankets. On April 27th, the University Rifles lost their name, and became Company B of the 20th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and were mustered into the United States Service for three months from April 18th by H. M. Neil, Aide-de-Camp to Governor Wm. Dennison.

The company was later ordered into West Virginia and was assigned guard duty along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It was called out upon a march which took it through Oakland, Piedmont and Moorefield in pursuit of Garnett's rebel troops. The company was mustered out August 18, 1861, at Columbus, by Captain E. Morgan Wood, 15th United States Infantry. The greater portion of this little band of patriots again entered the service in different places, and some of them rose to high command.

The following list of those who served the country during the war period with the army or in positions closely related to the military service, is not assumed to be full and correct. It is the best that now seems attainable. In a few cases, notably Governor Dennison and Governor Morton, the War Governors of Ohio and Indiana, the service was more

efficient and more conspicuous than fell to the lot of any but a very few, who went to the fighting line. For convenient reference, the names are arranged alphabetically.

It ought to be noted that the regiments in which service was rendered, had varying terms of enlistment. The 20th Ohio, to which the company known as The University Rifles was assigned, was enlisted for three months at the outbreak of the war. The president had called for but thirteen regiments from Ohio, for ninety days' service. Before recruiting could be stopped, five or six times the required number had offered. The state accepted for her own defence, especially along the Virginia border, ten additional regiments, 14th to 23rd inclusive. These were later sent to Western Virginia, on the sure assumption that the best place to defend the Ohio border was as near as possible to the crest of the Allegheny Mountains.

These regiments were afterward accepted and paid by the United States. The 60th regiment was enlisted for one year from February 25, 1862. There were two regiments numbered 86. One enlisted for three months from June 11, 1862, the other enlisted for six months in the summer of 1863.

The 167th and 146th regiments were of those composing the Ohio National Guard, which was called out so dramatically for one hundred days in the spring of 1864. Other regiments, so far as known, were enlisted for three years.

These facts will show why numbers of the youth of Miami served in two and even three regiments. Some, like Brice and Whittaker, were too young to be accepted in the three year regiments, others for various reasons could not respond otherwise. Another fact appears from these repeated enlistments, namely; that during the entire war, the school was disturbed and in a condition not favorable to quiet and persistent study. Arms seem to have disputed with letters.

the control and direction of both students and instructors. Again the wish is expressed that those who have additional facts, or can make corrections in the subjoined list, will send their contributions for preservation and future use.

CLASS.	NAME.	SERVICE.
1862	Adams, Robt. N.,	{ Co. B. 20th Regt. Capt. Maj. Lieut. Col. and Col. 81st O. V. I. Bvt. Brig. Gen'l. U. S. V.
1861	Ayres, Stephen C.,	{ Co. B. 20th Ohio, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon, U. S. V., Bvt. Capt.
1833	Anderson, Chas.,	{ Col. 93rd O. V. I., Lieut. Gov. and Gov. of Ohio, 1864--5.
1841	Andrew, Geo. L.,	Sanitary Inspector.
1859	Aten, Aaron M.,	Lieut. 50th, O. V. I.
1862	Billingham, Daniel A.,	Co. A, 86th O. V. I.
1867	Brown, James L.,	Co. A. 60th.,--K, 86th.,--A, 167th O. V. I
1858	Brooks, Robt. F.,	Surgeon.
1854	Barrows, Chas. C.,	C, 93rd O. V. I.
1864	Beaton, Wm. M.,	I, 167th O. V. I.
1860	Beaton, Daniel P.,	A, 86th O. V. I., 1st Serg. M, 2d O. V. I.
1864	Brooks, Frank D.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1864	Brooks, John K.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1861	Brooks, Theodore D.,	Asst. Surg. 38th O. V. I.
1864	Brooks, Peter,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1852	Brown, Henry L.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1861	Bennett, Robt. H.,	B, 20th O. V. I.
1859	Billings, John Shaw,	{ Acting Asst. Surg. U. S. A., Surg. rank Major U. S. A.
1852	Boude, John Knox,	Surg. 118th Illinois.
1859	Boude, Edgar A.,	2nd Lieut. 7th Missouri Cav.
1864	Burrows, Stephen A.,	B, 146th O. V. I.
1863	Brice, Calvin S.,	{ Private Co. A, 86th O. V. I., 1862, Capt. 180th O. V. I., 1864-5.
1860	Beckett, David C.,	{ Major 61st O. V. I., killed at battle of Atlanta.
1854	Brown, Charles E.,	{ Capt. Major, Lieut. Col., Col. 63rd O. V. I., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
1862	Brown, Robt. Jos.,	Corp. 156th O. V. I.
1867	Bishop, Geo. S.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1871	Bishop, Robt. H., Jr.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1864	Bartlett, Thos. B.,	F, 167th O. V. I.
1860	Britton, Orson,	F, 167th O. V. I., Asst. Surg. Vol.
1857	Bell, Thos. C.,	Captain.
1862	Chamberlin, Wm. H.,	{ Serg. Co. B, 20th O. V. I., 1861, 1st Lieut., Capt. & Major 81st O. V. I., 1861-4.
1858	Chamberlin, John R.,	{ Private, Serg., Major and 2nd Lieut. 81st O. V. I., 1861-4.
1858	Cartwright, Noah,	Lieut. Col. 15th Ky. Inf.
1862	Clopper, Edward N.,	1st Lieut. 83rd O. V. I.

CLASS.	NAME.	SERVICE.
1864	Clark, J. Harvey,	Serg. 167th O. V. I.
1833	Chidlaw, Ben W.,	Chaplain 39th O. V. I.
	Clough, Jos. F.,	F, 69th O. V. I.
1852	Childs, James H.,	Col. Penn. Co., killed at Antietam.
1835	Dennison, William,	Governor, Ohio.
1858	Dennis, Chas. P.,	Capt. 47th O. V. I.
1861	Davis, Benj. F.,	A, 86th O. V. I. and M, 2nd O. V. I.
1862	Druly, Thaddeus C.,	A, 86th O. V. I. and 9th Ind. Cav.
1859	Davies, Sam. W.,	Capt. 1st O. V. I.
1861	Dunn, N. Palmer,	Capt. 29th Ind. I, killed at Chickamauga.
1861	Dodds, Ozro J.,	{ Capt. B, 20th O. V. I., Lieut. Col. 1st Alabama Vol. Cav.
1863	Davis, J. Pierce,	2nd Lieut. 3rd Maryland Cav.
1864	Denise, Charles E.,	4th Serg. 146th O. V. I.
1858	Dudley, Adolphus S.,	Chaplain 146th O. V. I.
1831	Dickey, Theophilus L.,	{ Col. 4th Ill., Cav. Member Gen. Grant's Staff and Chief of Cavalry.
1861	Danner, Sam'l S.,	K, 39th Ind. 1st Lieut. 12th Regt. U. C C.T.
1864	Davidson, John M.,	F, 167th O. V. I.
1861	Evans, Frank,	{ 2nd Lieut., 1st Lieut., Adj. 20th O. V. I., Major 81st O. V. I.
1864	Evans, Nelson Wiley,	1st Lieut. 129th O. V. I. Capt. 173 O. V. I.
1861	Evans, William H.,	B, 20th O. V. I.
1861	Evans, Owen D.,	B, 20th O. V. I., & A, 69th Ind.
1864	Ellis, A. Nelson,	Captain, A A. Gen. with Gen. Nelson.
1863	Elliott, James H.,	3rd Corp. H, 156th O. V. I.
1862	Farr, Wm. L.,	A, 86th,—A, 167th Ohio.
1862	Ferguson, Wm. M.,	A, 86th,—A. 167th Ohio.
1856	Ferguson, James S.,	Asst. Surgeon 167th O. V. I.
1853	Fullerton, Thomas A.,	Chaplain, 17th O. V. I., 1861-2
1862	Fullerton, Hugh S.,	1st Lieut. 1st Ohio Heavy Art.
1863	Fullerton, Erskine B.,	1st Lieut. K, 86th O. V. I.
1858	Fullerton, Geo. H.,	Chaplain, 1st. O. V. I., 1861-2
1856	Fullerton, Jos. Scott,	Brig. Gen'l.
1845	Fithian, Washington,	Surg. 14th Ky. Cav.
1851	Fithian, Joseph,	Surgeon.
1861	Falconer, Jerome,	{ 2nd Serg. C, 93rd O. V. I., mortally wounded at Stone River.
1836	Foster, Charles,	11th Iowa Vol. Mortally wounded at Atlanta.
1862	Falconer, John W.,	{ Capt. 41st U. S. C. T., killed at Farmerville, Va.
1864	Greer, Horace Edmunds,	Capt. and A. D. C.
1829	Galloway, Henry P.,	O. N. G. 100 days' service.
1830	Galloway, Albert,	Capt. Co. E, 12th O. V. I.
1860	Gath, Sampson,	D, 47th O. V. I.
1863	Graham, Mitchell M.,	A & K, 86th O. V. I.
1863	Graham, Harvey W.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1864	Graham, Frank,	I, 167th O. V. I.
1862	Guy, Wm. E.,	Sergt. A, 86th O. V. I.

CLASS.	NAME.	SERVICE.
1864	Gill, Heber,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1859	Goodwin, R. J. M.,	Col. 37th Ind. Inf.
1853	Galbraith, Robt. C.,	Chaplain.
1838	Groesbeck, John H.,	Col. 39th O. V. I.
1864	Gregg, John C.,	I, 167th O. V. I.
1833	Galloway, Saml.,	Commissioner Camp Chase.
1861	Hollingsworth, Wm. R.,	B, 20th O. V. I.
1863	Huston, R. L. M.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1836	Hart, J. H.,	Lt. Col. 71st O. V. I.
1854	Hazeltine, James F.,	A, 86th,—Lt. 127th O. V. I.
1861	Howell, Benj. R.,	B 20th,—Capt. F, 81st O. V. I.
1859	Howell, John,	Capt. Battery A, Bailey's Light Artillery.
1861	Hair, James A.,	B, 20th, 3 mos.
1859	Harris, Joseph,	Sergt. E, 75th Ohio.
1860	Harris, A. L.,	Capt. C, 20th, Capt., Maj., Col. 75th O. V. I.
1861	Hunt, John R.,	1st Lieut. 81st O. V. I.
1864	Hughes, Melancthon,	1st Serg. K, 46th O. V. I.
1852	Harrison, Benj.,	Col. 70th Ind., Brig. Gen.
	Hudson, R. N.,	
1861	Howard, Wm. Crane,	Contract Surg. U. S. A., 1864-5.
1861	Hiatt, J. Milton,	
1861	Harrison, Carter B.,	{ B, 20th, 3 mos., 1st Lieut. 51st O. V. I., Captain and Inspector.
1864	Hamilton, Wm.,	Capt. & Staff duty, I, 167th O. V. I.
1843	Hor, Versalius,	Capt. Co. I, 66th O. V. I.
1853	Hibben, Samuel,	Chaplain, 4th Ills. Vol. Cav.
1858	Judy, George,	
	Jordan, W. Jones,	
1858	Jones, Abner F.,	3 mos., service 1864.
1839	Keely, Geo. W.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1858	Kumler, W. Festus,	Private C. A., 167th O. V. I.
1863	Kleinschmidt, Ed. H.,	A. & K, 86th O. V. I.
1864	Keil, Lewis D.,	1st Lieut. H, 167th O. V. I.
	Lyons, Charles C.,	Master's Mate, Navy.
1862	Lyons, James D.,	A. 86th, and A, 167th O. V. I.
1860	Lyons, Robt. F.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1855	Lewis, John C.,	Capt. 40th Ill., Capt. 167th, O. V. I.
1859	Lewis, Telemachus C.,	B, 20th O. V. I. 3 mos., 36th, Ind.
1861	Lough, James M.,	{ B, 20th O. V. I. 3 mos., A 86th O. V. I., 1st Lieut., 2nd Cav. Died of wounds Nov. 13, 1864.
1860	Lowes, Abram B.,	Capt. F, 18th Ind. Inf.
1846	Leake, J. Bloomfield,	{ Capt. Lt. Col., 20th Iowa Vol. Bvt. Col., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
1857	Lowrie, James A.,	
1855	Lowe, Wm. B.,	Capt. 10th U. S. Infy.
1846	Langdon, E. Bassett,	{ Maj. 1st O. V. I., Inspector Gen. A. M. McCook's staff. Lt. Col. and Col. 1st. O. V. I.

CLASS.	NAME.	SERVICE.
1838	Lowe, John G.,	Col. 131st O. V. I., O. N. G.
	McFarland, Prof. R. W.,	Lt. Col. 86th O. V. I., 6 mos. regt.
1859	McCormick, John H.,	1st. Lt., G, 67th Ind. Vol. Major.
1853	McMillan, A. J.,	Chaplain, 14th Ky.
1857	McKee, Saml.,	Col. 14th Ky.
1861	McCracken, S. M.,	D, 47th O. V. I.
1855	McCullough, Robt. N.,	A, 86th O. V. I., M, 2nd O. V. C.
1855	McClung, Orville, L.,	F, 69th O. V. I.
1862	McClure, Wm. C.,	A, 86th, K, 86th, O. V. I.
1853	McCracken, John C.,	A, 167 O. V. I.
1854	McClung, David W.,	Capt. A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. 1861-5.
1856	McClung, Wm. C.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1855	McDill, John B.,	Asst. Surgeon, 63rd O. V. I.
1859	McLandberg, Henry J.,	B, 26th O. V. I., Capt. 17th U. S. Inf.
1856	McKee, John.	{ Capt. 36th Ind. Inf. disabled permanently by wounds at Stone River.
1841	Junkin, John Miller,	Surg. Penn., Cav.
1853	McClurg, Alex. C.,	Capt. 88th Illinois, Col. Brig. and Gen.
1858	McClenahan, John,	Lieut. Col. 15th O. V. I.
1848	McArthur, James R.,	Capt. 6th Ill., Cav.
1861	Marshall, Thos. B.,	1st Sergt. K, 83rd O. V. I.
1843	Morton, Oliver P.,	War Governor, Indiana.
1856	Miller, B. F.,	{ F, 3rd O. V. I., 3 mos. 1st Lieut. Co. C, 35th O. V. I.
1841	Mills, John McFarland,	Col. 31st Ky., Inf.
1861	Murray, C. H.,	F, 3rd 3 mos.,—Capt. I, 5th O. V. C.
1864	Miller, Frank E.,	66th U. S. C. T. Major.
1854	Millikin, Minor,	{ Lieut. in Burdsall's Cav. 3 mos. Maj. and C.I. 1st O. V. C.; killed in Battle of Stone River.
1841	Morrison, Marion,	Chaplain, 9th Ill., Inf.
1843	Moody, Stillman,	
1860	Martindell, Jas. K. P.,	A, 86th Sergt. I, 167th O. V. I.
1864	Morris, Aaron H.,	K, 86th 6 mos.,—1, 167th O. V. I. 100 days.
1863	Morrow, Jeremiah,	A, 86th O. V. I., also in Porter's Fleet.
1860	Mayo, Archibald,	B, 20th Ohio.
1862	Mayo, John W.,	B, 20th O. V. I.
1863	Mitchell, Claude N.,	A, 86th,—1st Sergt. K, 86th O. V. I.
1862	Morey, Henry Lee,	2nd Lieut.,—1st Lieut. and Capt. 75th O. V. I.
1839	Moore, Thomas,	Col. 167th O. V. I.
1862	Naylor, James M.,	Sergt. I, 81st, O. V. I.
1851	Noble, John W.,	Col. of Iowa Cavalry Brevet Brig. Gen.
1862	Owens, James W.,	{ B, 20th O. V. I. 3 mos.,—Lieut. A, 86th O. V. I.,—Capt. K, 86th O. V. I.
1862	Oldfather, Jeremiah M.,	H, 93rd O. V. I.
1860	Olds, Wm. W.,	Capt. 42nd O. V. I., killed at Port Gibson.
1857	Peck, Geo. B.,	Asst, Surgeon.
1862	Peck, Morris,	A, 86th O. V. I.
1862	Peck, Hiram D.,	A, 86th O. V. I.

CLASS.	NAME.	SERVICE.
1861	Porter, Wm. I.,	Major Staff of Rosecrans and Thomas.
1864	Patterson, John H.,	A, 131st O. V. I.
1864	Parshall, J. M.,	146th O. V. I.
1863	Parrish, O. V.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1860	Platter, Cornelius C.,	D, 81st O. V. I., Capt. Staff of Gen. Hazen.
1862	Rees, Clayton B.,	Sergt. A, 86th O. V. I.
1863	Rowan, Alex H.,	A, 86th O. V. I.
1863	Robb, George J.	A, 86th O. V. I.
1839	Ryan, Michael C.,	Col. 50th O. V. I.
1856	Reid J. Whitelaw,	Capt. (Vol. Aid.)
1861	Ranken, Wm.,	K, 37th Ind., Inf.
1857	Runkle, Benj. P.,	{ Capt. and Maj. 13th O. V. I., Col. 45th O. V. I., Maj. 45th U. S. Inf. Brevet Maj. Gen. Volunteers.
1835	Rogers, Wm. H.,	Chaplain 69th O. V. I.
1852	Rodgers, Andrew W.,	Col. 81st Ill.
1853	Rodgers, I. Harrison,	Surgeon.
1848	Roberts, Geo. W.,	B, 20th O. V. I.
1827	Schenck, Robt. C.,	Maj. Genl. Vols. & M. C.
1836	Smith, Saml. M.,	Surgeon Genl. Ohio.
1843	Scobey, John E.,	Col. 68th Ind.
1846	Strong, Hiram,	{ Col. 93rd O. V. I., killed in Battle of Chica- mauga.
1857	Scott, John N.,	Lieut. Maj. and Paymaster.
1855	Smith, Jos. C.,	Capt. E, 5th O. V. C., Major by promotion.
1852	Sadler, Wm. K.,	Surgeon 19th Ky.
1845	Swan, Benj. C.,	Chaplain 151st Ills.
1860	Snow, David B.,	2nd Sergt. K, 83rd O. V. I.
1862	Shriver, Edson M.,	A, 114th O. V. I.
1864	Smith, Palmer W.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1860	Smith, Josiah,	C, 93rd O. V. I.
1855	Smith, Ransford,	1st Lt. 35th O. V. I.
1860	Smith, Wm. H., Jr.,	U. S. Navy.
1861	Sheely, Virgil G.,	A, 86th O. V. I.
1859	Shuey, Wm. H.,	A, 86th O. V. I.
1864	Shuey, Alfred M.,	A, 167th O. V. I.
1863	Secrist, John H.,	{ A, 86th-K, 86th O. V. I., Lt. Ind. Vol. killed at Battle of Nashville.
1861	Shepherd, John H.,	{ B, 20th O. V. I.,—1st Lt. 104th Ills.,—1st Lt. & Adj. 9th Ky. Vols.
1863	Stewart, James E.,	Capt. A, 167th O. V. I.
1862	Shepherd Saml. C.,	4th O. V. C. & 167th O. V. I.
1861	Schenck, John S.,	A, 86th O. V. I.
1861	Sloan, Wm. S.,	B, 20th—D 47th O. V. I.
1859	Simpson, Geo. W.,	D, 47th O. V. I.
1853	Steele, John W.,	E, 15th—A 60th, 1st Sergt. K, 88th.
1832	Spence, Colin,	Asst. Surg. 89th O. V. I.
1858	Scott, Henry M.,	Captain.
1862	Stokes, H. M.,	B, 146th O. V. I.

CLASS.	NAME.	SERVICE.
1863	Schenck, Robt. C., Jr.,	B, 146th O. V. I.
1863	Skinner, Chas. M.,	K, 157th O. V. I.
1828	Stemle, Roger N.,	Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.
1852	Thomas, Webster,	Capt. E, 47th O.
1860	Thomas, Walter S.,	Acting Master's Mate Miss. Squad.
1860	Taylor, Edward L.,	Capt. D, 95th O. V. I.
1862	Taylor, Henry C.,	A, 86th O. V. I.
1855	Thruston, Gates P.,	{ Maj. & Asst. Adj. Gen., Brevet Brig. Gen. Capt. 1st O. V. I.
1858	Thruston, Dickinson P.,	Capt. 93rd O. V. I.
1860	Todd, David W.,	Lt. 86th—Lt. Col. 134th O. V. I.
1857	Tuttle, Joel,	Private Co. F, 20th Iowa.
1859	Tuttle, Joseph,	Lieut. 7th Iowa.
1864	Woodruff, Thos. J.,	A, 86th and I, 167th O. V. I.
1860	Warren, Chas. D.,	Surgeon.
1861	Wright, John M.,	A, 86th O. V. I., 135th Ind.
1861	Wright, Irvin B.,	B, 20th O. V. I., Lieut. 11th U. S. Inf.
1861	Whiteside, John A.,	B, 86th O. V. I.
1861	Wilson, Joseph M.,	B, 20th—C, 81st O. V. I.
1858	Williams, Edward P.,	Capt. 100th Ind.
1840	Ward, J. Durbin,	{ Private 12th O. V. I. 3 mos., Maj. 17th, Lieut. Col., Col. & Brevet Brig. Gen.
1861	Wiley, Jos. H.,	{ Private and 1st Serg. Co H, 93rd O. V. I. Killed at Stone River.
1860	Woods, John,	Chaplain, 35th O. V. I.
	Walton, Allen M.,	Asst. Surg. 86th Ind.
	Williams, Henry,	
1861	Woodhull, Max V. Z.,	"Col. on Staff."
1863	Whittaker, James T.,	Asst. Surg, U. S. Navy 1863-5.
1859	Welty, Philip H.,	1st Lieut., I, 167th O. V. I.
1829	Yates, Richard,	Governor Ills.
1860	Yaryan, John Lee,	Capt. Gen. Woods' Staff.
1856	Zeller, Jacob A.,	167th O. V. I.
1837	Woodbridge, John Morgan,	Paymaster.

The foregoing list of active participants in the great war, gives an intimation that college training has no tendency to eliminate or reduce the hardy virtues of courage, patriotism, adventure and self-sacrifice. On the contrary it is doubtful if any other class of men in all the country can show a larger percentage of soldiers than the students and alumni of Miami University. Especially will this appear when it is remembered that prior to the civil war this was a favorite school for youth residing south of the Ohio river, a large majority of

whom acted in sympathy with their own people. These, equally with the others, exhibited hardihood and intrepidity, and stand in evidence that liberal culture had not frittered away any manly quality.

It is furthermore shown that education had fitted all these for positions of responsibility and command. The number of commissioned officers is proof of this. With very rare exceptions those who entered service for considerable terms, say two or three years, either went out as commissioned officers or rose to that rank speedily.

Gen. Schenck was commissioned a Brigadier-General at the outset, though at the time more than fifty years old. He was advanced to the rank of Major-General and did conspicuous service until December, 1863, when he took a seat in Congress, to be from the start a prominent and influential force in the legislation of the succeeding years, that was to have a vast and enduring influence upon our country.

Robert N. Adams, leaving his books as a schoolboy, entering the service as a private soldier, rose within two years to the rank of Colonel and the command of a regiment. His career was rounded out with the complimentary rank of Brigadier-General, and then he returned to his books and his studies. It was a strange interval in the life of an undergraduate—this four years of war with its tumult and strenuous effort, flanked on either side with the quiet studies of a youth under authority.

Theophilus Lyle Dickey, who graduated in 1831, teacher, lawyer and judge, in 1861 becomes a Colonel of a cavalry regiment, later to the staff of Gen. Grant and Chief of Cavalry, and soon in peace is lawyer and judge.

These cases are not alone. They are illustrations of many similar careers rather than exceptions for their rarity.

Only a broad training made possible such versatility. Study and reading, a familiarity with noble examples and lofty ideals, alone can prepare youth for useful careers so opposite.

The number who fell in battle and of those who bear wounds, is proof that they did not evade any duty or responsibility of a soldier. Childs fell at Antietam; Beckett at Atlanta; Minor Millikin and Jerome Falconer at Stone River; Dunn and Strong at Chicamauga; Olds at Port Gibson; Secrist at Nashville; John W. Falconer at Farmville after the army of Northern Virginia had halted for the final surrender.

These cases do not include all whose fortune it was to die for their country.

The writer has no means of giving even an approximate list of those who suffered wounds. But if the usual ratio of seven wounds to one death holds in this instance, the number of casualties would include well nigh half the list.

Reference has been made to those living south of the Ohio river, who took part with their neighbors and kindred. The following sketch by John R. Chamberlin, shows how a spirited and sympathetic youth was swept into the confederate army, though he had married and intended to make his residence in Ohio. The final outcome, death on the battlefield and burial by three of his intimate associates at college, brings into high relief the tragedy and pathos of our civil war.

THE FUNERAL OF BATTLE.

"I first met Joel Allen Battle in 1855 in the Erodelphian Hall. I was introduced by Thomas H. Rogers, now professor of Mathematics in Monmouth College."

"Of medium height and lithe, graceful form, with dark, piercing eyes and soft, smooth voice, a sanguine temperament and easy, graceful manners, Battle was a typical southerner of the better type, a natural leader with dash and mettle for high

endeavor. Though not intimate, my acquaintance was pleasant, my favorable opinion was deepened and I followed his later career with interest. In 1861, after the firing on Sumter, I came down from Hamilton to Cincinnati, where he was a student in the law school, to find out if possible, what his intentions were in regard to the war. I did not meet him, but I met my classmate, Mr. Ed Williams of Fort Wayne, who was then a classmate of Battle in the law school. From him I learned that Battle had gone to Chillicothe to visit his wife's father, that he intended to go from there to his home at Lavergne, Tennessee, arrange his business matters, and then return to Ohio, to remain neutral during the war. Not long afterwards, I learned that he had become the Adjutant of the 20th Tennessee Confederate Infantry, of which his father was the Colonel. Later in the war, I learned that he had been wounded in the battle of Mill Spring."

"The last I saw of him alive, was in June, 1858, at Miami University, the year I graduated. When I saw him next, it was on April 8, 1862, dead in the camp of Hulbert's Division on the battlefield of Shiloh. There were watching over him John C. Lewis, of Elizabethtown, Ohio, then Adjutant of 41st Illinois; and Cliff Ross, late of Terre Haute, Indiana, then Adjutant of the 31st Indiana. Both these young men had been classmates and roommates of Battle at Miami University. It was in the front of the regiments to which these young men belonged that Battle was killed, on Sunday, the 6th of April, 1862. They found his body on the field and brought it to the camp of the 31st Indiana, for burial. His regiment, the 20th Tennessee, was a member of that Tennessee Brigade, which had been driven back, again and again, by Hulbert's troops, until it refused to obey orders to advance any more. It was while leading this brigade into action after its refusal, that

General Albert Sidney Johnson, of the confederate army, was killed, and Hulbert's troops were forced to retire from its front. In these historic charges, the 20th Tennessee of which Battle was Adjutant, distinguished itself, by holding its ground and keeping up the fight, when all other regiments of the brigade had retreated. John C. Lewis, Cliff Ross and myself attended to his burial. A rude coffin made of cracker boxes, contained his body, when it was let down into a deep grave, where it was buried on sloping ground in the rear of the 31st Indiana regiment. There was no name put at the head of the grave and the earth was beaten down flat so that the place could not be recognized by those who had no business to know it. About twenty paces from the grave stood a large black oak tree. I cut with an ax a big chip out of the tree facing the grave, so as to guide us in finding the spot should we ever be required to do so."

"Adjutant John C. Lewis had called at the camp of my regiment on Monday night of the last day of the battle and said to me, 'I think we have Battle over at our camp, we're going to bury him tomorrow afternoon, and I want you to come over and see if you can recognize him.' Though the two Union Adjutants had no doubt about his identity, they wanted to leave me free to form a judgment myself. No man that had ever seen Joel Allen Battle could have had any doubt about the identity of that body. There was a smile on his face, and the right hand was raised, the forefinger extended as if pointing to some object, and his lips looked as if he were speaking when the fatal bullet struck him down. I have never been to that spot since, and at last accounts from his friends, I learn that his body had not been removed. None of us three who knew him in life, as we stood and saw the earth covering his dead body, had any other thought than that

we were laying to his last rest, a gallant soldier, a sincere man, who thought that the right was a thing to die for at need, and that he believed with all his ardent soul that the cause in which he fought was just and righteous."

MIAMI IN THE MINISTRY.

BY REV. ROBERT CHRISTY GALBRAITH, D.D.,

OF THE CLASS OF 1853.

I suppose it is true that a University, like any other institution, has a certain character, or personality impressed upon it that is permanent in all administrations, and that its students have wrought into them certain characteristics by which they are distinguished and differentiated from the students of any or all other Universities. They all have a family likeness. They are not so much alike as a gross of pewter spoons, or a box of pressed tallow candles, but there is upon them all something which distinguishes and sets them apart, while at the same time there are such differences as must mark living, active, earnest men.

A man carries in all his life the mark of his school upon him. But the school in order to have a mark, must have had, in some way, wrought into its being a changeless character by which it may be discriminated from all other schools.

As in a man, so in an institution, this, which in all its life distinguishes it, must have been wrought into it in its youth, when all was plastic to the moulding touch of the hand of a master. Thus, for the character of Miami, the first President, who was also longest in authority, a man of

power and energy and lofty aims, was, and is to a very great extent responsible. He marked out the path in which all coming after him should walk. He laid the foundations of the institution and wrought into it something of his own likeness. He determined not only that the culture here in the arts and sciences should be thorough, but fixed the manner in which the power gained, the faculty trained, should be exercised.

He made the motto on the college seal, "Prodesse Quam Conspici," so real a thing, and gave it such dominating power that not only the institution itself but also those who have gone out from it have had as their aim and end to be useful rather than to be showy.

Its life has been a sermon preached here; their lives have been sermons preached everywhere from this text.

He was a genial, pleasant, sociable man, always accessible, and so has every president since him been, not only because they were men naturally thus disposed, but because it was the unwritten, inflexible, all-compelling law that they should be so. So soon as a new President was on the ground, and took up the reins of authority, circumstances gently but powerfully constrained him.

The students remaining, as one after another took his departure, knew nothing of a harsh, proud magisterial ruler and at once, upon the coming of any new man, regarded him as one who necessarily had warm, personal interest in every one of them, who was not only to exercise paternal authority over them, but also to have affection for them akin to that of a father for his children, and went to him, in every perplexity, with no other expectation than of being at once received and dealt with accordingly to their conception of what a President should be and do, and coming for bread, they never received a stone. It has thus come to pass that the students have

always looked upon the president as personally their friend, their great friend, to guide, direct, defend and love them.

I remember receiving from a very intimate friend of mine, a lawyer, and an earnest Christian gentleman, an account of that which he felt had much to do in influencing and controlling the thoughts and actions of his life. It was the evening of commencement and he went to say good-bye to Dr. Bishop who received him most kindly, and when he was about to depart, laid his hands upon the boy's head and his voice tremulous with emotion, said: "My son, The Lord bless thee and keep thee; The Lord make his face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee: The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee and give thee peace."

Such a man was Miami's first president and men of like nobility have been those succeeding him. Men of honor, men to whom meanness was a crime, cant an abomination, pretense a loathing; great hearted men, men of anger, men of love.

None of the students under their control felt like orphans, none of them were step-children with real or fancied cause for complaint, and therefore they were like the children of one great family living together in their father's house, with equal rights and privileges; no one looked up to because his family was rich; none looked down upon because his parents were poor; everyone standing upon his own merits, the friend of those in authority; the better friend because he knew that the authority must be respected and that it was absolutely necessary for him to conform to all the requirements of those under whose government he was, whose power was exercised as firmly as it was gently.

The greater number of these presidents I knew only by reputation. I did know well the peerless Dr. MacMaster, that great hearted, splendidly endowed man, who, if he loved you

at all, loved you with his whole heart and was your friend forever, but it was not well for you to form the habit of going to his recitation room without having made preparation. I knew him after he had left Miami, and was in the Theological Seminary and knew him to be a teacher without a superior, with scarcely an equal, a man of high ideals, a true man in every fibre of his being, with exquisite sense of honor and whose very presence was an inspiration. He and Dr. Anderson, that prince of preachers and most cordial of friends, that model Christian gentleman, were the only ones to whom I ever recited. Different from, but like unto them, were all the presidents, hearty, healthy, natural men, men of great acquirements, men of humor, men of serious thought, with no shadow of cant or pretense, humble men, manly men, heroic men. Boys could not come under the moulding of their influence, and of that of the other eminent and excellent men of the faculty, without being shaped somewhat by their thought and in all their lives controlled by the out-goings of their power.

But of the ten men, of commanding strength, to whom have been given the keys of the University, eight have been ministers, while one was a lawyer and the remaining one a professional teacher. But these two were in office but three years each, neither of them during the whole life of a single class. It would seem natural that many of the students should become ministers and as a matter of fact, the proportion entering upon that work has been very large and in all these years there has been no place where ministers could receive their preparatory education better fitted to prepare them for their professional studies than Miami, and no place where, as students, they could lead happier and more contented lives. All old students indeed look back upon the time spent here with satisfaction; the days were days of peace,

quiet and tranquility; days of youth, of high endeavor and earnest resolution when hope hung all the future with tapestry of cloth of gold; days, the memory of which is kept in that secret chamber of men's hearts in which they hide their most precious treasures.

Until 1892, when the general catalogue was published, more than one-fourth of all the alumni had become ministers, and coming out from Miami, a little state, always democratic, they have proved themselves such ministers as would naturally and necessarily be the product of their teaching and environment; men of culture, men of broad ideas, liberal men, and yet men always respecting law and authority.

In college a boy, whether rich or poor, stood on his own feet and was reckoned at his personal worth. Whether he intended to be lawyer, doctor, preacher, or what not, he must there fight his own battles. He would find generous help when he showed himself worthy of it, not before. He got nothing from faculty, or students, by the most elaborate toadyism. He was so taught, and had the lesson impressed upon him, by the sometimes rough and pitiless ways in which boys teach what other boys ought to know, that he always thereafter stood on his own feet, was no hanger on, no parasite, no sycophant.

The ministers who went out from Miami became some of them professors in theological seminaries, as Dr. Thomas, of the class of '34, who was a most accomplished and successful teacher and an extempore speaker without an equal; he was a man of strong passion and had the power to throw all his passion into his speech, and a memory enabling him to call up all his stores, and judgment to chose that which fitted the occasion. He was a master of invective when he chose to assail any meanness, or expose any littleness, and had the

ability also to make most tender appeals. I can see him yet, tears streaming down his cheeks, and I can hear the sound of his peculiar voice, every word throbbing with heart-beats, as he stood before great congregations pleading the cause of his Master and calling upon men to turn to and receive the abundant blessing and enriching favor of our Lord. He was a man wonderfully successful as a pastor, as a professor in a theological seminary and as a college president.

Dr. Robert Christie, of the class of '66, has been vice-moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and is professor of systematic theology, in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City and is also proving himself a man fit for the place to which he has been called.

Of college presidents Dr. David A. Wallace, of the class of '46, in his management of affairs at Muskingum and afterward at Monmouth, displayed most admirable fitness for that most responsible position.

Dr. Samuel S. Laws of the Southern Presbyterian church, a man of great and varied culture, who has been President of Westminster college and also of Missouri State University, is an honor to the class of '48.

Dr. Henry MacCracken of the class of '57, who delivered the address at the inauguration of Dr. Wm. O. Thompson as President of Miami University in 1891, after having been pastor of churches in Columbus and Toledo, became Chancellor and Professor of Philosophy in the Western University of Pennsylvania, holding that position from 1881 to 1884. From 1884 to 1891, he was Vice Chancellor and Professor of Philosophy in the University of the City of New York and in 1891 he became Chancellor of that University and has since performed the duties of that office with distinguished ability.

There were also ministers, who went out from Miami, of very great usefulness as principals of academies. John C. Thompson, of the class of '43, Principal of Salem Academy, whose good management and thorough teaching commended him to all, was a man of great kindness and nobility and an eminent example of Miami's breadth of culture. He was a Baptist minister and Principal of a Presbyterian School and feeling no restraint, making no compromise, rendered perfect satisfaction.

The Rev. J. A. I. Lowes, D.D., of the class of '41, who recently died at Portsmouth, Ohio, succeeded Mr. Thompson and for more than twenty years was Principal of the Academy and had, as a teacher, such a reputation that his pupils were received into the Junior classes of our best colleges upon his recommendation, without examination. After leaving Salem he was for two years Principal of the Preparatory Department of Miami. He was a man of varied accomplishments and very great usefulness.

Twelve of the ministers graduated at Oxford have been college presidents, five professors in Theological Seminaries, and twenty-five professors in colleges.

Among foreign missionaries, Dr. Wm. M. Thomson, of the class of '28, has greatly distinguished himself by writing that most interesting and instructive work, "The Land and The Book," which as a description of the Holy Land is without an equal.

Dr. Benj. W. Chidlaw, of the class of '33, a splendid platform speaker, a chaplain in the army, and a most enthusiastic worker in every good cause, has been heard in almost every church in Ohio, in all the principal cities in the land, as well as in England, advocating everywhere, with most masterly eloquence, the cause of Sunday Schools.

As editor of a religious paper, Dr. J. G. Monfort, of the class of '34, has been eminently successful and has, in many other ways, exerted a very great influence in the Presbyterian Church. He had very much to do in bringing about the union, in 1870, of the Old and New School branches. His paper, indeed, was the first church paper that spoke with decision in favor of the union and largely by his action was the union accomplished. His whole course, as an editor, has proved the wisdom of the action of the Synod of Indiana, which voted to request him to become editor of the paper then called "The Presbyterian of the West," and of the large majority of the members of the Synods of Northern Indiana, Cincinnati and Ohio, who, by signing a circular letter, united in the request.

The Doctor, who had been engaged in editorial work at Hanover, Indiana, and at Louisville, Kentucky, bought the paper at Cincinnati and it at once took to itself new life and continued with increasing strength until in 1870 it was united with the "Christian Herald," of which Dr. Thornton Mills, of the class of '30, had been for a time the able editor. "The Herald and Presbyter" very soon had more subscribers than both had formerly and the one exerted a wider influence than both had done, and during all the years since, under the Doctor's wise control, has grown in favor and excellence. For forty-eight years Dr. Monfort has been engaged in editorial work for the Presbyterian church.

As the pastor of a large city church and an author whose books have been translated into other languages and had a very wide circulation, Dr. Brooks, late of St. Louis, of the class of '53, gained an international reputation. He was a great, hearty, whole-souled, vigorous man, whose popularity was not gained by any compromise with sin, or any soft words

spoken in apology for iniquity, or any concealment of his intense orthodoxy. No man who heard him could have any doubt concerning where he stood on any great issue, indeed those who had never come under the spell of his presence were wont to speak of him as harsh, censorious and bitter, but those who knew him came soon to love him and discovered that he was most tender and sympathetic to the very center of his being and that, as Dr. Warfield said of him, "With the voice of a lion and the vehemence of Elijah, he united the simple faith of a child and the heart of a John." Like John, indeed, he was both 'a son of Thunder' and a 'son of Consolation'. He could call down the fire of heaven on the heads of the Lord's enemies; but he knew also how to rest on the Lord's bosom, and how to say "Little children love one another." When in college he gave promise of his future greatness and we, who were his classmates, were not surprised when we saw to what he grew.

Professor David Swing, of the class of '52, was for years the great preacher of that marvellous city, Chicago, and was well known in all the land as a man of most exquisite literary taste and of high moral purpose. People of all classes crowded to hear him and his printed sermons were read with delight in every part of the country.

Dr. Kumler, of Pittsburgh, of the class of '53, as pastor of churches at Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, has gained an enviable reputation as an earnest and successful minister of the gospel.

Dr. Thomas Fullerton, also of the class of '53, was most successful as pastor in the churches of Walnut Hills and Springfield, Ohio; in Park church, Erie, Pennsylvania; and West St., Georgetown, D. C. His broad general culture and

refined literary taste fitted him admirably for the professorship of rhetoric which he held in Wooster University.

The students of Lane Theological Seminary are most fortunate in having, as teacher of Homiletics, one whose keen spiritual insight enables him to teach them the method of speaking in such a way as to affect the hearts and consciences of their hearers, and his unerring critical instinct to guard them against errors in style, while his genial, sympathetic nature is such that he will not only be appreciated as a teacher but loved as a man.

Dr. George Fullerton, of the class of '58, has with great acceptance filled the pulpits of Springfield, Illinois; Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and Springfield, Ohio, and has in all been reckoned not only as an able preacher of the Word but also as a beloved pastor of the flock.

The great majority of the ministers graduating from Miami preached in the smaller cities and villages and in country churches; but when called to larger fields they have always shown themselves workmen that needed not to be ashamed.

As an example of the many who, in smaller fields, have faithfully done their life work and gained honor to themselves I know of none better than the Rev. John Barrett, of the class of '60, my very dear friend, who recently departed this life. He was a man of broad culture, of exquisite humor, of flashing wit, of great seriousness and earnestness. For thirty-five years he stood in the pulpit of a small country church, his first and only charge, and fed his people with the bread of life. He was a man true and upright, worthy to stand in any presence and he now does stand in the presence of the Great King, having entered upon his reward. His field was small, but he gave it careful cultivation; and the men and women of

that neighborhood, by his life and teaching, have had their lives lifted up and have received great enlightenment in every way from his work among them and upon them. Their literary taste has been refined, their spiritual life has been strengthened, their thought broadened, their charities multiplied and their ambition for all good things quickened.

He set himself to the work of illuminating and inspiring individual lives by throwing upon them and upon their pathway the light from the lamp of God's word; and, keeping faithfully at the work to which he was ordained, was eminently successful, possibly not as many men would call successful, but he did and did thoroughly that to which he was called, appointed and annointed.

"Thinkst thou perchance that they remain unknown whom thou knows't not.
By angel trumps in heaven their praise is blown, divine their lot."

The men who have gone out from Miami and entered upon the work of God, have not been ambitious to be iridescent bubbles floating upon the crest of some wave of transient popularity, but have been foundation workers, laying foundations broad and deep upon which their hearers themselves could build. They have not been like pocket "Vade Mecums," to be consulted upon every trifling occasion, and advised with upon every change of mind, but have so presented and systematized the truth of God that men taught by them, have been ready for every emergency, have never been lost, or wandering perplexed, but have had always with them the directing chant and compass, by which in darkest as well as in brightest times they could shape their course.

Miami's men have been of culture so broad that they recognized their own limitations and preached the things that they had themselves studied, and of which they had understanding.

They have not set themselves up as lecturers on politics or sociology, feeling that these things were not enumerated in their commission, and knowing also that they were not experts and that if they attempted the presentation of these things they must be largely dependent, for their facts and arguments, upon the newspaper, and when professing to preach the word of God be but giving, in the Lord's House, and on the Lord's Day, a rehash of what their hearers read in their own houses on week days.

They have true ideas of the need that drives men to church and recognize it as far different from that which takes them to a concert, or minstrel show, or circus, to pleasantly pass the time, to be interested or amused by a pleasant story. They know that there are to men real needs and wants. That they have, or there should be called up within them, hunger and thirst for the meat that perishes not, for the living water that alone can satisfy divine thirst. They spend not their time in searching for sensational topics and in endeavoring to so present them as to make themselves popular. They strive not constantly to be conspicuous, but make it their work to present the truth of God in such manner as to impress men with its majestic, commanding importance.

They are not engaged in the quest to find something that will meet the wants of this present age, something new, peculiar, strange, attractive, but know that it is theirs to present, with power, that which they already have in their possession, which is fitted for every age and all climes, God's ordained instrument for the salvation of men; and they fall not into the ways of those who know not that in all things the truth is to be sought and built upon and held to and depended upon. They, therefore, have preached not the things of which they have but hazy understanding and know that the

stream of vague exhortation, not founded and directly grounded upon some doctrine of God's word is, at best, entirely useless, and most likely, really pernicious, is but the wearisome beating of a cork-wood mallet when the great rock can be broken only with a hammer of iron.

The ministers who have gone out from Miami have been taught, not alone by precept, not so much, indeed, by precept, as by the example of those stalwart men of God by whom they have been taught, and in whom they have seen manifestation of the graces of the Spirit, faith, hope, love, peace, joy, meekness, long suffering, and all the things which, woven together, make the robe of holiness the garment of salvation, to put infinite value upon the indwelling Christ, fitting men's hearts with love to God and to their fellow-men. They know that the aim and purpose of their office, the reason for its existence, is, as far as they are able, by the use of the proper ordained and established means, to the use of which they are called and upon the use of which alone they are authorized to expect the blessing of God, to reproduce the life of Christ in the souls of men, their brethren, and the brethren of the King, and thus have continually a new incarnation and witness, through the blessing of God on their labors, the realization of carnal men transformed into temples of the living God, through the indwelling Christ.

Knowing these things and acting as that knowledge prompted them, they have been successful; for it has been their purpose and practice to attend to their specific duty and carry out the function of their office in the enlightenment and inspiration and elevation of the lives of those to whom they preached and the result has been that, in many places, they have seen the wilderness about them bloom as the garden of the Lord.

Naturally, as an inevitable result of quietly, persistently, prayerfully doing the work to which they were appointed, in the way laid down, after the pattern shown on the mount, the blessing has come to them as it comes not to those meddlers and busybodies, who attempt to mix themselves in all affairs and attend to other men's business, and are not like that greatest preacher, that Master of assemblies, of whom the prophet Isaiah wrote, "He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the street. A bruised reed shall he not break, and smoking flax shall he not quench. He shall bring forth judgment unto truth." But He, of whom the Prophet wrote, has shaken the world and the kingdoms thereof and shall at length bring all the world into such loving union and communion with Him that "in that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, *Holiness unto the Lord* and the pots in the Lord's house shall be like the bowls before the altar."

Then shall the true golden age have come, that age of which poets have written and all men have dreamed, for which they have looked mistakenly into the past but which, in reality, in all its radiant splendors, lies in the future and those who have the prophet's clear vision can already catch gleams, through that curtain which shuts out from men's vision the things that are to be, of the shining glories of the new heavens and the new earth."



THE CAMPUS IN 1898

MIAMI IN PUBLIC LIFE; THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

BY WALTER L. TOBEY, OF THE CLASS OF 1891.

Miami University, in the earlier days of its history, was frequently referred to as "The Yale of the West," because of the high rank it took immediately after its opening in 1824 as an institution of learning. Of late years, since its sons have taken their stations in life and have demonstrated to the world the manner of man moulded within its classic walls, Miami University is referred to as "The Mother of Statesmen."

No institution in the United States can point to such a great percentage of distinguished public men as Miami University has among its graduates and former students. The students who have gone out into the world, having truly drunk of the spirit of Miami, are stamped as manly men among men. The aim of its founders has been to develop men of character and of broad-mindedness, man-loving and God-fearing, and the success of this principle has been demonstrated in the fact that the highest gift within the power of the greatest nation in the world today has been none too good for a graduate of Miami University.

There are many causes which might be cited as contributing more or less to the upbuilding of public men at Miami. In the early days, when oratory had not been superceded by

the press, great attention was given to the literary society work. This made ready men, men of power on the platform, men of force in any organized body. It made orators and parliamentarians, two things essential to success in public life. To the literary societies and to the thorough classical training given in the class room are due, more than to any other two things, the success which has followed the graduates of Miami University in public life, and which has made so many illustrious national characters.

But, as stated before, the foundation for a manly man was laid by professors and instructors who were earnest and conscientious men, and who, by reason of the fact that it was ever a small college, were able to impress upon the minds of the young men who were under their charge, the value of a high moral character, and to mold their minds so that they had at all times the highest regard for duty and bent their whole energy towards fulfilling in the fullest sense every obligation imposed upon them. The value of this close relation between professor and student can not be estimated too highly. Next in importance to it is the close relation which has always existed between the students themselves, and in this instance, the fact of it being a small college has been a great advantage. The students at Miami have always had the opportunity to know each other thoroughly and that relation knew of no superiority by reason of blood or wealth. Each student has always stood for just what he himself really is, and early learned the lesson that he could only succeed by true merit. These characteristics stand out pre-eminent in the history of Miami University and their impress has been indelibly stamped upon the minds of the young men who came to its halls in search of higher education. To Benjamin Harrison, of the class of 1852, has fallen the honor of

being called to the highest position within the power of this nation to bestow—that of the presidency of the United States. Mr. Harrison filled this position with distinguished ability from 1889 until 1893, and he is justly considered as being one of the ablest men and one of the greatest statesmen, if not the greatest, living today.

While he has been the only graduate chosen to the presidency, there are a number of graduates who have been chosen as advisors of the president. William Dennison, of the class of 1835, served as Post-Master General under Abraham Lincoln, and Caleb B. Smith, a student of Miami in 1825--26, was Secretary of the Interior in Mr. Lincoln's first cabinet. In the cabinet of President Harrison, there were two distinguished former students of Miami—William H. H. Miller, now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who served as Attorney-General, and John W. Noble, who held the port-folio of Secretary of the Interior. Judge Theophilus L. Dickey, of the class of 1831, was First Assistant Attorney-General from 1868 until 1869. President Cleveland's first commissioner of Patents was Benton J. Hall, of the class of 1855.

Many Miami sons have been called upon to represent the United States at the seats of government of foreign nations, a trust of the greatest responsibility, requiring men of honor, dignity and culture. General Robert C. Schenck, of the class of 1827, represented this country at the Court of St. James from 1871 to 1875. He had at previous times been Minister to Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. John W. Caldwell, also of the class of 1827, was Minister to Bolivia from 1866-'69. Courtland Cushing, of the class of 1829, represented the United States at Ecuador from 1850 until 1853. James Reily, of the class of 1829, was

Minister to Russia in 1858 and performed a very important diplomatic service in Mexico in 1862. The Confederacy selected Duncan F. Kenner, of the class of 1831, to represent it at the Courts of Great Britain and France in 1861 and 1862. President Grant sent James Birney, of the class of 1836, as Minister to The Hague, and Samuel Shellabarger, of the class of 1841, as Minister to Portugal. General Harrison appointed Whitelaw Reid, of the class of 1856, as United States Minister to France. For four years Mr. Reid served at this important post with great credit to his country. John A. Anderson, of the class of 1853, was given a prominent post at Cairo, Egypt in 1891, serving until his death in 1892. Of the former students of Miami who served in similar capacities, mention should be made of Humphrey Marshall, a student in 1827-'28, who had the honor of being the first Confederate whose disabilities as a citizen were removed by act of Congress. Mr. Marshall served as U. S. Consul to China from 1851 until 1854. General Ben LeFevre, a student before the outbreak of the war, served a consulship at Nuremburg, Germany, while a very young man.

When one looks over the history of the graduates of Miami University, he is impressed with the important public functions many of her sons have been called upon to perform. General R. C. Schenck, '27, was a member of the Joint High Commission that settled the disputes between the United States and England, and which convened in 1870. Duncan F. Kenner, '31, was honored by President Arthur as the sole democrat appointed to the United States Tariff Commission in 1883. William S. Groesbeck, '34, represented the United States at the convention of the International Monetary Congress in 1878. President Grant selected James B. Howell, of the class of 1837, to serve as one of the three

Commissioners appointed to examine and report on claims for stores and supplies that had been taken or furnished the United States Army in the seceded states. John P. Reynolds, '38, was chosen as the director-in-chief of the Illinois Board of the World's Fair Commissioners, a position of great duties and responsibilities. Samuel Shellabarger, '41, had a distinguished and honorable career, being called upon to serve in positions requiring the greatest ability. He was a member of the "Credit Mobilier" Investigation Committee; chairman of the committee that investigated the Conklin-Blaine controversy, and a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. Whitelaw Reid, of the class of 1856, was the President's Special Ambassador to the Queen's Jubilee in 1897, and in 1898 served as one of the five Peace Commissioners, who framed the Treaty of Peace that put to an end the war with Spain. James McDill, of the class of 1853, was a member of the International State Commerce Commission from 1892 until 1894. A. L. Harris, of the class of 1860, is at present a member of the United States Industrial Commission.

Five of the distinguished war governors were either graduates or former students of Miami University, and they proved themselves to be giants in those perilous times. Oliver P. Morton, a student of 42-45, did a heroic service as Governor of Indiana, and his active support of the Union and his great power in seeing to it that Indiana contributed her quota of men and supplies was one of the important acts that assisted in bringing about the triumph of the North. The governors of Ohio, who also did their full share in exerting every resource of the State for the preservation of the Union during the Civil War, were both Miami men, William Dennison, '35, who served from 1859 until 1863, and Charles Anderson, '33, who succeeded to the chair upon the death of

Governor Brough. The Governor of Michigan from 1860 to 1862 was James Birney, a graduate of the class of 1836, a thorough Union man and a gentleman of distinguished ability who served his state and country with great honor. The Governor of Illinois during the war was a son of Miami and an able statesman, Richard Yates. From this we see that the Governor's chair in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan were occupied by Miami men in the trying period of the Civil War.

Of other alumni or former students who have held governorships may be mentioned Ralph P. Lowe, '29, who was Governor of Iowa from 1858-1860; John J. McRea, Governor of Mississippi, 1854-58; and C. H. Hardin, '41, Governor of Missouri, 1875-77. Andrew L. Harris, of the class of 1860, was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio from 1892 until 1896, and William Cumback, a student of 1847 and '48, was Lieutenant Governor of Indiana from 1866 until 1870.

In the Congress of the United States, there has hardly been a session since 1843, in which there has not been one or more members who were graduated from Miami. The Speakership of the National House of Representatives was held at one time by Milton Saylor, of the class of 1852, known as President Harrison's class. In the Senate of the United States there have been nine famous sons of Miami. John J. McRea, '34, filled an unexpired term of Jefferson Davis as Senator from Mississippi from 1851 to 1852. James B. Howell, '37, was one of Iowa's representatives in the Senate in 1870. John S. Williams, '38, the famous "Cerro Gordo," represented Kentucky from 1879-85. George E. Pugh, '40, was sent from Ohio in 1855 and served until the outbreak of the Rebellion. Benjamin Harrison, '52, the famous ex-President, served the state of Indiana as United States Senator from 1881

until 1887. James W. McDill sat in that august body from 1881 until 1883 as a distinguished Senator from Iowa. Calvin S. Brice, '63, who achieved such a marvelous success as a railroad magnate and who bestowed a generous share of his earnings upon his beloved Alma Mater, represented the State of Ohio as Senator from 1891 until 1897. After his able services as Governor, Oliver P. Morton was sent to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Indiana in 1873, serving until his death in 1877. Illinois did a like service to Richard Yates, who served one term from 1865 until 1871.

In the Lower House of Congress, we find that membership in that body was held by a larger number of Miami men. William M. Corry, of the class of 1826, a man of great genius, represented the First Ohio Congressional District from 1855 to 1857. The versatile General Schenck, mention of whom has been made several times before, represented the Third Congressional District of Ohio from 1843 to 1851 and from 1863 to 1870. Samuel W. Parker, '28, served six years from 1849 to 1855, representing the District in which Connersville, Ind., is located. James J. Faran, '31, joint proprietor with Washington McLean of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, represented the First Congressional District from 1845 to 1849. Duncan F. Kenner, '31, was a member of the Congress of the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865. Samuel Galloway, '33, was sent from Franklin County, Ohio, to the National House of Representatives for two years, 1855 to 1857. William S. Groesbeck, '34, the great lawyer whose speech in defense of Andrew Johnson in the Impeachment Trial won for him international renown, served one term, 1857 to 1859, representing the First Congressional District of Ohio. John J. McRea, '34, represented Mississippi on the floor of the Lower House from 1859 until the outbreak of the Civil

War, when he took a seat in the Confederate Congress, serving until 1865. Anthony Thornton, '34, of Shelbyville, Illinois, served two years, from 1865 to 1867. General Samuel F. Carey, '35, now an honored trustee of Miami, and one of the greatest temperance lecturers the world has ever produced, was a member of Congress from the First Ohio District from 1867 to 1869. John A. Smith, '35, represented the Hillsboro, Ohio, District from 1869 to 1873. Joseph Miller, '39, of Chillicothe, Ohio, was a member of the Congress that assembled in 1857. Samuel Shellabarger, '41, mention of whose distinguished career has been made previously, represented the Springfield, Ohio, District from 1861 to 1863; from 1865 to 1869; and from 1871 to 1873. George K. Sheil, '42, served one term during the war from 1861 to 1863. Milton Sayler, '52, whose selection as speaker of the National House has been noted, served three terms from 1873 to 1879, being sent from the First Ohio Congressional District. John A. Anderson, '53, represented a Kansas District from 1879 until 1891. Gibson Atherton, of the same class, served from 1879 to 1883, being sent from Newark, Ohio. James W. McDill, '53, afterwards Senator, was a member of the House from 1873 to 1877 from Iowa. Charles E. Brown, '54, represented the Second Congressional District of Ohio from 1885 until 1889. Benton J. Hall, '55, was sent from Burlington, Iowa, to serve from 1885 until 1887. Thomas B. Ward, of the same class, served in the same session of Congress from Indiana, as well as the one prior to it. Albert S. Berry, '56, the chairman of the Diamond Anniversary Alumni Dinner, has represented the Newport, Ky., District since 1893. Isaac M. Jordan, '57, who declined the tender of an appointment as First Assistant Secretary of the Interior under Cleveland, represented the First Ohio Congressional District from 1883 to

1885. Samuel McKee, '57, represented the Louisville, Ky., District from 1865 to 1869. Jacob J. Pugsley, '59, was elected to six sessions from the Hillsboro, Ohio, District, serving from 1879 to 1891. James W. Owens, '62, represented the same district as Gibson Atherton from 1889 to 1893.

Of the former students of Miami who served in the Lower House may be mentioned William Cumback, a member from 1854 to 1856; Benjamin LeFevre, 1879-87; Humphrey Marshall, 1849 to 1853 and again from 1855 to 1859; Henry Lee Morey, 1881 to 1885 and from 1889 to 1891; Caleb Smith, from 1843 to 1849; and Richard Yates, from 1850 to 1854.

Of graduates who have held Federal appointments in the Revenue Service, a peruser of the history of Miami University will find that Alexander Galloway, '30, was Inspector of Customs at San Francisco from 1850 to 1853. He was succeeded by Oliver S. Witherby, of the class of 1836, who served until 1857. David W. McClung, of the class of 1854, a man who has devoted much of his time in the interest of his Alma Mater, was Collector of Internal Revenue for Southern Ohio from 1889 until 1893. Clark B. Montgomery, '65, now a trustee of Miami, held the same position from 1883 to 1885.

As members of State Legislatures, there are seventy-six graduates whose record in the Alumni catalogue show them to have been members at different times of either a State Senate or a State House of Representatives. Eight are recorded as being honored with speakerships. William A. Porter, '27, was Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives from 1843 to 1845. James J. Faran, '31, was Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives from 1838 to 1839, and of the Ohio Senate from 1841 to 1843. Charles G. Wintersmith, '31, was Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives from 1853 to 1855. John J. McRea, '34, was speaker of the Lower

House of Mississippi for two terms. Jacob Butler, '39, was Speaker of the Iowa Legislature from 1863 to 1864. James W. Owens, '62, was Speaker of the Ohio Senate in 1877 and was of great service in getting the State of Ohio to do its duty in 1885 in re-opening Miami University. Samuel F. Hunt, '64, presided over the Ohio Senate in 1870 and 1871, being the youngest man who ever held this honor. John W. Feighan, '70, was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, 1889-'90.

The graduates who have served in State Legislatures are as follows:

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| WILLIAM A. PORTER, '27,
Indiana H. of R., 1843-47. | R. C. SCHENCK, '27,
Ohio H. of R., 1841-42. |
| JOHN A. MATSON, '28,
Indiana H. of R., 1840-41. | JOHN J. MORRISON, '28,
Indiana H. of R., 1839-40. |
| SAMUEL W. PARKER, '28,
Indiana H. of R., 1835-36.
Indiana Senate, 1834-35. | JAMES J. FARAN, '31,
Ohio H. of R., 1835-39.
Ohio Senate, 1839-43. |
| DUNCAN F. KENNER, '31,
Louisiana H. of R., 1836-50. | CHARLES G. WINTERSMITH, '31,
Kentucky H. of R., 1851-55. |
| CHARLES ANDERSON, '33,
Ohio Senate, 1844-46. | RICHARD H. COKE, '33,
Kentucky H. of R., 1838-40. |
| DAVID M. STEWART, '33,
Indiana H. of R., 1864-70. | WILLIAMSON WRIGHT, '33,
Indiana Senate, 1840-43. |
| R. C. CLARKE, '34,
California Senate, 1860-62. | WILLIAM S. GROESBECK, '34,
Ohio Senate, 1862-64. |
| JOHN J. MCREA, '34,
Mississippi Legislature serving
in both branches. | ANTHONY THORNTON, '34,
Illinois H. of R., 1850. |
| WILSON BLAIN, '35,
Oregon Legislature, 3 years. | WILLIAM DENNISON, '35,
Ohio Senate, 1848-50. |
| SAMUEL J. MOREHEAD, '35,
Louisiana Legislature, 1861-65. | JOHN M. CROTHERS, '36,
Illinois Legislature, 1 term. |
| CHARLES FOSTER, '36,
Iowa Senate, 1858-59. | CHAUNCEY N. OLDS, '36,
Ohio H. of R., 1848-49.
Ohio Senate, 1850-51. |
| OLIVER S. WITHERBY, '36,
California Legislature, 1846-50. | G. M. PARSONS, '37,
Ohio H. of R., 1856-57. |
| JOHN N. YOUNG, '37,
South Carolina Legislature
1 term. | J. S. WILLIAMS, '39,
Kentucky Legislature, 1851-53.
'73-75. |
| JACOB BUTLER, '39,
Iowa Legislature, 1863-64. | DAVID LINTON, '39,
Ohio Senate, 1851-55. |
| ROBERT H. PARKS, '39,
Missouri Senate, four years. | |

- GEORGE E. PUGH, '40,
Ohio H. of R., 1848-49.
- SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, '41,
Ohio H. of R., 1851-53.
- A. W. HAMILTON, '42,
Kentucky Legislature,
1851-53.
- JAMES E. GALLOWAY, '44,
Montana Legislature.
- F. R. A. JETER, '45,
Indiana H. of R., one term.
- ROBERT CHRISTY, '47,
Ohio H. of R., 1857-58.
- J. M. CORY, '48,
California Legislature.
- A. W. ROGERS, '51,
Missouri Legislature, 1883-84.
- MILTON SAYLER, '52,
Ohio Legislature, 1862-63.
- BENTON J. HALL, '55,
Iowa H. of R., 1872-74.
Iowa Senate, 1882-84.
- JOHN M. MILLER, '56,
Ohio H. of R., 1862-63.
- J. M. SMITH, '59,
Ohio H. of R., 1871-72.
- OZRO J. DODDS, '61,
Ohio H. of R., 1872-74.
- JAMES W. OWENS, '62,
Ohio Senate, 1875-79.
- JAMES W. CONNAWAY, '64,
Indiana H. of R., 1878-80.
- BENJAMIN SHEEKS, '65,
Wyoming Legislature
1st & 2nd sessions.
- SAMUEL Y. WASSON, '66,
Ohio H. of R., 1878-79.
- R. O. STRONG, '67,
Ohio H. of R., 60th Assembly.
- WILLIAM F. ELTZROTH, '69,
Ohio Senate, 1886-87.
- ELAM FISHER, '70,
Ohio H. of R., 1891-93.
- ANDREW R. BOLIN, '71,
Ohio H. of R., 72nd & 73rd
Assemblies.
- MOSES B. EARNHART, '72,
Ohio Senate, 1893-94.
- R. C. SAUNDERS, '39,
Mississippi Legislature, 2 terms.
Texas Legislature, 1 term.
- CHARLES H. HARDIN, '41,
Missouri H. of R., 1852-58.
Missouri Senate, 1860-62; '72-74.
- J. R. DAVIS, '42,
Mississippi Senate.
- E. G. DIAL, '43,
Ohio H. of R., 1879-81.
- JOHN W. HERRON, '45,
Ohio Senate, 1895-97.
- J. B. LEAKE, '46,
Iowa H. of R., 1861-62.
Iowa Senate, 1862-65.
- M. W. OLIVER, '47,
Ohio H. of R., 1873-75.
- A. S. LATHROP, '50,
Texas H. of R., 1876-77.
- LEWIS W. ROSS, '52,
Iowa Senate, 1864-68.
- C. E. BROWN, '54,
Ohio State Senate, 1900.
- ALBERT S. BERRY, '56,
Kentucky Senate, 1880-88.
- JACOB J. PUGSLEY, '59,
Ohio H. of R., four years.
Ohio Senate, two years.
- ANDREW L. HARRIS, '60,
Ohio Senate, 1866-67.
Ohio H. of R., 1886-90.
- J. W. MORRIS, '60,
Ohio Senate, 1871-75.
- ROBERT N. BISHOP, '63,
Illinois H. of R., 1870-71.
- SAMUEL F. HUNT, '64,
Ohio Senate, 1870-71.
- HENRY C. TAYLOR, '65,
Ohio Legislature, 67th Assembly.
- GEORGE S. BISHOP, '67,
Kansas Legislature, 1872-80.
- EUGENE H. BUNDY, '69,
Indiana Senate, 1880-84.
- JOHN W. FEIGHAN, '70,
Washington H. of R., 1889-90.
- JOSEPH J. McMAKEN, '70,
Ohio H. of R., 1890-91.
Ohio Senate, 1892-95.

B. S. BARTLOW, '94,
Ohio H. of R., 1898.

HORACE ANKENEY, '72,
Ohio H. of R., 1900.

H. R. BUCKINGHAM, '73,
Illinois H. of R., 1881-82.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Of the one thousand and thirty-nine graduates of Miami University, three-hundred and thirty-nine, or practically one-third, have been admitted to the bar, the most of whom have followed the profession of law with ardor and success. Many of them have risen to positions of great prominence in the legal profession and have been engaged in legal controversies of national and international importance. Ralph P. Lowe, of the class of 1829, was sent by the State of Iowa to Washington to press its claim of \$800,000 against the United States, and spent the latter years of his life in that service. Mention has been made in another place in this article of the fact that William S. Groesbeck, '34, defended Andrew Johnson in the Impeachment trial, and it was Mr. Groesbeck's eloquence and great legal ability that saved the president from ruin. Only last year Ex-President Harrison, '52, was engaged as the Chief Consul for the South American Republic of Venezuela, in the boundary dispute between that country and Great Britain, and for which distinguished services he is reputed to have received a fee of \$225,000.

Those who live in the Miami Valley need not be reminded of the great lawyers Miami University has made, for the leaders of the bar in nearly every city of the valley for the past forty years have been graduates of Miami University. Many leading cities of the West can point to Miami graduates as their leading attorneys as well. Three of the attorney-generals of Ohio were Miami men: W. B. Caldwell, of the class of 1835; Chauncey N. Olds, of the class of 1836, and George E. Pugh, of the class of 1840. As United States

District Attorneys, the Alumni Catalogue points out three graduates and one former student. John W. Herron, '45, the honored president of the Board of Trustees of Miami, who has made great sacrifices of time and money for Miami's welfare, served as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio from 1889 to 1894. J. B. Leake, '46, filled a similar position for the Northern District of Illinois from 1879 to 1884. Algernon S. Sullivan, '45, was Assistant Attorney for the District of New York; and Durbin Ward, of Lebanon, one of the noted men of Ohio, held the Attorneyship for Southern Ohio from 1866 to 1868.

On the Bench Miami University has had an equally distinguished career. As United States District Judge, Ralph P. Lowe, '29, presided for five years over the First District of Iowa, from 1852 to 1857. Oliver S. Witherby, '36, presided over the First District of California from 1850 to 1853. Joseph Miller, '39, presided over the District of Nebraska in 1862. J. H. Duncan, '40, was District Judge of Texas, and Caleb B. Smith, a student of 1825-26, was taken from the Federal Bench into President Lincoln's Cabinet.

On the Supreme Courts of the different states, Miami has had distinguished sons. Ralph P. Lowe, '29, was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa from 1860 to 1868. Theophilus L. Dickey, '31, served on the Supreme Bench of Illinois with distinguished ability from 1875 until his death in 1885. Anthony Thornton, '34, served on the same bench from 1870 until 1873. William Caldwell, '35, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and Gibson Atherton, '53, was Associate Justice for several years. J. Z. Moore, '67, served as Judge of the Superior Court of Washington from 1891 to 1897.

On the Superior Court Bench of Hamilton county, three distinguished sons of Miami have served with great ability :

John R. Sayler, '60, who made an enviable record as a jurist, served an appointed term in 1890. Hiram D. Peck, '62, a lawyer and judge of great ability, served six years on this court from 1883 until 1889. Samuel F. Hunt, '64, that distinguished orator, versatile and accomplished gentleman, was appointed to the Superior Court Bench in 1890, and was re-elected in 1893 for a full term, despite great odds politically. S. A. Moore, '41, presided over the Superior Court of Cook county, Illinois, from 1871 until 1880.

Miami University has also had its full quota upon the Circuit Court bench. Courtland Cushing, '29, served for five years on the Circuit Bench of Indiana. Theophilus L. Dickey, '30, served from 1848 to 1852 on the Circuit Bench of Illinois. James Birney, '36, served on a Michigan Circuit from 1862 until 1866. Samuel Reber, '37, was a member of the Circuit Bench of Missouri from 1866 until 1868. A. S. Lathrop, '50, was Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Texas from 1884 until 1899. Andrew W. Rogers, '51, served on the Circuit Bench of Missouri for several years. Lewis W. Ross, '52, has been Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Iowa since 1887. James W. McDill, '53, sat on the Circuit Court Bench of Iowa in 1868. John J. Glenn, '56, has served since 1877 on the Circuit Court Bench of Monmouth, Illinois. J. S. Dewey, '58, was a judge on the Circuit Court of Detroit, Mich., from 1867 until 1873. E. H. Bundy, '69, sat on the Circuit Court Bench at Newcastle, Ind., from 1888 until 1897. William S. Giffen, '71, is now a member of the Circuit Court for the first judicial District of Ohio, having succeeded Joseph Cox, an honored son of Miami, who had served for fourteen years. On the Common Pleas and Probate Court Benches, the following graduates are recorded as having served with distinction:

- EDWARD WOODRUFF, '26,
Common Pleas Court, Hamilton
Co., Ohio, 1852-67.
- W. R. COCHRAN, '30,
Probate Court, Butler County, O.,
1872-75.
- WILLIAM ANDERSON, '33,
Probate Court, Laurens Co., S. Car.,
1876-77.
- WILLIAM CALDWELL, '35,
Common Pleas Court, Hamilton
Co., O
- SAMUEL REBER, '37,
Common Pleas Court, St. Louis,
Mo., 1857-66.
- DAVID LINTON, '39,
Probate Court, Linn Co., Kan.,
1867-69.
- THOMAS B. GORDON, '40,
Common Pleas Court. Bath Co.,
Ky., 1854-58.
- WILLIAM JAMISON, '42,
Probate Court Franklin Co., O.,
1855-58.
- JAMES S. GOODE, '45,
Common Pleas Court Clarke Co.,
O., 1875-85.
- WILLIAM DICKSON, '46,
Common Pleas Court, Hamilton
Co., O., 1859.
- SAMUEL R. MATTHEWS, '51,
Common Pleas Court, Hamilton
Co., O., 1883-88.
- THOMAS B. WARD, '55,
Common Pleas Court, Tippecanoe
Co., Ind., 1875-80.
- PAUL F. THORNTON, '59,
Common Pleas Court, Vernon Co.,
Mo., 1876-82.
- DAVID W. TODD, '60,
Probate Court, Champaign Co., O.,
1879-61.
- JAMES L. BROWN, '68
District Judge Oklahoma Terr.,
1878-84.
- J. P. WINSTEAD, '69,
Probate Court, Circleville, O.,
1891-97.
- WILLIAM A. PORTER, '27,
Probate Court, Corydon Co., Ind.
- CHARLES G. WINTERSMITH, '31,
Common Pleas Court, Elizabeth-
town, Ky., 1867-68.
- R. C. CLARK, '34,
Common Pleas Court, California,
1863-83.
- JACOB BURNET, '37,
Common Pleas Court, Hamilton,
Co., 1871-81.
- P. B. EWING, '59,
Common Pleas Court, Lancaster,
O., 1862.
- SAMUEL F. MCCOY, '39,
Probate Court, Chillicothe, O.,
1852-61.
- ALEXANDER PADDACK, '41,
Probate Court, Hamilton Co., O.,
1861-64.
- ENOCH G. DIAL, '43,
Probate Court, Springfield, O.,
1870-76.
- JAMES CLARK, '46,
Common Pleas Court, 2nd Ohio
District, 1855-58.
- M. W. OLIVER, '47,
Common Pleas Court, Hamilton
Co., O. 1856-66.
- DAVID W. McCLUNG, '54,
Probate Court, Butler Co., O.,
1859.
- BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, '57,
Probate Court, Butler Co.,
1876-82.
- J. RINER SAYLER, '60.
Common Pleas Court, Hamilton
Co., O., 1891-96.
- ALEXANDER H. ROWAN, '63,
City Judge, Shawneetown, Ills.,
Two years.
- WILLIAM E. EVANS, '69,
Common Pleas Court, Chillicothe,
O., 1886-94.
- ELAM FISHER, '70,
Common Pleas Court, Preble Co.,
O., 1894—

PHILIP G. BERRY, '71,
Probate Court, Butler Co., O.,
1888-94.

WILLIAM S. GIFFEN, '71,
Common Pleas Court, Butler Co.,
O., 1893-97.

J. C. McKEE, '72,
Municipal Court, San Francisco, Cal.

MIAMI IN LITERATURE.

BY HARRY WEIDNER, OF THE CLASS OF 1888.

Miami University has always held a supreme position in intellectual development. In literature, scholarship, divinity, statesmanship, and law, Miami has sent forth men "whose names will be as familiar to future times as if they were written on the arch of the sky."

Miami's history, like that poetical temple of fame, reared by the imagination of Chaucer, and decorated by the taste of Pope, is dedicated, almost exclusively, to the lofty virtues of her honored sons. Their achievements, in a large measure, have already been recorded, in the foregoing pages, by men worthy of the task, worthy as Pericles to pronounce the honors of the Athenians. Were it possible to ascertain all the causes which contributed to their eminence and distinction, we should find, not among the least, their early acquisitions in literature. "The resources which it furnished, the promptitude and facility which it communicated, and the wide field which it opened for analogy and illustration, gave them, on every subject, a larger view and a broader range, as well for discussion as for the government of their own conduct."

It is the language, not of exaggeration, but of truth and soberness, to say that Miami University has rendered distinguished service to American literature as well as to American manhood. Miami still clings to a study of the classics "with

a patriot's love, with a scholar's enthusiasm, with a Christian's hope." She has always maintained, with a firm belief, that the truest manhood and the loftiest patriotism are developed and fostered most effectively by guiding the footsteps of youth by those stars which have shone, and still continue to shine, with fadeless glory, in the firmament of learning, confident that the noblest literature leads to higher and holier aspirations. The illustrious characters, in every age, have reaped the most exalted honors by the aids and incentives of literary pursuits. Would Cicero have been hailed with rapture as the Father of his Country, if he had not been its pride and pattern in philosophy and letters? Inquire whether Caesar, or Frederick, or Bonaparte, or Wellington, or Washington, fought the worse because they knew how to write their own commentaries.

If Miami University had given but the life of David Swing, whose words of prose made life a lyric, the part played by Miami would have been noble in the realm of literature. There was not in the whole of America a greater classical scholar than he upon whose lips Sunday after Sunday the thousands hung with hunger of soul and in reverential admiration. He was a great student of Athens and of Rome; knowing his Virgil as but few knew him, and his Plato as but few understood him; at home in the Roman senate as in the Greek areopagus—Æschylus his daily companion and Æneas the bosom friend of his hours of study.

Eloquence has ever been a controlling element in human affairs. In the development of this art, Miami University, too, attained pre-eminence. Consider the many distinguished men who graced the country when Robert C. Schenck, at the age of thirty-one years, stepped into the arena as one of the champions of the Whig cause in the great campaign of 1840.

Then, in the height of their fame, were Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and "Tom" Corwin, whose combined forensic gifts exhibited the energy of Demosthenes, the comprehensiveness of Plato and the sweetness of Isocrates. And there were Brough and Crittenden, Allen, Todd, Chase, Ewing, and a host of others, who made the country resound with logic and argument, fact, fancy, wit and sarcasm; "but with all these great names," affirms Hon. Joseph Cox, "Schenck held a high place in the affection of the people, and no man for years, when he appeared in public assemblies, drew more interested listeners, who hung with thrilling pleasure on his words, whether fervid, patriotic appeals, or bitter, sarcastic denunciation of what he believed wrong, or broad, humorous strokes, with which he was wont sometimes to bury an antagonist as under an avalanche."

Dr. Benjamin Williams Chidlaw, whose power was simply spiritual electricity applied to the hearts and consciences of the people, was another notable instance. He had marvelous enthusiasm in his oratory, which was produced by his spirituality of heart. "When he speaks, I seem to see God," said a child one day. He had rare gifts as an orator—the Welsh fire, a voice full of sweetness and magnetic quality, a rich fancy and the soul of a bard. All this was a help to him. But yet his great charm was something deeper and higher; "it was the atmosphere of heaven which surrounds a godly man and suggests the halo over the head of a saint." His was the strong, honest speech of a man who felt the truth and who knew the needs of men and the way into their hearts' confidence and love. And in and through it all was that air of other-worldliness which made him matchless on occasion.

Miami's greatness, heartily as it is recognized now, will grow in splendor as the deeds of her sons shall in successive

years enrich the nation's history. Every reason has Miami to rejoice in the enlightened citizenship of her alumni, the united love and gratitude of whom beam upon their alma mater in one continual sunshine. These words, when applied to Miami, strike a responsive chord in the breast of her alumni: "The older she gets, the handsomer she grows. Age is a mighty element of power and usefulness to an institution like this. The moss-covered foundations and the ivy-twined walls have a history, which is in itself a liberal education. The boy who sits in the room which, for many years, has been filled with men who became honorable or famous is the 'heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time.' He receives an inspiration, and is fired with an ambition and an ardor which teachers and books cannot give, but which add immeasurably to the power of teachers and books." It is much, it is everything to Miami that her undergraduates can be inspired by such names as Wm. M. Thomson, David Swing, Henry M. MacCracken, B. W. Chidlaw, William Dennison, Charles Anderson, John S. Billings, Calvin S. Brice, Benjamin Harrison, John S. Williams, Whitelaw Reid, Thomas Millikin, Wm. S. Groesbeck, Wm. M. Corry, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel F. Cary, John W. Herron, Samuel F. Hunt, etc.

Judge Samuel F. Hunt writes wisely when he says: "There is a just cause for congratulation on the part of the alumni and friends of Miami University. The retrospect is full of satisfaction; the prospect full of promise. The lessons in patriotism and morality which have been taught for more than three quarters of a century have exercised a marked influence upon society, while from her venerable halls there shall go forth, throughout the unnumbered years, young men and young women for all the duties of educated citizenship and for all the higher purposes of life." Miami

feels the throbbing pulse of our country's onward movement, and recognizes the needs of its youth by placing before them the weapons and the armor for the battles of life, and training them in their uses, so that as the years increase and her graduates multiply, the Republic will be enriched in its material prosperity, and receive new vigor and earnestness in its moral and intellectual life. The work of uplifting, refining, and spiritualizing—embracing whatsoever touches life with upward impulse—she intrusts to a faculty of superior excellence. Thus it is that she can exert through high-minded teachers a strong ethical and religious influence; implant in the young breasts of her students exalted sentiments and a worthy ambition, and infuse into their hearts the sense of honor, of duty, and of responsibility.

Cicero beautifully alludes to the pleasures which every accomplished mind experiences when exercised on the spots sanctified by illustrious characters. On visiting the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, the ingenuous scholar is inspired by the genius of the place. He remembers that within those venerable walls Hooker and Johnson, Bacon and Newton pursued the walks of science, and thence soared to the most elevated heights of literary renown. So "The Mother of Statesmen," as Miami is rightly called, is invested with the power of arousing irresistible associations in a susceptible heart and cultivated mind. She is the embodiment of a tender sentiment, and, with her history and traditions and memories, becomes more beautiful with the passing years, just as the old English universities are more sacred today, now that many generations have left upon them the living thought and spirit of the departed student. Miami may point with just gratification to the roster of her sons, who have won laurels in literature, whom we are proud to present:

WILLIAM M. THOMSON.

In sacred literature, the author of "The Land and the Book" will live enshrined.

Dr. Thomson achieved for himself an international distinction. Of literature of the Bible, there is no work so well arranged, so affluent, so equally adapted to the purposes of reference by the scholar and of familiar use by the ordinary reader, as "The Land and the Book."

The subject of this sketch was graduated from Miami University in 1828, studied theology at Princeton, and was ordained as an evangelist in 1831. He was sent as a missionary to Syria and Palestine in 1833, and labored there until 1876 with two intervals of rest, in which he returned to the United States. For nearly half a century he resided amidst the scenes and scenery described in his books, "and from midday to midnight, in winter and in summer, gazed upon them with a joyous enthusiasm that never tired." He vigorously pursued, from the very beginning of his missionary life, archaeological studies connected with the elucidation of Scripture, and became an accepted authority on these points.

Dr. Thomson's works, besides being great aids to the verification of facts that are related in the Scriptures, and giving evidence of profound learning and critical acumen, have a decided literary value from his skill in reproducing the local color and types and working them into artistic pictures of the past and present life of the Holy Land. His writings are marked by exquisite diction, "English undefiled," as pellucid as a mountain stream and as pure as the blue sky mirrored in its bosom. As the subjoined specimen asserts, he possessed the literary quality of style,—a grace, a charm, a perfection of language, which places him among the masters of prose: "To picture the scenes and scenery of the Holy Land,

and to portray the manners and customs of the present inhabitants that illustrate the Bible, is the main object of this work. But to do that aright one must have seen and felt them; and this the author has done through many years of vicissitude and adventure, and whatever of life and truthfulness there may be in his pen-pictures is due to that fact. Where he has been he proposes to guide his reader, through that 'good land' of mountains and vales and lake and river: to the shepherd's tent, the peasant's hut, the palace of kings, the hermit's cave, the temple of the gods—to the haunts of the living and the sepulcher of the dead—to muse on what *has* been and converse with what *is*, and learn from all what they teach concerning the oracles of God. A large part of these pages was actually written in the open country. On seashore or sacred lake, on hillside or mountain top, under the olive or the oak, or the shadow of a great rock—there the author lived, thought and wrote; and place and circumstance have no doubt, given color and character to many parts of the work."

Dr. Thomson, in his extended rambles, traversed those acres once trodden by patriarchs, prophets, and poets, and even by the sacred feet of the Son of God himself. "To the intelligent tourist, the devout believer, and the student of the Bible," he says, "the entire country from Bethlehem to Dan, and from Dan to Hermon, the Mount of the Transfiguration, and from there to 'the coasts of Tyre and Sidon,' is invested with unique and unparalleled interest. The author's personal acquaintance with that region has been exceptionally intimate; for through every part of it he has wandered with delight for forty years, and more, and to describe it has been a labor of love."

The sales of "The Land and the Book" have been greater in Great Britain than those of any other American publication except "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Dr. Thomson speaks thus of

his travels: "The tours and the excursions described lead to and through various regions rarely visited by the ordinary traveler, but which are invested with peculiar and surprising interest. Lebanon, little more to the average reader of the Bible than a vague geographical expression, is not a single mount, but a long and lofty mountain range, abounding in picturesque and magnificent scenery, from which the inspired prophets and poets of the sacred Scriptures have derived some of their most exalted and impressive imagery. And the ancient cities beyond and east of the Jordan, whose prostrate temples, theatres, colonnades, and public and private buildings amaze and astonish the modern traveler, are not mere names, but impressive realities."

The author further says: "He who came from heaven to earth for man's redemption loved the country, not the city. To the wilderness and the mountain He retired to meditate and pray. Thither He led His disciples and the listening multitudes; and from seedtime and harvest, and flocks and shepherds, and birds and flowers, He drew His sweetest lessons of instruction. In that identical land, amidst the same scenes, has the author of this work earnestly cultivated communion and intimate correspondence with that Divine Teacher, and with the internal and external life of the Book of God; and what he found and felt he has tried to trace upon the silent pages for other eyes to see and other hearts to enjoy."

Dr. Thomson contributed to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" a series of articles on "The Physical Basis of our Spiritual Language." It is needless to comment that such an undertaking required special qualification.

In 1840, this distinguished missionary journeyed to Aleppo. On the way, he wrote in his journal a description of a sunrise over Lebanon. This being published in the "Mission-

ary Herald" reached the eyes of a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, who, struck with its poetic beauty, divided it into lines of faultless blank verse without altering a word of the original, and in this form it was republished.

William McClure Thomson, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1806, died in Denver, Col., April 8, 1894.

DAVID SWING.

"David Swing was of German ancestry, but, by a long line of descent, an American. The first of the name sought and found personal liberty on this side of the Atlantic before the name of the United States had ever been spoken. The best characteristics of the land of Goethe and Kant, blended with those of the land of Franklin and Emerson, found pre-eminent embodiment in the great preacher, whose prose was poetry and whose reflections were philosophy."

David Swing was born in Cincinnati, August 23, 1830. The death of his father, when the boy was two years of age, changed the current of his life, and made the farm instead of the city, the scene of his boyhood. There was nothing especially note-worthy in the youth of the great preacher. It was not until he was fourteen years of age that the flower of his genius began to blossom. At the age of eighteen he entered Miami University, from which he graduated in 1852, Benjamin Harrison being his classmate. After graduation he studied for the ministry, but his thoughts turned to his college home. "The life at Oxford, with its opportunities for enjoying the society of the high thinkers who made Greek and Latin literature so rich, and, to David Swing, so delightful, had special attraction for him. For twelve years he was instructor of Greek and Latin at Miami University, preaching in the meanwhile in some neighboring church." Those were great years of preparation for the work to follow.

In 1866, after repeated urgings, he accepted the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian church of Chicago. His success was marked from the first. He always retained the title of Professor, a fit recognition of his classic culture. Everything was moving smoothly, until April 13, 1874, when he was arraigned for heresy. It is unnecessary to dwell upon that trial. His great work as pastor of the Central church began in 1875. October 3, 1894, "he fell asleep in death and rose to fame."

The Memorial Volume, compiled by his daughter, Helen Swing Starring, contains the best estimate obtainable of his character and work. These words are found in the preface: "The great Chicago fire of 1871 destroyed every sermon which David Swing had written up to that date. He always insisted that he was glad to have them put forever beyond the reach of publication. To his thinking, a sermon was manna for a day, or, at least, a sermon might be excellent in itself, yet unsuited for publication in book form. For a long time he positively refused to have his sermons published in book form except as essays; but fortunately, in the spring of '94, he consented to prepare a volume of sermons for publication. Those sermons, ten in number, form the main feature of the volume herewith presented to the public. As Moses gave many laws and precepts, but put upon a plane apart from all others the Ten Commandments, so these ten sermons stand quite apart from all the rest. They were selected from many hundreds which had been published entire in newspapers. The original intention was to publish these sermons alone; but the death of the great preacher has made desirable a few additions: a brief sketch of his life, a short history of the Central Church, the last sermon which the great preacher delivered, the one which he was writing when the Angel of Death bade

shake from his wings the dust of his body, his farewell to the Fourth Presbyterian church of Chicago, his first address to the Central Church, and selections from the tributes paid to his worth and genius by his associates, both Christian and Jewish, of Chicago.”

It is a conservative estimate that places David Swing among the great preachers of the age. This opinion is concurred in by many who held different theological views.

He was an ardent lover of the classics, and might well have passed all his days as a college professor. But it was intended that he should enter a wider field, where his splendid abilities to instruct and move the popular intellect and heart might find ample scope. His residence of nearly thirty years in the strong young city of Chicago secured for him an enviable position among his fellow-men, and for twenty of those years he was counted, after Henry Ward Beecher, the most eminent preacher of the land.

It is intended in this sketch to present him to the reader, as far as is possible in a few paragraphs, in the strength and beauty of his character and intellect, in his keen insight into men and things, in his grasp of the spiritual meaning of human existence, in his splendid mastery over human language and the faculties of expression, and in his fine capacity to gather from ten thousand sources the materials of his teaching, all calculated to deepen thought, inspire reverence, and expand life itself.

The tributes of those who knew him well, together with his own words, are our best guides. Reading the sermons of David Swing one feels the truth of what one of his friends, Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, said of him: “He was of unique and pervasive beautifulness of nature, of large and living scholarship, of most thorough religiousness of mind, of genuine

American fiber and faith, the most poetic of the prophets who has not left his life in his verse, the most genial and philosophical of American essayists, who was always a priest of goodness."

The same writer on another page estimates his power as a preacher. "In the hour of his supreme power what resources he had, what forces came into his grasp! He had a finer humor than Beecher; it was radiant atmosphere never tumultuous with stormful glee, but kindly, genial, an air in which the laughter rippled o'er the soul as the water moves when a swallow flies close to a quiet pool. In that radiance, buds of thought opened, seemingly without his touch, and unripe purposes grew golden in the warmth and glow. He had perfect mastery of sarcasm and irony. They never mastered him. In these rare moments of superlative power his good humor kept sharp edges from cutting a hair, while the blades flashed everywhither. Just at such an instant in his appeal, sober common-sense, the strongest faculty or set of faculties which he possessed, uttered its behest, while fancy and memory played about the message as sweet children about a gracious queen. More than any or all of these, was the man who stood so quietly there—the dear friend, the highminded advocate of the good, the true, and the beautiful—urging us to a security of faith, a sanctity of life, and a reasonableness of conduct, like his own. Thus he became his own best argument. It was the eloquence, not of speech, but of beautiful character." This testimony is full of the glow of personal friendship, but many others have written in a similar vein of appreciation.

A Jewish rabbi, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, wrote as follows with keen insight into the literary power and skill of the teacher: "Professor Swing's creed was that of an optimist, and one of

the roots of his unshaken and unshakable optimism is his early life that led him to know nature, as few are privileged to know her, in the glory of the flowers in the garden and the greatness of that mysterious goodness which awakens from the seed the blossom and fruit, and again husks in the bud and fruit the seed for a new life—an unending life. And if his farmer-boy days thus led him to solve the equation of world in terms of ordered beauty, his book studies later confirmed the impression of his early years.”

This writer, like many others, speaks of Professor Swing as the poet-preacher. The tribute of one other will help us to gain our view of the man and the preacher—and this the tribute of one whose sad privilege it was to deliver the funeral discourse.

First as to his life in Oxford: “At Miami University he roused the enthusiasm of all, and whenever he lectured or preached, the college and village poured out their throngs to hear him, as the great cities did in later years; and those who heard him at the beginning remembered well that his ideas were as unconventional and broad from the start as in later times, and the temper of his mind was the same, while his literary style, fashioned by his genius and his familiarity with the classic poets, was the same Virgilian prose as that which has captivated so many thousands.”

The same writer, Dr. John H. Barrows, says again: “Professor Swing is lovingly praised by many who do not share his theological views; and his influence was large, and will grow larger, over many thoughtful minds that prefer to remain closer than did he to historical Christianity. They have learned, in part from him, to look on the other side, on what I may call the ethical and literary side of Christian truth. He was influenced more by the poets than by the

theologians." Yet he had read Calvin's *Institutes* before entering college.

As to the qualities of his mind: "His extraordinary mental resources are well known; the poetic and, perhaps, mystic cast of his mind, his love of music, his love of art, his delight in beauty, his familiarity with all that is best in literature, and, I may add, his good judgment of public men and measures, his level-headedness and lack of that foolish credulity in believing almost every evil of successful men which marks a certain narrow, fastidious, and pessimistic type of character. * * * He had a faculty of drawing to his side the men of civic might and influence, and if you will read his declaration and argument made during his trial for heresy, you will discover in him a power of clear, discriminating statement, and of forceful reasoning, which may surprise any one familiar only with the more imaginative workings of his mind."

Dr. Barrows calls him "a leader of thought, a prophet of the gentle humanities of Jesus." Estimating his rank as a preacher, he adds: "It is natural for us, in comparing him with other men, to say that he ranks with Frederick W. Robertson and Dean Stanley, with Bushnell and Beecher in the temper of his mind and the quality of his thought; but I prefer, without any comparison, to think of David Swing as a genius, unique, original, doing faithfully the work to which he believed he was called in the peculiar circumstances of his life."

Again: "He will be remembered as a preacher of a new type. He stood before you luminous with a heavenly light, his features made lovely by his thought, discoursing of the life of man, 'the life of love, the divine Jesus, the blissful immortality.' He found in the Bible, to use his own words,

'the record of God's will as to the life and salvation of his children.' He did not preach like others, but according to the bent of his own genius. * * With ethical enthusiasm, with luminous intelligence, with gentle sympathy, he made known his faith in God's goodness and man's possibilities."

Our sketch must be concluded with a few brief extracts from sermons, calculated to show especially the penetration of his thought, and the finish of his literary style.

First a sentence illustrating his quiet irony, and his attitude of criticism toward historic theology: "Nothing was absent from the theology except religion." As to the coldness and exactness of scientific theology, and its barrenness of the spirit of Christ and humanity: "when our vivisectionists cut to pieces a living dog or a living horse, they report on the creature's bones and sinews; they never report on the animal's friendship for man."

His own theology is summed up in this: "The demand of the whole earth is expressed in a few words—a life like that of Jesus. With such a piety before man and in man, his present and his eternity will be one wide field of blessedness."

Professor Swing had a fine faculty of estimating men of genius and greatness in relation to their times. One of his best sermons is the one entitled "New Times Make New Men," apparently preached near Washington's birthday. Here is a fine example of his poetic feeling. Associating Washington and Lincoln as born in the same month, he says: "O thou brief month in midwinter! For all thy days of physical sorrow, days of sorrowing poor, of dark storm and drifting snow, nature has given thee compensation in thy perpetual nearness to two names, the greatest in human history! Thou dost not need leaves and blossoms for thy joy, for when thou wouldst think of things beautiful, thou canst point to two

men who are the eternal decorations of our fatherland!" Speaking of the spectacle of an age creating its master intellects, he says: "Each period loads its clouds until they move in a storm; it nourishes its blossom-buds until they burst. March, April, and May carry water and air and sunshine to the plant, until at last the passing school-girl shouts with joy, for the plant has blossomed. Later on the farmer lifts his eyes and says: 'My wheat has come!' Thus we gaze at the ministry of the years and see the mind of the public yielding to the mighty powers of the air. When the school-girl plucks the wild-flower she is not a part of its cause. Nature would have made it had she never passed along that path; but when an age makes great characters, all youth, all girlhood, all womanhood, all manhood, are melted to compose the new compound of greatness. Washington was the utterance of many millions of souls. Each woman who is thinking and acting nobly, each man who is discarding all the vices and exalting all the virtues, is helping to compose the omnipotence of his century. One noble man utters us all. He is the speaker of his age."

The end of his preaching was holy characters and righteous conduct: "The only miracle of any value to the church of tomorrow is a miracle of righteous and benevolent life. Toward such a final miracle the Christian church is slowly turning."

All too few are these quotations where the material is so rich and varied, but at least they will give some glimpse of the wealth of his thought and expression. When David Swing died, the last sentence of the unfinished manuscript which he left contained more than half of his life-long testimony: "We must all hope much from the gradual progress of brotherly love."

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

It is not fair to say that the average American sovereign has repudiated the prestige of honorable ancestry. There are still numerous citizens who frankly admit what may be termed a feudal prejudice. That is to say, there are still people in this Republic who feel no embarrassment when called upon to name their parental antecedents. Ex-President Harrison has had no cause for hiding the family bible, or for cutting out the family record. Neither has he found it necessary to wear this simple chronicle on his sleeve. His boyhood differed little from that of other respectable scions.

Benjamin Harrison's father, John Scott Harrison, while not especially devoted to books, was enough interested in good literature to provide himself with a choice, though small library. His second son, Benjamin, found in this collection some volumes to his liking. Among these favorites were Scott's novels, which he read with delight and profit. "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman" were sources of limitless fascination to him. In them his imagination found a most genial atmosphere. "He has since drunk deeply from Dickens, Thackeray, and all the modern classics, but Walter Scott still holds dominion over his tastes. In his boyish days an uncle presented him with a copy of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' and about the same time, upon the recommendation of his mother, he devoured 'Pilgrim's Progress.'" Washington Irving's works are remembered gratefully by him. They, too, were wonderful helpers. In the historical line, Gibbon and Hume were his chief guides. The books here mentioned, while only a small part of his early reading, will serve to show the quality and trend of the young man's tastes. They are undeniably among the choicest modern influences in the moulding of Anglo-Saxon character.

Benjamin Harrison, while at Miami, was an unpretentious but courageous student. His manner was indicative of much earnestness of purpose. He ranked in class standing and merit above the average. It is interesting to note that in the class of '52, consisting of sixteen members, eight became ministers of the gospel, six lawyers, one a doctor, and one a manufacturer, who had his career cut short early by being killed in the Union service at Antietam.

While in the University young Harrison frequently exhibited the superior quality of his mind, both in study and debate. The subject of his commencement oration was "The Poor of England." It was a most creditable performance for a youth of eighteen, and fairly foreshadowed the keen insight and comprehensive grasp of the maturer man. "Perhaps the whole annals of legislative history," said this observing youth, "does not furnish us with a system of laws so fully repudiated by all sound economy or one which so rudely strikes at the foundation of all social prosperity as the poor laws of Great Britain. Unwise in their conception, unhappy in their consequences, they are the shame and curse of England." The ex-President would now hardly regret or modify this utterance, which was in that day corroborated by and embodied in the realistic stories of at least two eminent novelists—Dickens and Reade.

The elder Harrison has a loyal and affectionate memory for the delightful and profitable experience lived under the benign tutelage of his *alma mater*. She and he are mutually honored by the association of the seed-sowing and the harvest. The following extract from a deserved tribute, written in 1888 by one of his classmates, Hon. Lewis W. Ross, will serve to show the esteem in which he was held by one who knew him best in the formative period of his life:

"It is claimed by his enemies that Harrison is cold-hearted, that he cultivates but few friends. This is untrue. When a student he had his likes and dislikes. He was not selfish, yet his love of self made him careful of his time and of his reserve powers. Had he been of the rollicking habit of some of his college acquaintances, he would long since have passed over with them. The sober truth is, that in good sense and manly conduct he was as a student without just reproach. From aught that has come to my notice, in later years, I infer that his entire career has been a living exemplification of the principles which governed his student life. He was just then. He is just now. He was industrious then. He is industrious now. He was ambitious then. He is ambitious still. His was and is a commendable ambition, worthy to be patterned by the youth of the country. When in college he gained mental discipline and a genuine love for history and political science. When in Judge Storer's office he read, with other tests, Coke upon Littleton, and so laid deep and solid legal foundations. Thus furnished, his success was assured before entering upon the duties of his profession. On all moral questions he has been fearless for the right. At his country's call he answered, proving his devotion and courage. Among lawyers of national reputation he ranks with the best. Among statesmen he is accorded a high place. He is worthy of the cordial support of Republicans everywhere for the exalted position to which he aspires."

It will not be inappropriate to quote a single striking paragraph from Wallace's "Life of Benjamin Harrison," the direct allusion being to the distinguished subject of his sketch:

"Love of one's *alma mater* is not an impulse of graduation. Upon the going forth the young man is all confidence; the world is the reverse of awful to him; it is a field of which

he has simply to take possession; or it is the sleeping beauty of Triermain, and he the hero assigned to awake her; the lions, goblins, and thunders along the way are only accessories to make the achievement more remarkable. The popularity of the first picture in the series of Cole's 'Voyage of Life,' a radiant youth in a shallop flying against a rippled current toward the luminous temple in the sky, is due less to excellence of art than to the truth of the portrayal. Years after exit from the narrow walls of the college, when the slips and disappointments in the career so eagerly challenged have been endured, then it is that the man becomes conscious that his student days were days of exceeding pleasantness."

To those most sincerely concerned about the intellectual and classical development of our American society, it is a source of some mortification to reflect that not all of our Presidents can be said to have earned their distinguished preferments through the possession of those mental graces and qualities which are supposed to be the real steppingstones of greatness and the key to power in leadership, but rather to their personal magnetism, or to the exercise of those arts and tactics so familiar and so essential to the professional politician. With this reflection there is an attendant and unavoidable conviction that the "highest gift" of the American elector is not always a merit award, but is too often a mere test of time service or emergent availability.

When a citizen, in the bewildering whirl of a preliminary campaign, secures the delegate nomination to the Presidency, we naturally first inquire for his intellectual credentials—or, at least, for his title to the distinction thus graciously conferred by his sovereign supporters. Sometimes we have learned that it came to him on the field of battle. In other instances we have found that he earned it in the arena of

political debate. And in not a few cases we have received the information that he was elected because of his wonderful tact in manipulating local or State elections; and in one or two notable instances for the reason that he had shown himself to be a sort of political "Man of Destiny." Then it is that we more than ever wonder what our moral guides and our secular educators mean by blazoning the crossways of life as well as the halls of learning with such maxims and mottoes as, "Only true merit wins," "No high attainment without great study and labor, and by attaching so much significance to that strange device, "Excelsior."

There have been, however, several American Presidents to whom these critical observations do not apply; and no one of them is more exempt than Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third President in the order of administration. This eminent citizen is already universally conceded to be at least the peer, in native ability and scholarship, of any man who has occupied the Presidential chair since the organization of the Government. This classification, it is needless to add, places him in a nearly isolated rank above the majority of his predecessors. It can never justly be said of him that his distinction depended mainly on the lot-drawing of a National Convention or the perfunctory announcement of an Electoral College.

It is perhaps not too much to assert that Benjamin Harrison is one of the best "exemplary cases" of merited high reward in American history. He was born with the handicap of an "honorable ancestry." His more popular grandfather had already represented the family as master of receptions in the Blue Room. The later Harrison had come into the world with a pale, cold-looking, immobile face that was not adapted to the witching arts of the partisan diplomatist. It has always been easier for him to reproduce from memory

a weighty judicial decision than to recall the "common run" of names and faces. On the streets of a city he always preferred regarding himself an inconspicuous member of the jostling throng to being singled out, and then censured for still disregarding the etiquette of demagogues. While no man can be more loyal to his real friends or more courteous to his bona fide acquaintances than Mr. Harrison, he has never been able to rid his mind of the conviction that the office-seeker who "smiles knowingly" at too many friends is likely to disappoint the majority of them when the day comes for verifying these insinuated preferences. His experience in public life has taught him that the candidate who is all suavity and promises before the election is usually forced to repudiate most of his real or implied pledges in a "reasonable time" after maturity. He has always thought it more honorable in a candidate as well as more gratifying to his supporters to surprise them in his performances than to blandly tax them for an extension of his unpaid obligations.

Thus "hampered" in his personal make-up, Mr. Harrison, throughout his public career, has been compelled to rest his overtures and his chances on such vote-inducing qualities as a good conscience, an unimpeachable name, a certain Burke-like momentum before juries, and a displayed knowledge of statecraft on the forum or in the Senate that has been less adapted to arousing temporary enthusiasm than enforcing permanent conviction. He has never been considered a "good politician;" but this impression—though universal—has weighed nothing against the man's self-acquired reputation for broad statesmanship, for a Blaine-like insight into public affairs, for a scholarship and literary polish not excelled by the accomplishments of an Adams or a Hamilton, and for an integrity of purpose that had its truest precedents in acts like that of

Washington when he indignantly refused to be a king. Mr. Harrison's retirement from the office of President did not mean the virtual disappearance from public notice that has been the fate of so many of his predecessors. It was simply the passing from one public function to another—from the administrative task to that of the educational. The collegiate degrees conferred upon him have not been merely honorary. They do not fit him loosely, as if cut out for a larger man. Neither do they bring to him any unaccustomed honors. His state papers and speeches exhibit a style uniformly classical and characteristic.

General Lew Wallace, in the preface to his "Biography of Benjamin Harrison," says: "There shall never be a perfect biography that does not tell the reader who its subject is, and what, aside from his name and place and date of his birth. That shall be the best biography which gives us the incidents of his life, and at the same time an insight into his nature and character.

To this it may be pertinently added that the best autobiography of a public man can be made without consulting him, in a judicious selection of excerpts from his papers and addresses. The biographer of General Harrison may assert with all confidence that he is a scholar and statesman, but after all, this kind of evidence is a species of *ex parte* testimony. It is an admirer's opinion, written to confirm a popular impression that must still be somewhat vague without an appeal to the living record.

It is upon this kind of testimony (the preserved speeches and papers of Benjamin Harrison) that the writer has formed his estimate of the ex-president's character and services to his country,—first as an advocate and jurist, then as a soldier, next as a statesman and chief-executive, and finally as a citizen

whose retirement from presidential duties left him freer than ever before to engage in the literary and educational work for which his studious and progressive career has so well fitted him.

Among his memorable speeches as an advocate at the Indiana bar are his defense of General Alvin P. Hovey in 1871 against the technical demand of L. P. Milligan for indemnity (for certain damages and indignities alleged to have been inflicted during the war while undergoing imprisonment for treason), and his powerful judicial argument to show the legality of Robert S. Robertson's election as lieutenant-governor in 1886.

These speeches were both very elaborate, and both involved discussions of momentous issues. They were widely read and admired, and both are preserved today, as not only rich in judicial precedents but valuable in the details of certain important episodes in our political history. Harrison's subsequent great speeches and addresses are too numerous to specify. All of them might be made subject to quotation illustrative of their author's intellectual equipments, not the least of which is his uniformly classical literary style.

For these purposes, however, it will be sufficient to use a few characteristic utterances, from "Speeches of Benjamin Harrison," compiled by Charles Hedges, a most entertaining volume published in 1892. Of this collection the author says:

"If these speeches contained no other merit, they would be remarkable in the fact that, while delivered during the excitement of a political campaign and in the hurry of way-side pauses in journey by railroad, they contain not one carelessly spoken word that can detract from their dignity, or, by any possible distortion of language, be turned against their author by his political opponents. With no opportunity for

elaborately studied phrases, he did not utter a word that could be sneered at as weak or commonplace. This fact is all the more noteworthy when we recall the dismal failures that have been made by others under like circumstances."

In the speech delivered at Detroit, February 22, 1888, before the Michigan Club, Mr. Harrison gave classical expression to much practical wisdom, a sample paragraph of which follows:

"The bottom principle—sometimes it is called a corner stone, sometimes the foundation of our structure of government—is the principle of control by the majority. It is more than the corner-stone or foundation. This structure is a monolith, one from foundation to apex, and that monolith stands for and is this principle of government by majorities, legally ascertained by constitutional methods. Everything else about our government is appendage, it is ornamentation. This is the monolithic column that was reared by Washington and his associates. For this the War of the Revolution was fought, for this and its more perfect security the Constitution was formed; for this the War of the Rebellion was fought; and when this principle perishes the structure which Washington and his compatriots reared is dishonored in the dust. The equality of the ballot demands that our apportionments in the states for legislative and congressional purposes shall be so adjusted that there shall be equality in the influence and the power of every elector, so that it shall not be true anywhere that one man counts two or one and a half and some other man counts only one-half."

This long series of speeches were the more remarkable for their breadth and power for the reason that they were all spontaneously delivered. Yet the truth of the compiler's words touching their accuracy and depth, their superb

classical quality, is found sustained to the end. On June 26, in an address to his comrades of the Seventieth Indiana regiment, among other stirring things he said:

"I remember the scenes of battle in which we stood together. I remember especially that broad and deep grave at the foot of the Resaca hill where we left those gallant comrades who fell in that desperate charge. I remember, through it all, the gallantry, devotion and steadfastness, the high-set patriotism you always exhibited. I remember how, after sweeping down with Sherman from Chattanooga to the sea and up again through the Carolinas and Virginia, you, with those gallant armies that had entered the gate of the South by Louisville and Vicksburg, marched in the great review up the grand avenue of our Nation's capital. I remember that proud scene of which we were part that day; the glad rejoicing as our races were turned homeward, the applause which greeted us as the banner of our regiment was now and then recognized by some home friend who had gathered to see us—the whole course of these incidents of battle, of sickness, of death, of victory, crowned thus by the triumphant reassertion of national authority, and by the muster out and our return to those homes that we loved, made again secure against all the perils which had threatened them."

These extracts are selected at random, the subject being to note exemplary evidences of the speaker's constant readiness and fullness, rather than any vain desire to show his special powers and limitations. One more excerpt presents itself by the casual turning of a page. Addressing the veterans, citizens and 10,000 children at San Francisco, May 1, President Harrison paid the following unique tribute to the American Soldier: "All those fires of industry which I saw through the South were lighted at the funeral pyre of slavery.

They were impossible under the conditions that existed previously in those states. You in California, full of pride and satisfaction with the greatness of your state, will always set above it the glory and the greater citizenship which our flag symbolizes.

“You went into the war for the defence of the Union; you have come out to make your contribution to the industries and progress of this age of peace. As in our States of the Northwest the winter covering of snow hides and warms the vegetation, and with the coming of the spring sun melts and sinks into the earth to refresh the root, as this great army was a covering and defence, and when the war was ended, turned into rivulets of refreshment to all the pursuits of peace. There was nothing greater in all the world’s story than the assembling of this army except its disbandment. It was an army of citizens; and when the war was over the soldier was not left at the tavern—he had a fireside toward which his steps hastened. He ceased to be a soldier and became a citizen.”

WHITELAW REID.

Whitelaw Reid is not simply a journalist, he is also a man of letters, and in both capacities he exerts exalted talents in a conscientious spirit and with inflexible loyalty to the highest standard of principle, learning, and taste.

William Winter, one of Mr. Reid’s attached friends and ardent admirers, who, for many years, has been honored with his affection and confidence, aptly says that “a true man of letters lives, not alone under the pressure of his intense individuality, but under the stress and strain of the intellectual movement of his time. Every fresh wave of thought breaks over him. Every aspiration and every forward step of the vanguard mind of his period is to him a personal exper-

ience—because he must keep pace with it. The religious question, the political question, the social question, the scientific question—each and every one of these is of vital personal importance to the man of letters. He cannot be content, as so many other people are, merely to hear of those things and to pass them by; he must think out the problems of the age; he must reach a conclusion; he must have convictions; he must speak his mind. To him is forbidden alike indifference and silence. A moral and mental responsibility rests on him, to serve his generation, to proclaim the truth and to defend the right, to help others at the hard part of the way, and thus to fulfil the duty for which he was designed in the drama of human development.”

Whitelaw Reid's life affords constant and potent illustrations of the views expressed above. No other New York journalist, living or dead, has ever received public honors as distinguished as those that have been conferred upon Mr. Reid. He was for several years the American minister to France; he was a candidate for the office of vice-president of the United States in 1892, when Benjamin Harrison was the presidential candidate for the second term; he held the place of special ambassador at Queen Victoria's Jubilee, as the representative of President McKinley; and, lastly, he was a valued member of the Peace Commission. It is not at all surprising that he is an object of envy for some of his contemporaries in editorship.

Whitelaw Reid was born in Xenia, Ohio, in October, 1837. But for the scruples of the paternal grandfather, a stern old Covenanter, in all human probability the wealth of the family would have precluded the necessity for struggles and experience of life, which have, in his contention with them, made the grandson the successful man he is. A family connection,

Hugh McMillan, D.D., also a Scotch Covenanter and a conscientious man, took upon himself the task of fitting the lad for college. Dr. McMillan was a trustee of Miami University, and principal of the old and long noted "Xenia Academy," which was then reckoned by the officers of Miami the best preparatory school in the state. As a teacher of classics and a general instructor, Dr. McMillan had a fine reputation. Under his instruction his young kinsman was so well drilled in Latin that at the age of fifteen he entered Miami as sophomore, with, as a Latinist, rank equal to that of scholars in the upper classes.

This occurred in 1853, and, in 1856, he was graduated with the "scientific honors," the "classical honors" first tendered to him having been yielded by his own request to a classmate of lower general rank. Just after he graduated he was made the principal of the graded schools in South Charleston, Ohio, his immediate pupils being generally older than himself. Here he taught French, Latin and the higher mathematics, confirming his own mastery of those branches, and acquiring a ripe culture which has been of much service to him in later years.

During this period he repaid his father the expense of his senior year in college, and returning home at the age of twenty, he bought the *Xenia News*, and for two years led the life of a country editor. Directly after leaving college he had identified himself with the politics of the then new party that selected John C. Fremont as its presidential candidate.

A constant reader of the New York *Tribune*, his opinions were undoubtedly the legitimate fruit of such reading, and his own paper, the *News*, edited with vigor and such success as to double its circulation during his control of its columns, was conducted by him, as much as possible, after the model

of that great humanitarian journalist he was destined to succeed. In 1860, notwithstanding his personal admiration of Mr. Chase, he advocated the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, the *News* being the first Ohio journal to do so; and its influence aided the election of a Lincoln delegate (Abraham Hivling) to the Republican convention from that district, thus strengthening the break in the Ohio Column which Governor Chase at the time so bitterly resented.

After Mr. Lincoln's famous speech at the Cooper Institute and his return west, Mr. Reid went to Columbus to meet him, accompanied him to Xenia, and at the railroad station, introduced him to the citizens. He subsequently entered ardently into the business of the campaign, speaking and acting as secretary of the Greene County Republican committee. His exertions were too much for his health, and he was compelled, by a proper regard for it, to withdraw from the political arena and to take a vacation by travel through the northwest, visiting the extreme head waters of the Mississippi and the St. Louis rivers, and returning across the site of the present town of Duluth. The following winter he spent in Columbus as a legislative correspondent, on an engagement with the Cincinnati *Times*. His letters, from the northwest, in the Cincinnati *Gazette* during the summer of 1860 were favorably received, and, after a few weeks of his engagement with the *Times* had elapsed, an offer came to him, at a higher figure, from the Cleveland *Herald*, to be followed by a yet better offer from the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Mr. Reid undertook all three engagements, and by them was put in receipt of a good income for a journalist in those days, some \$38 a week; but the task of writing daily three letters, distinct in tone, upon the same dreary legislative themes, was a species of drudgery which severely tried even his versatility and courage. Such

discipline, however, rendered his later journalistic labors comparatively light and attractive. At the close of the session of the Ohio legislature, the *Gazette* offered him the post of its city editor; and this position, so full of varied training, he accepted, until, with the beginning of the Civil War, McClellan, then a captain in the regular army and a resident of Cincinnati, was sent to West Virginia. With this movement, Mr. Reid, by order of the *Gazette* Company, took the position of its war correspondent. General Morris had command of the advance, and Mr. Reid, as representative of the then foremost journal in Ohio, was assigned to duty as volunteer aid-de-camp, with the rank of captain. Then, over the signature of "Agate," began a series of letters which attracted general attention, and largely increased the demand for the *Gazette*.

After the West Virginia campaign terminated in the victory over Garnet's army, and the death of General Garnet himself at Carrick's Ford, on Cheat river, Mr. Reid returned to the *Gazette* office, and for a time wrote leaders. He was sent back to West Virginia, and given a position on the staff of General Rosecrans. He thus served through the second campaign, that terminated with the battles of Carnifex Ferry and Gauley Bridge. These battles he wrote an account of, and then, returning to the *Gazette* office, resumed his editorial duties, and helped organize the staff of correspondents which the publishers of that journal had found it necessary to employ. Fairly established as a journalist of much promise, only brief mention can be made of the brilliant service which marked his subsequent career in the West.

In 1861-62 he went to Fort Donelson, recorded the Tennessee campaign, arrived at Pittsburg Landing weeks in advance of the battle fought there, and, although confined to a sick bed, left it to be present as the only correspondent

who witnessed the fight from its beginning to its close. It was his account of this, one of the most important battles of the war, that stamped him as a newspaper correspondent of the first class. Those ten columns of the *Gazette* were widely copied and published in extras by St. Louis and Chicago papers, and their writer was complimented by an advance in his already liberal salary. At the siege of Corinth, Mr. Reid was appointed chairman of a committee of the correspondents to interview General Halleck upon the occasion of the latter's difficulty with "the gentlemen of the press," which ended in their dignified withdrawal from the military lines.

This movement caused Mr. Reid to go to Washington in the spring of 1862, where he was offered the management of a St. Louis newspaper. On hearing of this, the proprietors of the *Gazette* offered to sell him a handsome interest in their establishment at a fair price. This he accepted, and, as his share of the profits for the first year amounted to two-thirds of the cost, in this operation he discovered the foundation of his fortune. As the correspondent of the *Gazette* at the National Capital, he soon distinguished himself, and, among the notice of other men of importance, attracted, by his literary and executive ability, that of Horace Greeley, who thereafter became his highly appreciative and unswerving friend.

A visit to the South in 1865, as the companion of Chief Justice Chase on the trip made by the latter at the request of President Johnson, resulted in the production of Mr. Reid's first contribution to literature in the form of a book, entitled "After the War, a Southern Tour." This book is a fair reflex of its author's independent healthful mind and practical experience of men and things, and an excellent record of the affairs of the South during the years immediately following the war. Passages relating to the condition of the freedmen

are numerous and of lively interest, while the Negro dialect and manners are portrayed with perspicuity and kindly humor. During this tour the business of cotton-planting appeared so remunerative, that, in the spring of 1866, in partnership with General Francis J. Herron, Mr. Reid engaged in it; but, when the crop looked most promising, the army-worm destroyed three-fourths of it. Even what remained, however, prevented the loss of their investment, and induced Mr. Reid to try his fortune subsequently in the same business in Alabama; but after two years, though not a loser, his gain was principally in business experience. During those years, however, he was otherwise engaged than in growing cotton. The work which has given him most celebrity in his native state, "Ohio in the War"—two large volumes of more than a thousand pages each—was produced during those two years when cotton-planting was his ostensible business. Involving much labor, it is surprising how it could be produced by a man whose time was otherwise occupied during the period of its production. As a whole, it is a monument of industry and a model for every other state work of the kind. That which impresses the careful reader of it is the superior influence Ohio is shown as exerting upon the war through the eminence attained by her soldiers. And yet this is simply a matter of fact. Nearly all the most conspicuous Northern generals and civil leaders—such as McDowell, McClellan, Rosecrans, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, McPherson, Buell, Gillmore, Garfield, Hayes, Lytle, Ben Wade, Stanton and Chase, with many others—were Ohio men by birth or adoption.

In the estimates of the famous men, then, and in this work recorded, Mr. Reid has been most happy. McClellan he finds and pronounces an organizer, but not a fighter.

Rosecrans's skill and bravery are sometimes weakened by his infirm temper and ignorance of human nature, due, in great part, to his early cloistered education; Sherman, in contradistinction with McClellan, is too warlike to be military; Grant is conceded talent, bull-dog tenacity, and that conquer or die spirit that disregards the lavish expenditure of means where ends are to be accomplished; while Sheridan is really the author's ideal of caution when necessary and brilliant bravery were most required.

The lives of these men, as then and since known, fully support those opinions expressed in 1866. After the publication of this work, Mr. Reid, in 1868, resumed the duties of a leader writer on the *Gazette*. On the impeachment of President Johnson he went to Washington and reported carefully that transaction. That summer, Mr. Greeley having renewed a proposition two or three times made before to connect him with the political staff of the *Tribune*, Mr. Reid finally accepted, and took the post of leading editorial writer, with a salary next in amount to that of Mr. Greeley, and responsible directly to him. He wrote many of the leaders throughout the campaign that ended in the first election of Grant. Shortly afterward a difficulty between the managing editor and the publishers resulted in the withdrawal of the former, and Mr. Reid was installed in the managing editor's chair. In this advancement he retained the affection and unbounded confidence of his venerated chief, who, since the withdrawal of Mr. Dana to make his venture in Chicago, and then to get the *Sun*, had not failed to observe the uncertainties and dangers attending this most arduous of journalistic positions. By a bold expenditure in 1870, Mr. Reid surpassed all rivals, at home and abroad, in reports of the Franco-Prussian war, and from that time, with

full power to do so, gradually reorganized and strengthened the staff of the *Tribune*.

The campaign of 1872, so impetuous and sweeping in its results, hastened the progress of his career as a leading journalist. After the nomination of Mr. Greeley, he was made editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*, an office accepted by him with genuine reluctance, but with courage and determination. From that moment occurred the marked change from its former character of an extreme journal that has since distinguished the *Tribune* as an independent paper. Though he supported honorably his former chieftain's claims to the Presidency, he gave impartial and full reports of the movements and opinions of the opposition. Untrammelled by tradition, he made the *Tribune* the exponent of a broad and catholic Americanism. In this he failed not to rally to his support scholarly and sagacious veterans of the *Tribune* establishment. After the disastrous close of the campaign of 1872, that which astonished friend and foe alike was the enormous amount of resources Mr. Reid's conduct had gained for him in the shape of capital freely and confidently placed at his disposal. He was thus enabled to obtain entire control of the *Tribune* and to associate its increased power and prosperity indissolubly with his own name. He thenceforth continued its untrammelled editor-in-chief. Under his direction the *Tribune* became again the leading exponent of Republican principles and policy. It secured and published full translations of the famous "cipher dispatches" which passed between the Democratic managers in New York and at the South in 1876, and thus exposed their conspiracies for the manipulation of the Presidential vote. It was the foremost advocate of honest money and national good faith during the greenback craze, and has always been the strongest champion of the

American protective tariff system. Mr. Reid's eminent public services as a journalist led his friends repeatedly to urge him to enter other departments of public life. President Hayes and also President Garfield offered him the position of American minister to Germany, but on both occasions he declined it. The correspondence, on the occasion of the tender by President Hayes, was published, and may properly be here reproduced, as showing the high view of public duty taken in the matter by all the parties concerned:

Department of State

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23rd, 1878.

My Dear Mr. Reid—The President has desired, as far as it was in his power, in making his choice of ministers to represent us abroad, to attach more importance to the public position and public services of eminent members of the Republican party than to their mere relations to any political or personal interests within the party, how prominent soever these latter may be. In accordance with this desire, I am directed by the President to ask your acceptance of the German mission, made vacant by the death of Mr. Bayard Taylor. It gives me personal great pleasure to convey to you this wish of the President, and to express the hope that you may find it to accord with your inclination, and to be not inconsistent with other obligations, to undertake the public service which the President asks from you.

I am, my dear Mr. Reid, yours very truly,

WM. M. EVARTS.

Whitelaw Reid, Esq.

The New York Tribune.

NEW YORK, December 30th, 1878.

My Dear Mr. Evarts—I must tender to you, and beg you also to express to the President, my best thanks for the unexpected offer of the mission to the German Empire. Two considerations render this high honor peculiarly grateful. You call me to a post last held by a near friend; and you do it solely on the flattering estimate placed by yourself and the President upon my public service. I have always thought the citizen ought to attempt any task to which his Government may summon him. But the work in which I am now engrossed, which is also a public duty, seems to give greater opportunities—for me at least—for serving the country, and advancing those views of public policy which we agree in thinking essential to its prosperity, than any that could be afforded in the new field you propose.

Nothing, therefore, but a sense of this duty induces me to ask that you allow me to decline the brilliant position you offer.

I am, my dear Mr. Evarts, always faithfully yours,

WHITELAW REID.

The Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

In 1878 the New York legislature elected him for life a regent of the State University, thus filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of General John A. Dix. Finally, in March, 1889, he was prevailed upon to accept from President Harrison, the appointment of minister to France, and thereupon withdrew from the editorship of the *Tribune*, although remaining its chief proprietor. During his diplomatic career he began, and conducted to a successful close, the renewed negotiations to secure the repeal of the decree prohibiting the importation of American pork into the more important countries in Europe.

This prohibition had been originally based on sanitary grounds, it being held that American pork was infested with trichinae; but it was really maintained in the supposed interest of European agriculturists, who looked with envy on the great and rapidly growing trade in cheap American meats. France first decreed the prohibition and her action was followed by Germany, Italy, Austria, and other countries. The United States, for many years, made earnest efforts, through successive ministers in Paris, to secure the repeal or modification of these decrees. All had failed, and the case had come to be considered as hopeless; while efforts in other European countries had always been delayed, awaiting the action of France. Mr. Reid renewed the negotiations, and conducted the correspondence with such spirit as to force public attention both in France and in the United States, and so to bring a large and active public sentiment in both countries to bear in favor of the movement. The French prohibition was based distinctly and exclusively upon the charge that the American pork products were dangerous to the public health.

Mr. Reid first undertook to prove this an official slander upon the products of this country, and succeeded in producing important French scientific testimony to support his claim.

He also used with effect the award of a gold medal to the American food exhibits at the Paris exposition, and challenged further scientific examination of the pork exhibit, if the French government would not accept the admission of the Exposition jury that it was the finest in the world.

He argued that the unjust charge that such a product could not safely be admitted to France on account of its unhealthfulness, was an unfriendly act to the great sister Republic, damaging to the trade and commerce of the United States, not only in France, but throughout Europe; and that the United States was distinctly entitled to a conspicuous withdrawal of the charge by a repeal of the decree. In other stages of the argument he dwelt upon the worthlessness of the measure for the class which specially defended it—namely, the French farmers and pork growers, and proved that they received no more for their product, which under the unjust decree, was entirely free from American competition, than English farmers did, although American pork competed freely with the domestic product in the English markets.

The correspondence continued for months, and the impression finally made by it was such that congress called for its publication, and several of Mr. Reid's long letters were read in full in the debates in the House of Representatives, and immediately published in the leading papers both in the United States and in France. This publicity greatly aided the negotiation by creating in France a strong public opinion favorable to the repeal. It also stimulated the action of other governments concerned, and, in the end, led to the abolition of the decree in every country in Europe. Mr. Reid also negotiated a Treaty of Extradition, greatly enlarging the number of extraditable crimes, and simplifying and improving the methods of procedure.

With slight modifications, this treaty was eventually ratified by the Senate of the United States, and has been made the model for similar treaties negotiated with other countries. On the successful conclusion of these and of other negotiations with which he was charged, Mr. Reid tendered his resignation. After some delay, it was accepted by the government, and he returned home in April, 1892. Before leaving, he was given a complimentary banquet by the American colony in Paris, which was participated in by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and a large number of the leading statesmen, literary men, and artists of France, as well as by several hundred Americans. In New York the Chamber of Commerce elected him a life member and gave him a complimentary banquet at Delmonico's which was attended by several hundred members; and there was a series of similar entertainments by the Ohio society and various New York clubs and by other organizations.

At the Republican State Convention held in Albany in May, 1892, Mr. Reid was unanimously elected the permanent president, and on taking the chair, he delivered an earnest address on the issues of the approaching campaign. A few weeks later, greatly to his surprise, and without his having been in any way a candidate, the National Republican Convention, on the motion of the New York delegation, unanimously nominated him its candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison. In the formal tender of the nomination, the chairman of the committee emphasized this unsought and unanimous character of the nomination; and Mr. Reid, in his reply, held that this entitled him to the cordial support of all wings and factions in the party. His letter of acceptance was delayed until after that of the President had been circulated. It was a long, a careful review

of the issues between the parties as developed in the campaign, and was favorably received by the press and the public. With few exceptions, it had not been the practice of the Republican party to put its candidate for the Vice Presidency on the stump. The National Committee, however, insisted that Mr. Reid should make a certain number of speeches, and, in accordance with this arrangement, he spoke to great audiences in Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Springfield, and elsewhere. They also arranged for him successive tours throughout Illinois, Indiana, and New York, with speeches at many places from the railway platforms, which called out enthusiastic receptions. The campaign was notably free from the usual calumny and abuse; and Mr. Reid was personally treated throughout with the greatest courtesy by the newspapers of all parties. He accepted the defeat in November philosophically and good-humoredly, and immediately resumed his work on the *Tribune*. To interviewers, who asked how he felt about the defeat, he merely replied that, like a predecessor in the same position, he could only think of the boy who, having stubbed his toe, said that he was too big to cry about it, and it hurt too badly to laugh. After the close of the campaign, when Mr. Reid, being no longer either a public officer or a candidate for public office, was entirely freed from the constitutional prohibition, the French Government forwarded him, through its ambassador in Washington, a colossal Sevres vase, with an inscription upon its bronze base to the effect that it was the gift of the Government of the French Republic to Mr. Reid as a souvenir of his official residence in Paris. It is said to be the largest product of the famous Sevres Government works ever seen in America.

By entering thus upon the details of Mr. Reid's career we have shown how character, training, and varied experience

have combined to make the man. "I never had anything but what I worked for," he has said; and this fact is made apparent by this sketch. He is a fine example of Western grit and muscle, grown on the Scotch Covenanter stock. His tall, sinewy form, and firm-set, clearly-cut features indicate decision and strength of character, joined with delicacy of feeling. A resolute friend, he is just as resolute a foe, while he keeps his own counsel and goes steadily on his way. A man of convictions and fearless in his advocacy of them, he has made the *Tribune* as brilliant an exponent of the latest style of journalism as, under his predecessor, it was of the style now happily passing away.

Mr. Reid is constantly called upon to deliver addresses on important occasions, and several of the addresses he has consented to make, particularly those on the mission and scope of journalism, and the modern political tendencies and duties of the educated classes, have been published and widely circulated.

MIAMI'S CONTRIBUTORS TO LITERATURE.

The men whose literary achievements have just been considered, are perhaps, Miami's most illustrious men of letters. Yet there are many others whose eminent attainments in the field of literature demand recognition. Since a detailed review of their writings is not possible here, the following list is appended to give some indication of the variety and character of their works:

Class of 1826.

William McMillan Corry: Founder and for several years editor of the "Cincinnati Commoner," which was established in 1865 and discontinued in 1872.

Class of 1827.

John Hopkins Harney: Editor of Louisville "Democrat," 1844-68.

Class of 1828.

William McClure Thomson: Author of "The Land and the Book, or Biblical Illustrations drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery of the Holy Land" (2 vols., New York, 1859; London, 1860; new ed., with the results of recent explorations, 3 vols., 1880-'6), and "The Land of Promise: Travels in Modern Palestine, illustrative of Biblical History, Manners and Customs" (New York, 1865). Also contributed articles to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and the "American Biblical Repository."

Class of 1830.

Ebenezer Newton Elliott: Author of "Cotton is King and Pro-Slavery Arguments," 1859; also many newspaper articles and public addresses.

Albert Gallatin Galloway: Editor of the Greene County "Gazette", 1836-38.

Thornton Anthony Mills: Purchased "The Watchman of the Valley" and edited it under the name of the "Central Christian Herald," Cincinnati, O., 1848-53.

Class of 1831.

Freeman G. Cary: Editor of "The Cincinnatus", 1854-61.

James J. Faran: Associate Editor of the "Cincinnati Enquirer" for several years.

Daniel Symmes Major: Joint owner and editor of the "Statesman", 1833-34.

Class of 1832.

Benjamin Franklin Morris: Engaged in the publication of "The Christian Life and Character of the Civil Institutions

of the U. S." Also author of "Life of Thomas Morris," and "The Nation's Tribute to Abraham Lincoln."

John Cunningham Steele: Author of "The Genealogy of Our Savior," U. B. "Quarterly Review," Vol. 1.

Charles Anderson delivered an address before the Alumni of Miami University, 1840. Funeral oration on Henry Clay, Cincinnati, O., Nov. 2, 1852.

Class of 1833.

Benjamin Williams Chidlaw: Author of "The Story of My Life."

Class of 1834.

Joseph Glass Monfort: Established and edited the "Presbyterian Herald," Louisville, Ky., 1836-37. Since 1855, editor of the "Presbyterian of the West," subsequently "The Presbyterian," and in 1869, the name was changed to "Herald and Presbyterian."

William W. Robertson: Author of the "Memoir of Rev. David Coulter," and of "The History of The Synod of Missouri."

Class of 1835.

Wilson Blain: Editor of "Spectator" for several years.

Samuel Fenton Cary: Editor of "National Temperance Offering," 1859. Author of the "Cary Memorials," 1874, also of many articles on Finance and on Pioneer and Revolutionary History.

Joseph Porter: Joint author of a "Punjabi" dictionary.

Class of 1836.

James Birney: Established "The Bay City Chronicle," 1873; subsequently merged into the "Tribune."

Class of 1837.

Neal MacDougal: Author of "The Purpose of The Book of Psalms;" also a poem entitled "Alleghan," a sacred poem in IX books.

Allen Truman Graves: Assistant editor of the "Presbyterian Herald," 1855-58.

Robert McGill Loughridge: Author of Greek Indian books: Hymns, Catechism, Translation of the Gospel of Matthew, Dictionary in Greek and English, Mode and Subject of Baptism and Sprinkling, Christ's Mode of Baptism.

John Alexander Lyle: Editor of the "Citizen," 1844-45.

Charles Thompson McCaughan: Author of "History of the Asso. Ref. Presbytery of Springfield," 1880, and "Instrumental Music not authorized in Worship," 1893.

Class of 1838.

Robert H. Hollyday: Author of "Centennial History of The Pres. Church in Northwestern Ohio and Lima Presbytery," 1888, and of "Story of Jesus—A Study."

Class of 1839.

William M. Taylor: Author of a book on Masonry, entitled, "Taylor's Monitor."

Class of 1840.

Samuel Taylor Marshall: Editor of the "Nipantuck," the first daily paper in Keokuk, Ia., 1855.

Robert Wilbur Steele: The record of his public service runs parallel with the development of the educational, social and benevolent institutions of Dayton, Ohio. He was a man of such modesty, purity and integrity of character and motives, that he would never allow himself to accept any public office of emolument, although he never flinched from taking upon himself any amount of labor or responsibility, uncompensated, if he could thereby benefit his fellow-citizens. He was one of the founders and for many years the soul of the Public Library, which is not only the pride but the ornament of the Gem City and the invaluable complement of its school system.

Endowed with rare mental gifts and ripe literary attainments, he watched over and shaped its growth with tireless devotion, giving symmetry and completeness to it by the wisdom which he exercised in the selection of books. The Steele High School, as his deserved material memorial, will fittingly hand down his name to high school pupils yet to come, while he left an even prouder, not less enduring monument in the minds and hearts of those thousands of former pupils to whom his name was as a household word, and who were privileged to call him a friend.

Class of 1841

George Lafferty Andrew: Author of Paper on "Sanitary Value of Forests;" "Rational Treatment of Dysentery," and various papers on medical subjects.

Class of 1843.

John Shertzer Hittell: Author of "Resources of California," seven editions; "History of San Francisco," "Evidences Against Christianity," "Spirit of the Papacy," San Francisco, 1895;" "A History of the Mental Growth of Mankind in Ancient Times," 4 vols., N. Y., 1893; "A Brief History of Culture," N. Y., 1876, and many others.

William Bennett Moore: Author of ten annual reports of Vital Statistics of the District of Columbia, published by the Government Printing office. Statistician for 12 years in charge of the Vital Statistics of the District of Columbia.

Edward Bruce Stevens: Editor of the "Obstetric Gazette," Cincinnati, O., 1878-83. Delivered annual address before the Miami Literary Society, Miami University, 1846; before the Alumni Association of Miami University, 1848.

John Matthias Wampler: Co-editor of the "Presbyterian of the West," subsequently the "Herald and Presbyter," Cincinnati, O., 1856-70.

Class of 1844.

John McCampbell Heron: Author of "Pocket Manual," and several published sermons.

James Donaldson Liggett: Editor of "Peninsular Freeman," 1849-51; Xenia, O., "News," 1852.

Class of 1845.

Samuel Graves: Author of numerous magazine and newspaper articles.

Edward Clinton Merrick: Author of the Monthly and Annual Agricultural report. Assistant editor of the Washington "Chronicle" for several years; also of the Washington "World."

Henry Clay Noble; Delivered the Centennial Historical Address, Columbus, O., July 3, 1876.

Class of 1846.

William Carson: Author of a series of articles on diseases of the lungs in Vol. III of Pepper's "System of Medicine."

James Clark: Contributor to the New York "Ledger," 1865-82.

Marion Morrison: Author of the "Life of Rev. David McDill," 1874, and "History of the Ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers."

Class of 1847.

Robert Christy: "Maxims and Phrases of All Ages."

Class of 1848.

Samuel Spahr Laws: "Letter to Synod of Missouri," 170 pages; "Inaugural Thesis on Neuro-psychology, or the Dual Constitution of Man;" new Classification of the Cerebro-spinal Nerves; a Treatise on Metaphysics proper, and about two volumes of miscellanies.

Class of 1849.

Robert Morrison: Assistant Editor of "Presbyterian Herald," Louisville, Ky., 1854-60; Editor of the "True Presbyterian," 1862-63.

John McMillan Wilson: Managing editor of the "Banner of the Covenant," 1860-61.

Class of 1851.

Thomas Nelson Haskell: Author of "Volume of Sermons;" "Soldier's Mission;" "Life of Sir Henry Havlock;" "Echoes of Inspired Ages," "Civil Ethics in the United States," "Lives and Wives of the Presidents;" "Domestic Poems," 1889; "Young Konkaput, the King of the Utes, a Legend of Twin Lakes," with "Occasional Poems at Home and Abroad," 1889; a reply to "Ridpath's Eulogy of Jefferson Davis"; frequent contributor to current reviews. He is now publishing a volume on "The Negro Problem."

Class of 1852.

Benjamin Harrison: Author of Indiana Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 15-17 and 23-29; "This Country of Ours," 1897.

Samuel Thompson Lowrie: Author of "An Explanation of the Epistles to the Hebrews," 1884. Translator of "Beyond the Grave," 1885. Author "The Lord's Supper," 1888. "Contributor to Presbyterian and Reformed Review."

Lewis Williams Ross: Delivered annual commencement address at Miami Univ., 1894.

David Swing: "Trial before Presbytery of Chicago: Official Report," 2d ed., '74; "Sermons," '74; "Truths for Today," 2 vols., 1874-76; "Motives of Life," 1879; "Club Essays," 1881; "Sermons," 1884; "Art, Music and Nature," [Selections from (his) Writings], '93; "Old Pictures of Life," 2 vols., '94; "Life and Sermons: Memorial Volume," '94.

Class of 1853.

James Hall Brookes: Editor of the "Truth," St. Louis, Mo., 1874. Author of "Till He Come," "Mystery of Suffering," "Did Jesus Rise?" "Maranatha, or the Lord Cometh," "Is the Bible True?" "Is the Bible Inspired?" "Israel and the Church," "The Way Made Plain," "From Death Unto Life," etc. See memoir by David Riddle Williams in Miami Univ. library.

Henry Thomas Helm: Author of "American Roadster and Trotting Horse," and "Election and Rejection." Author of the "History of the Administration of President Wm. C. Anderson in the Memorial Volume of Miami Univ."

Samuel Cunningham Kerr: Author of "The Jewish Church in its Relation to the Jewish Nation and the Gentiles," 1865, and "The Primary Ideas of Biblical Science."

Alexander Caldwell McClurg: Publisher and Bookseller, Chicago, Ills. Contributor to the "Atlantic Magazine," "The Forum," "The Dial," etc., etc.

Class of 1854.

David Johnston: Contributed articles to medical journals, especially on Malaria, Compound Bone Fracture and Scarlet Fever.

David Waddle McClung: Editor Hamilton "Intelligencer," 1857-58. Delivered annual address before the Alumni Association of Miami, 1889. Author of "Money Talks," 1894.

Class of 1855.

Lazarus Noble Bonham: Agricultural Editor, "Cincinnati Commercial Gazette," 1880-91.

Gates Phillips Thruston: Fellow of American Association for Advancement of Science. Author of "Antiquities of Tennessee and adjacent States." Contributor to several antiquarian and historical magazines.

Class of 1856.

John Calvin Hutchison: Author of "Life of Rev. D. A. Wallace, D.D.," and "History of Monmouth Coll."

William Jasper McSurely: Delivered annual address before the Alumni, 1885.

Benjamin F. Miller: Editor and proprietor of "The National Literary Monthly," 1880-81; "The Toledo Weekly American, 1880-82."

Whitelaw Reid: Editor, Xenia, O., "News," 1858-60. Legislative correspondent at Columbus, O., for the Cincinnati "Times," Cleveland "Herald," and Cincinnati "Gazette," 1860-61. Editor Cincinnati "Gazette," 1861. War and Washington Correspondent for the Cincinnati "Gazette," 1861-68. Editorial writer, New York "Tribune," 1868, Managing Editor, 1869-72; Editor, 1872-89; and 1892—Chief proprietor since 1872. Author of "After the War," "A Southern Tour," "Ohio in the War," "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," etc. Two speeches at the Queen's Jubilee, and another a year later. Delivered the address, entitled "Our New Duties," at the commencement exercises, June 15, 1899, of Miami's diamond anniversary.

Class of 1857.

John Shaw Billings: Author of "Principles of Ventilation," 1884; Index Catalogue of Library of Surgeon-General's Office, Vols. 1-16, 1879-94, etc; "Ventilation and Heating," 1893.

Henry Mitchell MacCracken: Delivered address at inauguration of Rev. W. O. Thompson, D. D., as President of Miami University, 1891. Author of, "Lives of the Leaders of Our Church Universal," "The Scotch-Irish in America," "The Future of American Universities," and numerous public addresses upon educational topics.

George Bachelor Peck: Author of "Steps and Studies, an Inquiry concerning the Gift of the Holy Spirit," 1884; Second edition of the same, 1890; "Throne Life, or the Highest Christian Life," 1888; "The Gate and the Cross, or Pilgrim's Progress in Romans," 1889; "Christian Science, so called," 1898.

Ben. Piatt Runkle: Editor of Urbana, O., "Union," 1873-74. Attended Theol. Sem., Gambier, O., 1879-80. Rector of parishes at Galena, O.; Midland, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Greencastle, Ind., 1880-85. Resigned the diaconate in 1895. Contributor to and manager of "Belford's Magazine," 1888—. Read the poem at the alumni meeting held on the morning of June 14, 1899, of Miami's diamond anniversary.

David Steele: Author of article on "The Reformed Presbyterian Church--General Synod," in the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia, "The Times in which We Live and the Ministry They Require;" "The Two Witnesses;" "The Apologetics of History;" "A Nation in Tears;" "Biography of Dr. John Neil McLeod;" "The Wants of the Pulpit;" "Christ's Coronation;" "The Church's Glory;" "History of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 1894;" "The God of Battles Invoked." Editor of the "Reformed Presbyterian Advocate," 1867--77.

Class of 1858.

John Reiley Chamberlain: Was six years on the "Cincinnati Enquirer" and six years on The "Commercial Gazette." Has since been in employ of the Associated Press. Author article, "Cincinnati" in Appleton's Cyclopedia; "First Century of Cincinnati." etc.

Adolphus Spring Dudley: Editor of "Cincinnati Law Bulletin," 1889-93. Editor of "Encyclopedia of Biography,"

Harrisburg, Pa., 1895--96; Literary works, 1897--98; Contributor to periodicals.

Edward Alexander Guy: Author of "Textual Corrections of the New Covenant;" Translation of "St. Matthew."

David Meikleham Ure: Author of "The Century's Progress," published in 1892.

Class of 1859.

Hugh Parks Jackson: Author of "History of the Waterford and Carmel Congregations," and "The Jackson Genealogy."

Josiah Morrow: Author of "History of Warren County O.," 1882; "Memoir of Durbin Ward," 1887; "Life of Thomas Corwin," 1896; has delivered many educational, scientific and historical lectures of which "Aboriginal Agriculture" has been published.

John Abercrombie Reynolds: Author of "Faith and Assurance," 1877; and contributor to United Presbyterian church papers.

James McLain Smith: Editor and Proprietor of "Daily and Weekly Ledger," 1867-68; Editor and Proprietor "Daily and Weekly Democrat," 1874-77.

Joseph Hover Stevenson: Author of "History of Tyrone Church," 1876; "Memorial of Rev. Jonathan Edwards Spilman, D. D.," 1897.

Class of 1860.

John Riner Saylor: Author of "Saylor's American Form Book;" "Saylor's Revised Statutes of Ohio," 1875.

Francis Asbury Spencer: Author of "Useful Bible Questions," India, 1868. M. E. Church Ritual, Italy, 1874. Regular Italian correspondent, 1873-74 in denominational papers.

John Woods: Author of two sermons on "Comfort in Affliction," Minneapolis, 1882; "Contentment," in Michigan pulpit, 1898. Frequent contributor to the "Interior."

Cyrus Mansfield Wright: Author of "Practical Hints about the Teeth," translated into German.

Class of 1861.

James Henry Cooper: Editor of the "Presbyterian Pulpit," 1873-74. Author of numerous magazine articles on religious themes.

Isaac Edwin Craig: Author of "Radiation, a Function of Gravity."

Meade Creighton Williams: Editor of "The Mid-Continent," 1882-96. Member of Editorial Staff, "Herald and Presbyter," 1897—. Author of "The Sunday School Idea," 1886; "The Pastor," 1887; "Jesus Christ's Testimony on Current Questions of Religious Belief," 1888; "The Old Mission Church of Mackinac Island," 1895; "Early Mackinac," 1897; and various sermons.

Class of 1862.

Hugh Stuart Fullerton: Author of "Ben Foraker's Breeches."

Isaac Bennett Morris: Author of "American Economy." "The Battle of the Standards."

Hiram David Peck: Author of "Guide for Township Officers," "Municipal Laws of Ohio," eight editions.

Class of 1863.

Calvin Stewart Brice: Delivered alumni address at the inauguration of President Warfield, 1889.

Ferman Dickason Davis: Editor "Oxford Citizen," 1875-76. Occasional contributor to educational papers.

Charles Henry Fisk: Delivered address before Alumni

Association, 1891, and dedicatory address for the D. K. E. Society Hall, 1868.

James Thomas Whittaker: Author of "Lectures on Physiology," 1879. Contributor to Pepper's "System of Medicine," 1885. "Wood's Handbook of Medicine," 1886. Author of textbook on "Theory and Practice of Medicine," 1893. Contributor to Pepper's American Textbook, 1894; author of volume on "Diseases of the Heart," "20th Century Practice," 1895; contributor to Loomis-Thompson's American System of Practical Medicine, 1897; author of Romance, 'Exiled for Lése Majesté,' 1898.

Class of 1864.

Anderson Nelson Ellis: Author of "Influence of the Trade Winds on the Health of the World," 1888 and "The Land of the Aztec," 1874. "Coming up Shiloh," and an address before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 20, 1882.

Samuel Furman Hunt: Delivered numerous orations that are considered among the masterpieces of American eloquence. Each is a classic that has an immortal flavor. A compilation of them in book form would show the highest conceptions of the orator, and evidence a wide range of lofty thought and surpassing grandeur of expression.

Franklin Ellis Miller: Author "Centennial Sermon History of the First Pres. Church," Easton, Pa., 1876; "Decennial Sermon, First Pres. Church," Easton, Pa., 1881.

David Stanton Tappan: Author of a "History of Presbyterianism in Iowa," 1888; Articles on the Synod of Iowa in Pres. 1884, and miscellaneous sermons.

Class of 1866.

Robert Christie: Preached the baccalaureate sermon to the class of 1891.

Alfred Mayhew Shuey: Author of a large number of musical compositions including solos and anthems for church service.

Moses Duncan Alex. Steen: Author of "Scriptural Sanctification;" "How to be Saved;" etc.

Charles Seely Wood: Author of "Alice and Her Two Friends."

Class of 1867.

Alston Ellis: Author of "History of the Ungraded Schools of Ohio," and numerous published educational reports, addresses, etc.

Class of 1868.

Louis D. Holmes: Author of "The Law Mortgages in Nebraska," 1896; and "Western Mortgages and their Foreclosure," 1899.

Aaron Harlan Morris: Author of "The Ex-Superintendent," "The Jewish Sabbath."

Faye Walker: Editor "Presbyterian Standard," 1875-77.

Class of 1869.

John Milton Jamison: Staff Correspondent "The Country Gentleman," "Rural New Yorker," "Cincinnati Commercial Tribune," "Ohio Farmer," "National Stockman and Farmer" and "Prairie Farmer."

Class of 1870.

John Ichabod Covington: A frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines. Delivered the annual address before the Society of Alumni, Miami Univ., 1892.

Class of 1871.

Henry Brown McClure: Joint author of "Dower and Curtsey Tables," 1882, and "Present Value Tables," 1894.

Robert Brewster Stanton: Author of "Availability of the Canons of the Colorado River of the West for Railway Pur-

poses," 1892, N. Y. Notes on the Construction of a Water System for Placer Mining and Suggestions for a new method of Dam Building, N. Y., 1896; "The Great Land Slides on the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia," London, 1898.

Class of 1872.

Robert Henry Adams: Frequent contributor to educational journals and the "Christian Observer," Louisville, Ky.

Class of 1873.

Francis Marion Coppock: Author of "Coppock's Municipal Code of Ohio," 1890.

Thomas Jefferson Dague: Contributor to current periodicals.

William Pollock Shannon: Frequent contributor to educational journals.

FORMER STUDENTS.

Samuel C. Baldrige: Attended Miami Univ., 1843-44. Author of numerous works and correspondent of the "Interior."

William Birney: Attended Miami Univ., 1836-37. Author of "James G. Birney and His Times," and "Genesis of the Republican Party," etc.

William Henry Chamberlin: Attended Miami Univ., 1858-61. Law Reporter, Cincinnati "Gazette," 1866-72. Author "History of 81st. Ohio Vol. Inf.," 1865, and sketches of War History.

Jere M. Cochran: Attended Miami Univ., 1864. Associate Editor, Cincinnati "Commercial Gazette," 1874-91.

Samuel Fulton Covington: Attended Miami Univ., 1837-38. Editor and Proprietor "Indiana Blade," Rising Sun, 1845. Established "Daily Courier," Madison, Ind., 1847. Constant writer for newspapers on political and economic subjects.

Had in preparation a history of Cincinnati at time of death.

Joseph Cox: Attended Miami Univ., 1837-39. Author of "Life of General W. H. Harrison," "Sketches of Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.," "Historical Sketch of Miami Valley," etc. Has delivered many public orations and addresses.

Silas Addison Day: Attended Miami Univ., 1860-62. Editor and Proprietor, "Daily Times," Fort Scott, Kan., 1881-84.

Theodore Henry Hittell: Attended Miami Univ., 1845-48. Author of "History of California," 2 volumes, 1885; and numerous other books.

Harry Clinton Hume: Attended Miami Univ., 1872-73. Editor of the "Butler County Democrat," for several years.

William Sloan Kennedy: Attended Miami Univ., 1867-73: Author of "Life of John G. Whittier," "Life of Longfellow," "Life of O. W. Holmes," "Sketch of Edward Everett Hale," etc.

Ambrose William Lyman: Attended Miami Univ., 1867-69. On reportorial staff, "Cleveland Leader," 1872-74; "New York Tribune," 1875-76; "New York Sun," 1876-89. Editor and General Manager, "Helena Independent," 1889-.

David McDill; Attended Miami Univ., 1845-48. Author of "Bible, a Miracle."

Joseph Warren Miller: Attended Miami Univ., 1855-58. Contributor to "London (England) Times".

John McMillan Stevenson: Attended Miami Univ., 1832-35. Author of "A Memoir of Rev. Thomas Marquis;" "Toils and Triumphs of Colportage."

George Reuben Wendling: Attended Miami Univ., 1861-63; Author of a number of lectures on Modern Skepticism,

one of which, "A Reply to Ingersoll from a Quaker Standpoint," was published in book form. Other lectures, "Saul of Tarsus," "Stonewall Jackson," "Popular Delusions," "Hamlet and His Interpreters," "Voltaire," "Is Death the End?"

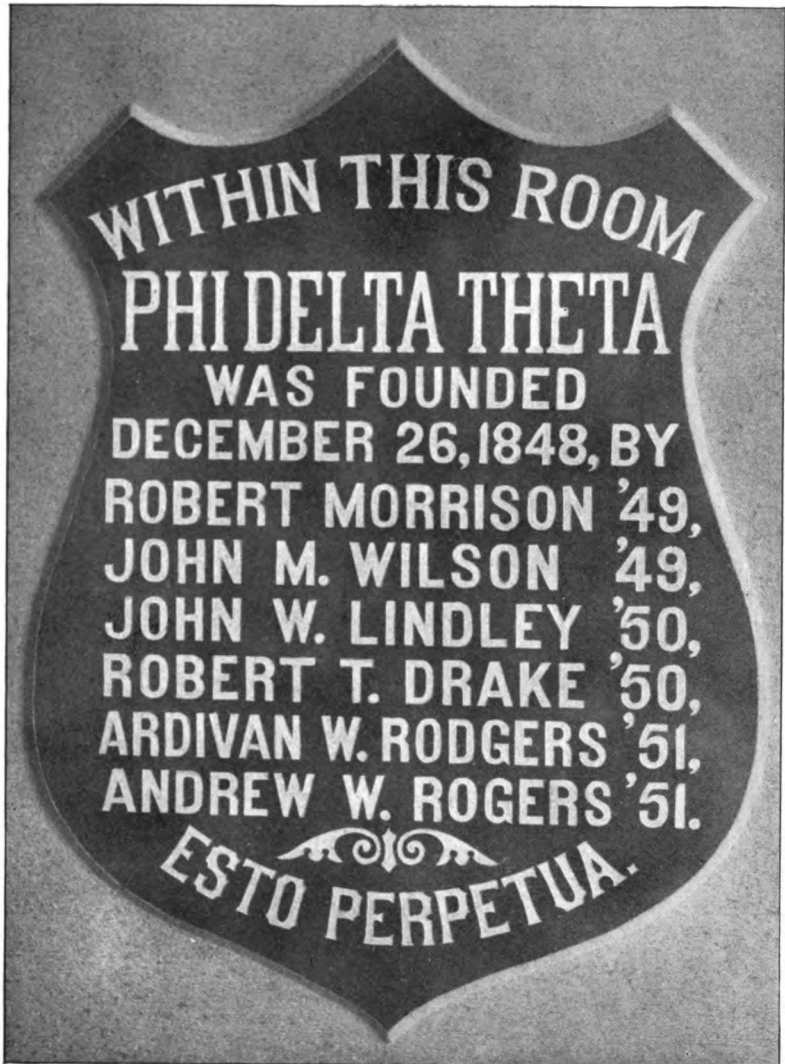
Moses Fleming Wilson: Attended Miami Univ., 1862.
Author of Criminal Code of Ohio.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

BY HARRY WEIDNER, '88.

Commencement week of 1899 was a season of celebrations at Oxford. The golden jubilee of Phi Delta Theta coincided with an important anniversary of Miami. It was seventy-five years since the university had been opened, and the diamond jubilee exercises covered many days, including, as they did, in addition, all the customary closing events of the academic year. The alumni were present from every part of the country, and the attendance of classes in the sixties and fifties and forties was astonishingly large. Distinguished sons who had won fame on the bench, in the pulpit and in the professor's chair, prosperous business men, retired farmers—men of every walk in life were found among the old Miami boys. Oxford was overrun. The hostelries were crowded, every family had its guests, and the two women's colleges were made hotels for the time being.

Every train was met by reception committees bedecked with ribbons of all colors and meanings, and every newcomer soon flung to the breezes his Miami red and white anchored to a university button, and beside it the argent and azure of Phi Delta Theta, the pink and blue of Beta Theta Pi, the blue and gold of Sigma Chi, Alpha Delta Phi's green, or the rain-



MEMORIAL TABLET OF THE PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

bow ribbons of Delta Kappa Epsilon. The undergraduates took the older boys in tow, and the latter spent many pleasant hours on the piazzas or along the campus paths telling how they did it in their day. It was sixty years since Beta Theta Pi appeared on the scene and forty-four since Sigma Chi's advent, but aside from the presence of an unusually large number of their alumni at all the other exercises of the week and especially at their customary commencement banquets, these fraternities attempted no distinctive or separate ceremonies. It was interesting to note the large size and peculiar finish of the earlier badges of all the societies, most of them being without jewels. They were worn conspicuously and proudly. Fraternity life had evidently been no small feature of college days. The oldest Phi badge seen was in the possession of Rev. E. P. Shields, '54, of Bridgeton, New Jersey.

Class day exercises came early on the afternoon of June 13, and at their close, at 3 o'clock, the Phis marched into the new chapel. The stage was bright with flowers and foliage, and particularly with Phi colors. The chapel pulpit was covered with an American flag and hung with festoons of Phi ribbons. The Buckeye State orchestra from Dayton rendered inspiring music, and the auditorium was crowded. The official delegation that filed into the chairs on the stage included Bros. J. Clark Moore, Jr., *Pennsylvania*, '93, P. G. C.; Frank D. Swope, *Hanover*, '85, S. G. C.; Hubert H. Ward, *Ohio State*, '90, T. G. C.; Hugh Th. Miller, *Indianapolis*, '88, R. G. C.; Woodbury T. Morris, *Williams*, '92, president of Delta province; Robert Morrison, *Miami*, '49, and John Wolfe Lindley, *Miami*, '50, two of the three surviving founders; Andrew Carr Kemper, *Miami*, '53, poet of the day; Alston Ellis, *Miami*, '67, orator of the day; Harry Weidner, *Miami*, '88, and Karl H. Zwick, *Miami*, '00, of the

committee on arrangements; and President Thompson, of Miami, since chosen president of Ohio State University.

Brother Moore took charge as president of the day and introduced Father Morrison, who offered the opening prayer. President Moore then said:

“Brothers of the Fraternity, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are here to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of our organization, whose basic principle is friendship—that friendship of which Cicero speaks, and which another philosopher tells us is heaven-born—friendship which brings out the best character of man. We are glad to be here to-day at the celebration of our fiftieth anniversary and in this seventy-fifth year of Miami University, an institution which has sent out many men who have achieved national greatness. We are proud that our order, now flourishing all over this land, was founded in Miami, and we are delighted to be able to participate in her celebration.

“I now take pleasure in introducing Dr. Thompson, president of Miami University, who will deliver the address of welcome.”

Dr. Thompson’s remarks were as follows:

“Members of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, Ladies and Gentlemen: There is but one reason for an address of welcome, and that is that you are welcome. I am glad as president of the university to extend to Phi Delta Theta and to her friends a cordial welcome on this occasion, and all our friends here join with me in doing so. Oxford is yours, and the college is yours.

“We are going to enjoy ourselves, and it may be a little late in the morning before we are through. I want to serve notice to our citizens to take their nap early in the afternoon, because we propose to make a little noise after ten o’clock,

and we are ready to stand the bill for all damages. I am sure that the boys will understand what I mean. [Laughter.] I want you to take possession of everything you see except me. Take everything and make yourself at home. Oxford is free and open this week to everybody.

We hope your stay will be pleasant. Let me tell you how long you ought to stay, if any of you have any doubts about it. They opened up a town once in the south and laid it out with great care. They had beautiful streets and drives running in every direction. Everything seemed complete. But some thought they should have a cemetery, though some thought they did not need one. The matter was discussed with much warmth for many days among them. Finally, after much discussion, they decided to lay out a cemetery, but they were much perplexed to find a suitable motto to place over the entrance. An Irishman who was called upon to suggest a motto, finally gave them one that he said would be appropriate. It was this: 'We are here to stay.' [Laughter.] We want you to make this your motto. We want you here to stay and enjoy all the exercises of the week with us." [Applause.]

Bro. Weidner followed with an address of welcome in the name of Ohio Alpha. He said :

"Brother Phis and Friends: If I could borrow the classic attainments of our own lamented David Swing, whose expressions could be as soft and tender as the songs of Goethe and the creations of Raphael, or as chaste and sublime as the forceful numbers of Homer and the unrivalled masterpieces of Michael Angelo; if I could become inspired with the poetic genius of our own beloved Eugene Field, whose rhythmic melodies quicken the soul's truest intuitions and inaugurate a higher faith in God's ministrations of shade and shine; if I

could command the matchless eloquence of our own illustrious Benjamin Harrison, whose utterances are always laden with the mellowest fruitage of ripened thought—then and only then could I, on this festive occasion, convey, in adequate terms, the warmth and cordiality of Ohio Alpha's greeting and welcome to you, and especially to Fathers Morrison and Lindley, the honor of whose presence is an inspiration.

“We are here to celebrate the golden anniversary of Phi Delta Theta. Here at her shrine, with the glory of her hallowed presence about me, let me testify that the years have but deepened my reverence and my love, and that my memory shall ever cherish as its richest treasure that loving comradeship which laughed at separation, but shall live beyond the grave. It is meet that we first pay tribute and homage to our founders, the immortal six, three of whom have joined ‘the choir invisible whose music is the gladness of the world,’ for instituting and carrying on to flourishing activity a fraternity whose corner-stone is friendship, whose watchword is fidelity, and whose talisman converts the cold glance of strangers into the cordial recognition of brother. Never since her standard was first unfurled has there appeared a brighter promise than arches Phi Delta Theta's horizon to-day. She has passed out of the glimmering dawn of infancy, the darkening storms of early youth, and has emerged into the noontide splendor of success in a career of moral grandeur and usefulness upon which the whole college world may look, with pride with hope, and with exultation. It is also fitting that, on the threshold of her second half century, we reverently lift our voices in gratitude to God, and with confession and supplication, with thanksgiving and devoutness, with praise and adoration, acknowledge our independence for guidance on Him who rules the destinies of men.

“‘Soldiers,’ said Napoleon, on the eve of one of his battles, ‘soldiers, from yonder pyramids forty centuries are gazing down upon you!’ But on that December evening, from far nobler and loftier heights, the Divinity of Friendship was looking down upon that little group in yonder dormitory, moulding and shaping the friendships that were to spring from its deliberations, so that they should not be of a transitory existence, but as enduring as heaven, as lasting as truth. The friendship of Phis has the charm of ‘entireness, a total magnanimity and trust.’ It is fraught with nameless blessings. It is the many-colored flame that makes the fireside of the heart. It is a flower whose fragrance dispels every poisoned thought of envy and purifies the mind with a holy and priceless contentment. True friendship, such as Phis avow and pledge to each other, heightens every joy, mitigates every pain, And as long as the stars embellish the majesty of night and golden clouds encompass the sinking sun; as long as we can greet the innocent smile of infancy and the gentle eye of woman; as long as we are entranced by visions of glory and dreams of love and hopes of heaven; while life is encircled by mystery, brightened by affection, and solemnized by death, so long will flourish the exhilarating spirit of friendship among Phis.

“Phi Delta Theta stands for nobility of character and citizenship. She is the embodiment of a tender sentiment, whose every impulse is to uplift and spiritualize. Culture, in its highest, noblest and purest sense, is the goal of her ambition. Christian ethics, founded upon the Bible, teaches us that man has three great duties to perform—one to his God, one to his country, and one to himself. The very foundation of our system of government is the home, and its safety and perpetuity depend upon the education, the morality, and the

patriotism of the sovereign people, and I know of no instrument that contributes more to the realization of these sublime ideals than the sacred Bond of Phi Delta Theta. She rejoices, and justly so, in the eminence of her sons, the splendor of whose accumulated achievements has enlightened the grandeur of the Republic. Every loyal Phi, like Coriolanus, loves his country's good better than his life. And what is our country? It is not the east, with her countless cities of magnificence—vast hives of industry and of thrift; it is not the north, with her golden harvests laughing in their exuberance; it is not the west, with her majestic mountains opulent with hidden treasures; nor is it yet the south, 'where by night the cotton whitens beneath the stars, and by day the wheat locks the sunshines in its bearded sheaf.' What are these but the sister family of one greater, better, holier family, our country—one people united in perpetual ties of amity and love, one people offering allegiance to one flag—the heaven-born banner whose radiant folds glow as a benign smile of God, bringing to all men everywhere liberty, equality and fraternity.

"Again, in the name of Mother Alpha, the pleasure is mine of extending to you, one and all, greetings and welcome." [Applause.]

President Moore then introduced Hugh Th. Miller, editor of "THE SCROLL," who responded on behalf of the fraternity. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Brother Phis, Ladies and Gentlemen: We thank you all for the cordial welcome which has been extended to us in the last two addresses. We thank you not only for the welcome which you assured us we should have before we came, but especially for this opportunity of assembling here with the students and alumni of Miami University,

and in meeting with those who have watched over her through years of vicissitude and danger.

“We have a special debt of gratitude to the founders of the institution which has played so important a part in the development of the great middle west, making Miami a pioneer in education, and sending scholars and statesmen through all the west and even to the east. We must thank you first as citizens of the United States, for the great benefit conferred upon the whole country by the founding of this university. We are also pleased to be thus welcomed because this is the home of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. As we study this place and see the character of the men who went forth from these halls, we believe we are fortunate men to have had our fraternity's birthplace in this favored spot. The principles on which the university was founded were of the best. Their influence has been kept up, and their early promises fulfilled. Miami's present standing is high, and her standard was never higher.

“We look back to that college year of 1848-1849 when this fraternity had its birth, and we find that many things have happened since. Who would have thought that on that December night, now fifty years ago, those six men were founding an order which should to-day number ten thousand members scattered from sea to sea? Did they have a conception of the great movement they were commencing? They must have felt at the time that the principles upon which they then established Phi Delta Theta were eternal. They must have felt that these could never die. To-day there are chapters of our order in sixty-four colleges, from Maine to California. We have men from these chapters in every city in the union. These men, whenever they come here, will have emotions and feelings like those awakened in one who

returns to scenes of childhood days. It is an inspiring thought to us that we are here upon the spot where our founders walked and talked." [Applause.]

Bro. John Wolfe Lindley was then introduced and welcomed with a burst of long-continued applause. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: My time of speech-making passed away many years ago. I am conscious of the fact that I can not be heard by all in this audience, but I can not refrain from expressing the pleasure that I feel in coming back after fifty years to my *alma mater*, who is the mother of colleges. I am gathering up many pictures of the past, which I shall carry away with me.

"It was on the evening of December 26, 1848, that six college young men, in that room where we have placed a memorial tablet, founded this fraternity. We had the cooperation of the president and the faculty, and how well we performed that work, and how successfully it has been carried on since that time, is seen by the rapid strides the order has made in the past few years. We now have ten thousand brothers, many of them men who are distinguished in their walks of life. We have in our ranks men who have held the highest offices in the gift of the people of this country. We have presidents of colleges and universities, men in all the civil offices of the land.

"Fifty years ago, when we founded this fraternity, there were six of us, and of the six founders there are but three of us alive to-day. In a few more years all the founders will have passed away. Perhaps not one, or at least very few of us who are here today, will live to witness the celebration of our second half century. But the fraternity will endure, and I predict for it a future grander and more noble than its glorious past. [Applause.] I believe that it is only in its

youth, and that its growth will go steadily on. If it shall continue to make the same rapid progress in the next fifty years that it has made in the past fifty, we shall certainly have at that time a membership of many times ten thousand men. We shall enroll among our members men whose zeal and work will make them a power in this land of ours. I am proud to be one of the founders of a fraternity that has sent out so many and such noble men in so short a time.

"I am very proud to meet with you on this occasion and to have the pleasure of joining with you in this celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. I trust that our fraternity shall go forward and see still greater prosperity and growth in the future than ever before."
[Applause.]

President Moore then introduced Dr. Andrew Carr Kemper, who read the anniversary poem. Before reading Dr. Kemper said:

"We commemorate a cycle of fifty years on this occasion. These are our fifty years. There are our fifty years because their horizon environs our lives. They are ours because our life-work was done in them. They are ours because whatever of good we have done will be exerted upon time through the influence of these years. They are our fifty years because whatever the future may know of us is embalmed in their history. They are ours because in these years was founded Phi Delta Theta.

OUR FIFTY YEARS.

"Our fifty years are past,
But not forever cast
Beneath the shadows of forgetfulness
In utter loneliness.
There's many a holy tryst o'ergrown with weeds.
The vacant chair is here

The Miami University

Its immortelles are sere,
 Yet memory in our busiest moments leads
 Our thoughts to raptures nothing present supersedes.

“They sink to glorious rest
 Behind the golden west
 Whose gladdening red across the starry blue
 Assails the roseate hue,
 The rapture of the dawn of the new day,
 Whose freshness fills the spheres
 With all the fruits of years,
 The bloody strife, the crowning victory,
 The glory of achievements for humanity.

“What record of our deeds
 The future student reads
 Is woven in the annals of these years.
 Their toil and strife were ours,
 The happy shouts in their triumphant hours.
 We may not sound all deeps,
 Nor ken their widest sweeps,
 Yet see the coming day reflect their light,
 Enraptured by a sense of kinship in the sight.

“Life's morning dews exhale
 Sweet perfumes that ne'er fail,
 Whose seedling flowers have perennial root.
 The bond that binds young hearts
 With gracious cords to purity and truth
 Exalts the aim of life,
 Gives strength to wage the strife,
 And lifts the soldier from the dust-grimed plains
 To fight above the clouds, where glory never wanes.

“On future years, if dark,
 Our years will make their mark,
 And, where new beauties former heights transcend,
 To them new brilliance lend.
 The increasing circuit runs to higher planes;
 The stars of heaven stoop,
 The joyful earth looks up;
 Her birthright blest humanity attains,
 And glory fills the earth when peaceful union reigns.

“And like a soft caress,
A tenderer impress
Than our coarse hands had time or skill to trace
They got from woman’s grace.
In all these years, the power behind the throne,
Her loved voice cheers us on
To all great victories won.
Her smiles give power a kingly truth to enthrone;
Without her frown no deadly vice was e’er o’erthrown.

“Say not these years are dead,
So quickly from us sped,
A meteor’s burning flash across the sky
And only seen to die ;
For in the thrill of their momentous sweep
Their hands bestow a gift,
A jewel from the drift
That echoes, like the shell, sweet dreams from sleep,
And like a siren chants in the unknown future’s deep.

“Hail! Our fraternity.
All hail! Her destiny.
In evil hearts no brotherhood can live,
Where love is fugitive.
The magnet may be hid within the sphere,
But every star and soul,
True to its rightful pole,
Finds its own orbit and its best career,
True glory, only where they all in one appear.”

Brother Kemper’s beautiful poem was read in his usual effective style and was heartily received.

Another prolonged season of applause greeted Father Morrison, who said:

“Mr. President, Ladies, and Brother Phis: There is an eternal fitness in things, sometimes more than we may at first think. We are here in the birthplace of our fraternity to celebrate its semi-centennial. This is our Jerusalem, our center of the world, the Mecca toward which we turn our

faces. What fitter place to have as a central spot to which we can all come. Today we can all meet here, whatever be our ages, and join hands and hearts, around the hearthstone of Phi Delta Theta.

“I believe it was Coleridge who said that the highest accomplishment in the moral sphere, is to carry the freshness of youth with its bright and glorious prospects into manhood and old age. If we meet here to-day on common ground and join in these exercises, what better way for us old men to feel young once again?

“You know how anxious we are to be young. You know that it is a proverbial saying of long ago that ‘those whom the gods love die young.’ Fifty years ago I remember that our Sunday-school books told us about good little children who all died while they were young. But, for all that, God in his kind providence has spared Brother Lindley and myself to come back here after fifty years, to welcome you and to be welcomed by you. This fraternity has had fifty years of existence, and it has had a glorious history. Our record has been an eventful one. How many changes have taken place! How many changes I see around me! Many of the venerable men who were here fifty years ago have passed away, and others have taken their places. How different everything looks in the town now. These beautiful trees that now tower so high were small then. They have improved the streets of this village; they have changed these buildings.

“As I look back, I recall many things that occurred here then. I remember now the first public address ever made to the Phi Delta men. It was by Dr. Elliot, at a celebration in 1853. That is nearly fifty years ago.

“The progress of Phi Delta Theta, its history and its standing in our land today, show that we ‘builded better than

we knew' when we founded it. We are glad and we are thankful to divine Providence that we are spared to see this day and this hour, to receive this welcome from you, and to participate in these exercises.

"Let me say that we had a hard time in those days to keep up the camp fires of Phi Delta Theta. This order was young, and it was a struggle to keep it going, but we hoped better things for the future. We were not disappointed. We did not know then, though, that we should live to see our fraternity the tower of strength, the leader in every walk of life, that it is to-day." [Applause.]

At this point Colonel Swope, of Kentucky, took the stage. After a few introductory remarks of a felicitous nature, he concluded by saying:

"It was proposed at our convention at Columbus that we should present the founders of this fraternity with a badge as a token of the esteem and respect in which they are held by the members of Phi Delta Theta. Of the six men who founded the fraternity in December, 1848, three are dead and three are living. It is my privilege and great pleasure to present the survivors these badges on this occasion. Two of the founders are here to-day for the first time in forty-six years. By a strange combination of circumstances they have not been back since that time. I take pleasure in presenting to Brothers Morrison and Lindley these badges, exact reproduction of the first ones made. I desire on behalf of the Cincinnati chapter, who feel deeply grateful to Dr. Kemper, who is an old student of this institution and who is a foster father of Ohio Theta, to present him with a badge of the same design."

The badges were then pinned on the breasts of the veterans present, and one was reserved for Brother A. W.

Rogers, '51, the third surviving founder, who now wears it. *

The orator of the day was Bro. Alston Ellis, '67, president of the Colorado State Agricultural College. He said in part:

"Members of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, Ladies and Gentlemen: It was a practice of Pericles, when he was engaged to speak, to petition the gods lest he might unawares say something that would be unsuited to the occasion. Emerson has said that what man is urged irresistibly to say helps him and us, but when a man opens his mouth for vain show it corrupt him. I do not feel like standing here to open my lips for vain show. I hope I may say what is fitting on this occasion.

"We have placed a tablet in the wall of the old north dormitory in commemoration of the founding of our beloved fraternity fifty years ago. We have not added to the fame of the good work done fifty years ago, by placing this stone to their memory. Those men need no encomium. They founded

*Hugh Th. Miller,

Warrensburg, Mo., June 20, 1899.

"Dear Brother Phi: Your kind letter telling of your good meeting at Oxford at hand. It almost brought the tears to my eyes to read the names of some of the dear old boys—dear friends of former days. I am heartily glad that the celebration was a success.

"Yes, I got the pin this morning, and I can not tell you how thankful I am to the convention and to you for this precious memento of the past and badge of honor of the present. I am not going to try.

"As I looked into its bright face I could see the faces of 'Bob' Morrison, 'Pap' Wilson, Lindley, Drake, Ardivan W., Harmer Denny, Boude, Barnett, 'Ben' Harrison, 'Dave' Swing, and on through the list. It seems almost sacrilege to mention some of them with the familiar titles of those days. We were boys then—or some of us were—and the rest of us were boyish (which is very much the same thing).

"I hope I may have an opportunity some day to thank you all in better fashion than I can write. Yours in the Bond, A. W. ROGERS."

a fraternity which now has branches in the best institutions of this land. They founded a fraternity whose members live in every section of our country. They need no monument to commemorate their work. In the city of London, where St. Paul's lifts its spire toward heaven, when you pass into that magnificent structure, you can not help thinking of the architect of that great building. As you stand there and gaze on the wall, you read a Latin motto which translated says: 'Reader, if you would see his monument look about you.' These men need no monument to commemorate their work. You have only to look about you to-day and see the monuments erected by this fraternity in the lives and characters of our fellows. These monuments are more enduring and more eternal than columns and arches.

"Miami University has given to the fraternal world three Greek letter societies, and all of them have reflected honor upon the institution in which they were created. We are met to-day to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of our own fraternity. We love and honor that fraternity above all others on account of its influences for good. We honor that fraternity because of the many loyal Phi Deltas on its rolls who yield homage to every thing that is good. What are these organizations, with which our own is so closely connected? They are the proofs of fine scholarship, good morals, high ideals, noble impulses, and they aim to elevate the mind and soul in the realm of thought and lead men to nobler lives. Thackeray gives us this idea when he says, 'while one rough hand was hung out to grasp the hand of others.' It is that same thing that brings us together this afternoon and causes us to look in the faces of our fellows and to feel the renewal of youth and the old-time associations that are so dear to all of us.

"What is left here of the old Miami reminds us of the high

ideals of the founders, of the strong characters of her sons, of her far reaching influence. The Parthenon, the other monuments of Greece in her palmy days have all but passed away. The place where once they stood is a scene of ruin and desolation. Yet the scholar, when he goes back to Athens, thinks not of ruin and decay, but of the life and art and literature that Pericles saw and knew. What suggests ruin to many, to him suggests the most vital forces in art and education. So at Rome. By study of the great Roman writers we people and reanimate all the famous seven hills that stood on Tiber's banks.

“And this brings up a subject dear to the heart of every man who has come under the influence of the education that Miami and all our colleges gave in the days when their greatest sons went out into the world—the classical education.

“There is nothing that can supply the sublimity and the power which comes from a thorough mastery of the classics. They have their work to do. It is true that the Athenians are gone, that the Romans have passed away, but we have Homer and we have Horace. We know something of the great tragedians. In history we can go back to Herodotus and Thucydides. No man who wishes to speak easily can afford to neglect Demosthenes and Themistocles. To these we can go to-day as in the ages past—for that kind of instruction which is a liberal education even in these modern days of civilization.

“The more we examine, the more we shall find that the classics are the fore front of practical thought. It is true that we live in a practical age, but I believe when we come to measure the success of college graduates we shall find that the largest measure of success has come to those who have delved deepest in the mines of classic literature. There is a

sentiment in the classics that elevates and purifies the soul. I have been connected with an institution that prepares students as rapidly as circumstances will permit for the practical affairs of life, and I have felt a deep conviction that these young people should have a broader and deeper culture for their practical work. It is true that the body needs food and shelter, but it is far more important that the soul be fed and clothed with the noble thoughts and aims of life.

“As we go through the world we must come in contact with the every-day affairs of life and sometimes we must suffer defeat, but it is said that ‘an honorable defeat is better than a mean victory.’ What is honor? It is a part of the function of our fraternity. We trust that those connected with it will keep their honor bright. We cultivate the spirit of friendship among us. That lies at the very foundation of our order and is another of our high ideals. ‘He who has a thousand friends will never have one to spare, but he who has one enemy will find himself overwhelmed.’ Let us cherish friendship, learning, and the honor that is the soul of truth.

“Fraternities have their opponents, it is true. I have always been their champion. I believe the principles they teach are good, and I believe they will develop true manhood in a young man. I believe this fraternal organization brings our young men in our educational institutions into contact with their fellow men in such a way as to redound to their well-being. I believe that college fraternities tend to elevate those sentiments which perpetuate loyalty to the government under which we live. We need the cultivation of these sentiments. If there is any thought connected with this celebration I would have you emphasize, it is that it is not all of life to care for practical affairs, but that he is most practical and

successful in the fullest sense who has the highest aims and the noblest impulses." [Applause.]

The exercises were liberally interspersed with songs and orchestral selections. At their close it had been the intention to have a photograph of all Phis present taken at the foot of the memorial tablet placed in the wall of the room in the old north dormitory where Phi Delta Theta was founded, but the hour was too late and the clouds too thick to permit this.

After the formal exercises, there were many informal reunions of the older Phis and of the younger generation. All made a pilgrimage to the memorial tablet and Father Wilson's room. The tablet is of Wisconsin Montello granite, and comes from the same place where the granite for Grant's tomb was quarried.

When night came on, the rumbling of flying wheels and flashing of white dresses at open doors announced the reception and ball given to visiting Phis, the faculty and trustees of Miami, and the prettiest girls of every town within a long radius from Oxford. The Herron Gymnasium was elaborately decorated with the fraternity's colors. A large Phi flag was spread out on one wall, while on the other hung an immense American flag, the one that floated over the Ohio building at the World's Fair. On one side were two palm-shrouded bowers, one for refreshments and one for tete-a-tete. The receiving line was composed of Mrs. Faye Walker, of Oxford; President J. Clark Moore, Jr., of Philadelphia; Mrs. W. O. Thompson, of Oxford; Mrs. George Roy Eastman, of Dayton; Mrs. Walter L. Tobey, of Hamilton; Mr. H. H. Ward, of Cleveland; Miss Bessie Hamilton, of Oxford; Prof. Hugh Th. Miller, of Indianapolis; Miss Berthenia Hiestand, of Eaton; Mr. Frank D. Swope, of Louisville; Miss Edna Fisher, of Eaton; Mr. W. T. Morris, of Columbus; the Misses:

Etta and Jeannette Gath, of Oxford; Miss Murphy, of Hamilton; Mr. Karl H. Zwick, of Hamilton; Miss Florence Worman, of Dayton; and Mr. Harry Weidner, of Dayton. The Buckeye State orchestra, of twenty pieces, set the pace for the dancers. The polished floor, the electric fans, the lights and entrancing strains, the flags and bunting made it all a scene of brilliancy and life not soon forgotten. Over two hundred and fifty guests were present. The function was a social success of the very first magnitude and reflected unlimited credit on Bros. Zwick and Weidner and the other Miami Phis who helped to plan it. It was a fitting close of a memorable day.

APPENDIX

I.

THE PETITION OF JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

To His Excellency, the President of Congress.

The petition of John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, sheweth, that your petitioner, encouraged by the resolutions of Congress of the 23rd and 27th. of July last, stipulating the condition of the transfer of federal lands on the Scioto and Muskingum rivers, unto Winthrop Sargent and Manasseh Cutler, Esqrs., and their associates, of New England, is induced, on behalf of the citizens of the United States, westward of Connecticut, who also wish to become purchasers of federal lands, to pray that the honorable the Congress, will be pleased to direct that a contract be made by the honorable the commissioners of the treasury board, with your petitioner, for himself and his associates, in all respects similar, in form and matter, to the said grant made to Messrs. Sargent and Cutler, differing only in quantity and place where, and instead of two townships for the use of an university, that one only be assigned for the benefit of an academy.

That by such transfer to your petitioner and his associates, on their complying with the terms of sale, the fee may pass of all the lands lying within the following limits, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, thence running up the Ohio, to the mouth of the Little Miami river, thence up the

main stream of the Little Miami river, to the place where a due west line, to be continued from the western termination of the northern boundary line of the grant to Messrs. Sargent and Cutler and Co. shall intersect the said Little Miami river, thence due west, continuing the said western line, to the place where the said line shall intersect the Main branch or stream of the Great Miami river, thence down the Great Miami, to the place of beginning.

JOHN C. SYMMES.

New York, August 29, 1787.

II.

THE ACT OF 1792.

(See the Public Statutes at the U. S. of America, Vol. 1, pp. 266, 267, or The Land Laws of Ohio by Swan, p., 29.)

CHAPTER XXX. An Act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes, and his associates.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and empowered to issue letters patent, in the name and under the seal of the United States, thereby granting and conveying to John Cleves Symmes and his associates, and to their heirs and assigns, in fee simple, such number of acres of land as the payments already made by the said John Cleves Symmes, his agents or associates, under their contract of the fifteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, will pay for, estimating the lands at two-thirds of a dollar per acre, and making the reservations specified in the said contract.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he hereby is further authorized and empowered,

by letters patent as aforesaid to grant and convey to the said John Cleves Symmes and his associates, and to their heirs and assigns in fee simple, one other tract of one hundred and six thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven acres, with the reservations as aforesaid; *Provided*, That the said John Cleves Symmes, or his agents or associates, or any of them, shall deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, within six months, warrants which issued for army bounty rights sufficient for that purpose, according to the provision of the resolves of Congress on the twenty-third of July, and second of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; but in case so many warrants should not be delivered, then the letters patent last aforesaid to be given for such number of acres, as shall be given in proportion to the warrants so delivered.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered, by letters patent as aforesaid, to grant and convey to the said John Cleves Symmes, and his associates, their heirs and assigns, in trust for the purpose of establishing an Academy and other public schools and seminaries of learning, one complete township, conformably to an order of Congress of the second of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, made in consequence of the application of the said John Cleves Symmes, for the purchase of the tract aforesaid.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That the several quantities of land, to be granted and conveyed as aforesaid, shall be included and located within such limits and lines of boundary, as the President may judge expedient, agreeably to an act passed the twelfth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, "for ascertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Cleves Symmes." Approved, May 5, 1792.

III.

THE APPLICATION FOR ALTERATION
OF BOUNDARY.

(See Laws of U.S., Vol. 1, p. 495 or the Land Laws of Ohio by Swan, p. 27.)

Be it known unto all men by these presents, that whereas, in pursuance of certain resolutions of the United States in Congress assembled bearing date respectively the twenty-third and twenty-seventh days of July, the twenty third day of October, one thousand seven-hundred and eighty-seven, or some of them, a contract was duly made and executed between Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston, and Arthur Lee, Esquires, of the second part, and John Cleves Symmes, Esquire, for the third part, for the purchase and grant of a certain tract of land in the western country, adjoining the river Ohio, beginning on the bank of the same river, at a spot exactly twenty miles distant along the several courses of the same, from the place where the Great Miami empties itself into the said river Ohio, from thence extending down the said river Ohio, along the several courses thereof to the Great Miami river; thence up the said river Miami, along the several courses thereof, to a place whence a line due east, will intersect a line drawn from the place of beginning aforesaid, parallel with the general course of the Great Miami river, so as to include one million acres within these lines and the said rivers; and from that place upon the said Great Miami river, extending along such lines to the place of the beginning containing as aforesaid, one million acres to be granted to the said John Cleves Symmes and his associates, their heirs and assigns, upon certain terms and conditions, as in and by the said contract, bearing date the fifteenth day of May, one

thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, reference being thereto had, will fully appear. And whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States bearing date the twelfth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, entitled "An act for ascertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Cleves Symmes" the President of the United States was authorized, at the request of the said John Cleves Symmes, to alter the said contract made between the said late board of treasury, and the said John Cleves Symmes, in such manner that the said tract may extend from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Little Miami, and be bounded by the river Ohio on the South, by the Great Miami on the West, by the Little Miami on the East, and by a parallel of latitude on the North, extending from the Great Miami to the Little Miami so as to comprehend the proposed quantity of one million acres:

Provided, That the northern limits of said tract shall not interfere with the boundary line established by the treaty of Fort Harmar between the United States and the Indian nations:

And provided also, That the President reserve to the United States such lands at or near Fort Washington as he may think necessary for the accommodation of a garrison at that fort, as in and by the said act, reference thereto had, will fully appear.

Now these presents witness that I, the said John Cleves Symmes have requested, and hereby do request, the President of the United States, that the said contract so as aforesaid made by the aforesaid commissioners of the said late board of the treasury, on behalf of the said United States, on the one part, and of the said John Cleves Symmes by my said agents. Jonathan Dayton and Daniel Marsh, on behalf of myself and

my associates, of the other part, be altered, so as to include only the last mentioned tract, butted, bounded, and described, as in the said act of Congress aforesaid, subject to the same conditions and with the same limitations as in the said contract and act of Congress are expressed, is set forth; and also subject to the reservation of the quantity of fifteen acres, being for the accommodation of Fort Washington and the garrison thereof, and including the said fort in such part of the said tract, as the President of the United States shall find convenient and suitable for military purposes, and shall cause to be located therefor, and farther subject to the reservation of one mile square at or within four miles of the mouth of the Great Miami, to be located by such person as the President of the United States shall appoint for that purpose:

Provided, That a law be passed within the space of two years from the date of these presents, to authorize the last mentioned reservation and location, and that the President of the United States shall appoint a person to make such location within the space of one year after such law shall be passed:

And provided also, That the same law shall authorize the President to make, and the President shall make and execute to the said John Cleves Symmes and his associates, his and their heirs, within the last mentioned term of one year, a grant and a release of the aforesaid fifteen acres reserved for the use and accommodation of Fort Washington and the garrison thereof: and I do hereby for myself and my associates, and our heirs, remise, remit, and quit-claim unto the said United States, all right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatever, in and to so much of the lands contained and included within the bounds and limits described in the said first mentioned contract, as is not contained, meant, and

intended to be contained and included within the bounds and limits secondly above mentioned.*

IV.

THE SYMMES PATENT.

(See Laws of the United States, Vol. 1, p. 497 or The Land Laws of Ohio by Swan, page 30.)

In the name of the United States of America: To all to whom these presents shall come, know ye, that whereas it appears to me, George Washington, President of the said United States, that John Cleves Symmes, in behalf of himself and his associates, in pursuance of a contract made and executed on the fifteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, between Arthur Lee, Walter Livingston and Samuel Osgood, Commissioners of the board of the treasury, and Jonathan Dayton and Daniel Marsh, and the said John Cleves Symmes, hath paid into the treasury of the United States the sum of one hundred and sixty five thousand six hundred and ninety three dollars and forty two cents, in certificates and warrants for military rights to lands; whereby and by virtue of the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes, and his associates," passed the fifth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, the said John Cleves Symmes, and his associates, are become entitled to receive from the United States letters patent, granting and conveying to him and them, two hundred and forty eight thousand five hundred and forty acres of land: And whereas, in and by the

*The above application was presented to Congress September 29, 1794. See American State Papers, Vol. XVI, Public Lands, Vol. 1, Document No. 55, page 105.

said contract, it was stipulated and agreed, by and between the said Arthur Lee, Walter Livingston and Samuel Osgood, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the said Jonathan Dayton and Daniel Marsh, and the said John Cleves Symmes, that out of each township which should fall within the grant to be made to the said John Cleves Symmes, and his associates, reservation should be made to the United States of the four lots marked, 8, 11, 26 and 29 for the purposes as shall, by the Congress of the United States, be directed; and lot number 16 for the maintenance of public schools, the same being pursuant to the regulations contained in an ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, bearing date the twentieth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five; And whereas, in and by the afore-said act of the Congress of the United States, passed the fifth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, the president of the United States was authorized and empowered by letters patent, to grant and convey unto the said John Cleves Symmes, his associates, their heirs, and assigns, in trust for the purpose of establishing an Academy, and other public schools, and seminaries of learning, one complete township, conformably to an order of Congress, made the second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven: And whereas, it appears expedient to reserve to the United States, out of the tract of land hereby intended to be granted, the quantity of fifteen acres of land, for the accommodation of Fort Washington, and the garrison thereof, including the said fort; and also a quantity of land equal to one mile square, at or near the mouth of the Great Miami river, to be located as hereafter mentioned.

Now these presents testify that I, the said George Washington, President of the United States, in the name

and by the authority of the said United States, in consideration of the premises, in pursuance of the said act of the Congress of the United States, passed the fifth day of May, 1792, and by virtue of an authority thereby in me reposed, have granted and confirmed, and by these presents do grant and confirm, unto the said John Cleves Symmes, and his associates, and to his and their heirs and assigns, all that tract of land, beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and extending from thence, along the river Ohio, to the mouth of the Little Miami river, bounded on the south by the said river Ohio, on the west by the Great Miami river, on the east by the said Little Miami river, and on the north by a parallel of latitude, to be run from the said Great Miami river to the said Little Miami river, so as to comprehend the quantity of three hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and eighty two acres of land with the appurtenances, reserving to the United States, out of the said tract, the quantity of fifteen acres of land, for the accommodation of Fort Washington and the garrison thereof, including the space of ground occupied by the said fort, to be located in such part of said tract, and by such person, as the President of the United States shall direct; and also reserving out of said tract a quantity of land equal to one mile square, at or near the mouth of the Great Miami river, to be located by such person as the President of the United States shall appoint for that purpose:

Provided, That a law be passed by the Congress of the United States to authorize the same, within the space of two years from and after the date of these presents; and that the President of the said United States shall appoint a person to make such location, within one year after such law shall be passed, and not otherwise:

And provided also—That the same law shall authorize the president of the United States to make, and the president of the United States shall make and execute to the said John Cleves Symmes, and his associates, their heirs, and assigns, a grant and release of the aforesaid fifteen acres, reserved for the use and accommodation of Fort Washington and the garrison thereof; and also reserving to the said United States, out of each township, contained in the said tract, the following lots, viz: lot number 16 for the purposes mentioned and specified in the ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, passed on the twentieth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five; lot No. 25 for the purposes of religion; and lots No. 11, No. 8 and No. 26 for such purpose as the Congress of the United States shall hereafter direct; to have and to hold the said tract of land, bounded and described as aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to the said John Cleves Symmes, and his associates, his and their heirs and assigns, to his and their proper use and behoof forever, according to their respective rights and interest therein; upon the condition, however, and not otherwise, that the said John Cleves Symmes, and his associates, his and their heirs and assigns, shall and do cause the said parallel of latitude, forming the northern boundary of the tract herein before described, to be truly run, surveyed and laid out, and return thereof made to the secretary of the treasury, for the time being within the space of five years, from and after the date of these presents, otherwise, as well these presents, and the estate hereby granted, shall cease and become void; which parallel of latitude shall be run from certain points or stations, which shall have been ascertained and fixed by Israel Ludlow, upon the said Great and Little Miami rivers, according to a survey by him made, of the courses of said rivers, under the direction

of the department of the treasury, and heretofore certified to that department by a certificate, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, and in pursuance of the said act of the Congress of the United States, hereinbefore mentioned, passed the fifth day of May, one thousand seven hundred ninety-two; it is hereby declared, that one complete township or tract of land, of six miles square, to be located with the approbation of the governor, for the time being, of the territory northwest of the River Ohio, and in the manner, and within the term of five years aforesaid, as nearly as may be, in the center of the tract of land hereinbefore granted, hath been and is granted and shall be holden in trust, to and for the sale and exclusive intent and purpose of erecting and establishing therein an academy and other public schools and seminaries of learning, and endowing and supporting the same, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatever.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, the thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the President:

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

V.

THE STATUTES OF THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.

THE ACT OF 1803.

CHAPTER IV. An Act to provide for the locating a College township in the District of Cincinnati. (Laws of Ohio, vol. 1, p. 66.)

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That one complete township in the District of Cincinnati or so much of any one complete township within the same, as may remain unsold, together with as many adjoining sections as shall have been sold in the said township, so as to make the whole thirty-six sections, shall be located and entered in due form with the Register of the United States' land office at Cincinnati, on or before the first day of October next, for the use and support of an academy, in lieu of the College township heretofore granted in trust to John C. Symmes and his associates, by the United States, and in pursuance of and agreeably to an act of Congress entitled, 'An act in addition to and in modification of the propositions contained in the act entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes."' '

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That Jeremiah Morrow, Jacob White, and William Ludlow, be constituted, and the same are, hereby, constituted and appointed commissioners, to do, perform, and transact all and every matter and thing that is necessary to be done in locating and registering the said College township, or thirty-six sections of land. And the said commissioners after being duly sworn, faithfully to discharge their trust, in this behalf, shall proceed without loss of time, to explore the vacant or unexplored lands of the United States in the land district of Cincinnati, and after due examination shall select such tract or tracts (as the case may require) as are the most valuable, having due regard to the quality of the land, the situation for health, the goodness of water, and the advantages of inland navigation. And after

the location shall have been so made and registered, the said commissioners shall procure two fair copies of the same location and entry from the register of the land office, one of which shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the other shall be deposited with the Secretary of the State of Ohio: *Provided however*, That if any of the aforesaid commissioners should die, remove, or refuse to act, then and in that case, the two remaining commissioners shall proceed to locate and register the said College lands in the manner prescribed by this act.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said commissioners, for each day which they are necessarily employed in executing their trust, agreeably to this act, shall be allowed at the rate of two dollars per day; which account shall be examined and audited by the auditor of public accounts, and paid out of any money in the treasury of the State, the whole amount of which shall be charged by the auditor to the funds of the said college, academy or institution. (Passed, April 15, 1803.)

THE ACT OF 1809.

CHAPTER V. An act to establish the Miami University. (Laws of Ohio, vol. 7, p. 184.)

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That there shall be an university established and instituted, in the manner hereafter directed, within that part of the country known by the name of John Cleves Symmes' purchase, which university shall be designated by the name and style of the Miami University, for the instruction of youth in the various branches of the liberal arts and sciences, for the promotion of good education, virtue, religion and morality, and for conferring all the literary honors granted in similar institutions; and the benefits and advan-

tages of the said university shall be open to all the citizens within this State.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the president and trustees of the Miami University, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of, 'The president and trustees of the Miami University,' which body politic shall consist of a president, and not more than fourteen nor less than seven trustees, whose time of service or appointment shall be for three years.*

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted,* That Hiram Mirach Curry and William Ward, of Champaign county; James Brown and David H. Morris, of Miami county; William McClure and Benjamin Van Cleve, of Montgomery county; Benjamin Whiteman and Andrew Reed, of Greene county; John Bigger and Ichabod B. Halsey, of Warren county; John Reiley and Thomas Irwin, of Butler county; John Riddle and Joseph Van Horn, of Hamilton county: together with the president for the time being, be, and the same are, hereby, created a body politic and corporate by the name of, 'The president and trustees of the Miami University,' and that they, and their successors, and such others as shall be duly elected members of the said corporation, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate in law, by that name.*

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the said trustees shall have power and authority to elect a president, who shall preside in the said University; and also to appoint a secretary, treasurer, collector, professors, tutors, instructors, and such other officers and servants in the University, as they shall

*By subsequent legislation the number of trustees was increased to twenty seven and the term to nine years.

*By subsequent legislation it was provided that the trustees should be appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate.

deem necessary for carrying into effect the design of the institution, and shall have authority, from time to time, to establish the name and number, and prescribe the duties of all the officers and servants to be employed in the University, except herein otherwise provided, and may empower the president or some other member of the corporation, to administer such oaths as they shall authorize, for the good government and well ordering of the said University:

Provided, That no business of the corporation shall be transacted at any meeting, unless seven of the said trustees shall be present.

SECTION 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the said corporation shall have power and authority from time to time, to make and ordain rules, ordinances, and by-laws for the government of the corporation, not incompatible with the laws of the United States or this State, and the same to repeal as occasion may require, and also to determine the salaries, emoluments, and tenures of their several officers [offices].

SECTION 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the said corporation shall have power and authority to suspend and dismiss the president or any member of the said corporation, who shall, by his misconduct, render himself unworthy of the office, station, or place he sustains, or who from age or other infirmity, is rendered incapable to perform the duties of his office; and the said corporation shall have power and authority to suspend, dismiss and remove from the university, any professor or instructor, whensoever the corporation shall deem it expedient for the interest and honor of the university.

Provided, That two-thirds of the corporation shall be present when any such person shall or may be suspended, removed, or dismissed.

SECTION 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the trustees shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen in their board, during the recess of the legislature, out of the counties where such vacancies shall happen, who shall continue in office until the end of the next session of the Legislature; and the president shall make report thereof to the governor, to enable him to lay the same before the next Legislature.

SECTION 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the president and such professors as the corporation shall appoint, shall be styled, 'The Faculty of the University,' and shall have power, with the approbation of the corporation or trustees, from time to time, to ordain, regulate, and establish the mode and course of education and instruction to be pursued in the university, and also with the approbation of the corporation aforesaid, to make public and execute such code of rules, regulations, and by-laws as they shall deem necessary for the well ordering and good government of the university, and to repeal or amend any part thereof, which rules, regulations, and by-laws shall continue in force until altered or repealed by the corporation, and the faculty shall lay before the corporation from time to time, accurate statements of all their proceedings; moreover the faculty shall direct and cause to be holden in the said university, at least once in every year, a public examination, at which time the faculty shall attend, when each class of the students shall be examined relative to the proficiency they shall have made in the particular branches of education in which they shall have been instructed.

SECTION 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the said corporation shall have and keep one common seal which they may change, break, or renew at pleasure, and that all deeds and instruments of writing, signed and delivered by the treasurer,

and sealed with the corporation seal, by order of the president and trustees, shall, when made in their corporate name, be considered in law as the deed and act of the corporation, and the said corporation shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, in any action, real, personal, or mixed, and the same to prosecute or defend to final judgment and execution, by the name of the president and trustees of the Miami University; *Provided*, That whenever any suit shall be commenced against the said corporation, the process shall be a summons, and the service made by the officer leaving an attested copy of such process with the treasurer of the said corporation, and the said corporation shall be capable of having and holding in fee simple, or any less estate, by gift, grant, devise or otherwise, any lands, or other estate, real or personal.

SECTION 10. Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by their act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, did vest in the Legislature of the State of Ohio, one complete township in the State of Ohio, and District of Cincinnati or so much of any one complete township within the same, as there remained unsold, together with as many adjoining sections as should have been sold in the said township, so as to make in the whole, thirty-six sections, to be located under the direction of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, on or before the first day of October, then next, with the register of the land office at Cincinnati, for the purpose of establishing an academy in lieu of the township then granted for the same purpose, by virtue of the act entitled, 'An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes and his associates.'

And whereas, the said lands have been located and surveyed for the purpose aforesaid: Therefore,

Be it further enacted, That the said lands, so as aforesaid be, and the same are, hereby, vested in the said corporation, which by this act is created, and their successors forever, for the sole use, benefit, and support of the said university, to be holden by the said corporation, in their corporate capacity, with full power and authority to divide, sub-divide, and expose the same to sale, in tracts of not less than eighty, nor more than one hundred and sixty acres, and for the term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever, subject to a valuation every fifteen years, always considering the land in an unimproved state, for the purpose of valuation, and provided that the land shall be offered at auction for not less than two dollars per acre, and the tenants or lessees shall pay six per cent. per annum on the amount of their purchase, during the continuance of their leases; and the said tenants or lessees shall enjoy and exercise all the rights and privileges which they would be entitled to enjoy, did they hold the said lands in fee simple, any law to the contrary notwithstanding:

Provided, That the trustees shall have power to reserve one mile square, for the purpose of laying out a town, which they may lay out, and lease in lots of such size, as they, or a majority of them shall think proper.

SECTION II. *Be it further enacted,* That the clear annual rents, issues, and profits of all the estate, real, personal, or mixed, of which the said corporation shall be seized or possessed in their corporate capacity, shall be appropriated to the endowment of the said university, in such manner as shall most effectually promote virtue, morality, piety, and knowledge of such languages, liberal arts, and sciences, as shall hereafter be directed, from time to time, by said corporation:

Provided, That in case any donation shall hereafter be made for particular purposes, relative to the design of this

institution, and the corporation shall accept and receive the same, every such donation shall be applied in conformity to the intention of the donor.

SECTION 12. *Be it further enacted,* That the treasurer of the said university shall be chosen by the trustees once in three years, who shall not be of the body of trustees; he shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, give bond to the corporation, in such sum, and with such securities, as the said corporation shall approve, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of said office, and rendering a just and true account when thereunto required, and also for delivering over to his successor in office, all moneys and securities, and other property that shall belong to the president and trustees of the said university, together with all the books and papers in which his proceedings as treasurer, shall be entered and kept, that shall be in his hands at the expiration of his office, and all money that shall be recovered by virtue of any suit at law, upon such bond, shall be paid over to the president and trustees aforesaid, and be subject to the appropriations above directed in this act.

SECTION 13. *Be it further enacted,* That the lands appropriated and vested in the corporation, with the buildings which may be erected thereon for the accommodation of the president, professors, and other officers, students, and servants of the university, and any buildings appertaining thereto; and also the dwelling houses and other buildings which may be built and erected on the lands, shall be exempt from all state taxes.

SECTION 14. *Be it further enacted,* That until a president of the said university shall be elected and shall have entered on the duties of his office, and also in case of vacancy or the absence of the president, the said trustees shall appoint one

of their own body to preside, and all the proceedings of the trustees, while acting under such circumstances, shall be considered in law as the act of the corporation, as fully and completely as when the president of the university shall preside.

SECTION 15. *Be it further enacted,* That the legislature of this state may grant any further and greater powers to, or alter, limit, or restrain in any of the powers by this act, vested in the said corporation, as shall be necessary to promote the best interest of the said university, with all necessary powers and authority for the better aid, preservation, and government thereof.

SECTION 16. *Be it further enacted,* That the treasurer shall, in all cases where the rent of any person or persons have been due for three months, immediately transmit a certified copy under his hand and seal of the said corporation, to the collector of said corporation, an accurate list of all such delinquents, which said list, certified as aforesaid, shall be sufficient power for said collector to distrain on the goods and chattels of each and every delinquent; and the same to advertise in three public places in the township in which said goods and chattels are distrained, ten days previous to sale; and the said collector shall then proceed to sell the same at public vendue, and the rents and costs forthwith to pay to the treasurer, and the overplus, if any, to refund to the said delinquent. But for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy, then to re-enter and take possession of the premises for the use of the trustees of the said university; and the said collector shall receive the same compensation for his services as sheriffs do in similar cases; *Provided, however,* That if any delinquent shall think himself aggrieved, he shall have his action against the said treasurer or collector (as the case may

be,) or both, and shall recover all damages which he may have unjustly sustained.

SECTION 17. *Be it further enacted,* That Alexander Campbell, the Rev. James Kilbourne, and the Rev. Robert G. Wilson, be, and they are, hereby, appointed commissioners, who shall fix on the place of the permanent seat of the university, and shall receive such compensation out of the state treasury, as the ensuing Legislature shall direct.

SECTION 18. *Be it further enacted,* That the commissioners aforesaid, shall meet on the first Tuesday in June next, in the town of Lebanon, in the County of Warren, and after having taken an oath or affirmation, before some officer legally authorized to administer the same, faithfully to discharge the duties assigned to them by this act, shall then proceed to examine and select the most proper place for the seat of the university, in such part of John Cleves Symmes' purchase, as an eligible place can be found, paying regard to the health and convenience of the situation, and such other circumstances as in their opinion will tend to advance the interest and promote the welfare of the institution, and the decision of a majority of all the commissioners in favor of any one place, shall be sufficient for fixing the seat of said university; and it shall be the duty of the trustees, at least twenty days previous to the meeting of the commissioners, to have their (the) time and place published in at least three newspapers, within John Cleves Symmes' purchase; and the commissioners, or such of them as may attend on the day above required for their attendance, shall have power to adjourn to such time and place within said district, as they may think proper, until they have performed the duties required of them by this act. And the commissioners shall have power to receive any gift or donation, for the benefit of

the institution, which may be given by any individual or body corporate, and the same to deliver over to the trustees, who shall apply such donation or gift to the purposes to which it was intended by the donor.

SECTION 19. *Be it further enacted,* That the first meeting of the said corporation shall be at the town of Lebanon, in the county of Warren, on the first Tuesday in April next, and forever after the corporation shall have full power and authority to determine their own time and place of meeting.

SECTION 20. *And be it further enacted,* That in case either of the aforesaid commissioners shall neglect or refuse to act, the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint, and should the time fixed on by this act for them to meet, have expired, to direct at what time they shall meet. This act to take effect and be in force, from and after the passage thereof.— (Passed, February 17, 1809.)*

THE ACT OF 1810.

CHAPTER VI. An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act to establish the Miami University." (Laws of Ohio, vol. 8, p. 94.)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the trustees of the Miami University, shall cause a town to be laid off, on such part of the land described in said act, as they may think proper, to be known by the name of Oxford; to consist of such number of in-and-out lots, and of such size, as they may deem proper; and the same being thus laid off, and the plat with the designation of the several parts, recorded in the office of the recorder of the county of Butler, and four weeks previous notice being given,

*The above act has been much modified in several sections but is inserted here for its historical interest.

in at least three of the newspapers in this state, may proceed to sell, from time to time, at public auction, such of the town and out-lots, as they may think proper; for which lots, on payment being made, or satisfactory security being given, according to the conditions of sale, they shall cause to be executed to the purchasers, respectively, leases for the term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever, on an annual rent of six per centum, on the amount of the purchase money.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said university is hereby established on said land, on such place thereof, as the trustees may think proper; and that they are authorized and directed to cause such building or buildings to be erected, as they shall deem necessary for the accommodation of the president, professors, tutors, pupils, and servants of said university, and also, to procure the necessary books and apparatus, for the use of the said University, and shall cause payment to be made out of the funds of the said university.

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the following named persons be added to the board of trustees, to said university, towit: the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, James Findlay, Daniel Symmes, Stephen Wood, William Ludlow, Ogden Ross, William Corry and James Shields.

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the trustees shall meet at the Town of Hamilton, in the County of Butler, on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into operation; any five of whom shall have power to transact business, and any less number to adjourn, from time to time.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the tenth section of said act, as requires a revaluation of said lands, every fifteen years, is hereby repealed, together with so much of said act, as comes within the purview of this act.

This act to be in force, from and after the passage thereof.
—(Passed, February 6, 1810.)

THE ACT OF 1812.

CHAPTER VII. An act further to amend an act, entitled, 'An act establishing the Miami University.' (Laws of Ohio, vol. 10, p. 88.)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the actual settlers on the Miami College township, who have purchased and leased from the trustees thereof, and also all those who may purchase and actually settle on the township aforesaid, before the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be exempt from paying six per cent. upon the purchase money, as expressed in their leases, and required by the tenth section of the act to which this act is an amendment, and in lieu thereof, such actual settlers, who are or may be purchasers and settlers of any county lot or lots, on which an actual settlement has, or may be made as aforesaid, shall have and hold the same by paying two per cent. for the first year of such settlement, three per cent. for the second year, and thus increasing one per cent. each year, until the rent shall amount to six per cent. upon the purchase money, and forever after, the said purchasers and settlers shall pay the yearly rent of six per cent. upon the purchase money.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That Hiram Mirach Curry and William Ward, of Champaign county; James Brown and David H. Morris, of Miami county; William McClure and Benjamin VanCleve, of Montgomery county; Benjamin Whiteman and Andrew Reed, of Greene county; John Bigger and Ichabod B. Halsey, of Warren county; John Reiley, Thomas Irwin, David K. Este, Daniel Millikin, and Henry Weaver, of Butler county; and the trustees added to the board by the third section of an act to amend an act,

entitled, 'An act to establish the Miami University' together with the president for the time being, be and they are, hereby, continued a body corporate, by the name of the president and trustees of the Miami University.—(Passed, February 14, 1812.)

VI.

The following documents are taken from the Volume compiled by James McBride referred to in my article. The book is the property of the Ohio State Library.

W. O. THOMPSON.

OXFORD, March 23, 1822.

At a meeting of the lessees of the Miami University lands, held this day in the town of Oxford, agreeably to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late proceedings in the Legislature of this state, relative to the removal of Miami University from Oxford to Cincinnati; James M. Dorsey being called to the chair, and David Morris appointed secretary, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed for the purpose of examining the bill reported in the Legislature at its last session, by Mr. Williams of Cincinnati, which had for its object the removal of Miami University from Oxford to Cincinnati; as well as his speech in support of the same, and such other papers and documents, relating to the University, as the committee may be able to procure; and that they publish in pamphlet form, such observations on said bill, speech, papers and documents, as they may think necessary to exhibit the injustice, as well as the impolicy of removing, or attempting to remove the University from its present site.

Whereupon the Rev. Moses Crume, William Ludlow, the Rev. Spencer Clark, James M. Dorsey, Dr. James R. Hughes, David Morris, Charles Newhall, Edward Newton and Abraham I. Chittenden were appointed said committee.

JAMES M. DORSEY, Chairman.

DAVID MORRIS, secretary.

March 30, 1822.

The committee met at the University, and appointed James M. Dorsey their chairman, and David Morris, secretary; and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be, and he is hereby, required to address a note to Captain Joel Collins, one of the representatives of this county, soliciting him to furnish this committee with such papers and documents as are in his possession, relative to the attempt made to remove the Miami University from Oxford to Cincinnati.

JAMES M. DORSEY, chairman.

DAVID MORRIS, secretary.

Sir:—As chairman of the committee, appointed the 23rd instant by the lessees of the Miami University lands, I am directed to request that you will, as soon as convenient, furnish the committee with a copy of the bill introduced into the House of Representatives for the purpose of removing the Miami University from Oxford; together with any other documents that may be in your possession on the subject; and also your own statement of the manner in which the subject came before the Legislature, and your opinion as to the correctness of the report of the proceedings thereon, as published in the Columbus Gazette.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES M. DORSEY.

March 30, 1822.

CAPTAIN JOEL COLLINS.

Sir:—I herewith transmit to the committee, the bill and documents, required by your note of the 30th ult. As to the manner the subject came before the Legislature, I can state, that, according to the best of my recollection, about six or seven weeks after the commencement of the session, Mr. Williams, one of the representatives from Hamilton County, presented a memorial from the president and trustees of the Cincinnati College, a copy of which will be found among the papers transmitted. Before the memorial was presented, I had observed the members at different times examining a letter written by Judge Looker. (A part of this letter was read and commented on during the course of the debate.) I was permitted to take a copy of this letter, as also that of one written by Isaac G. Burnet, Esq., both of which are among the papers.

From these letters it became certain, to my mind, that an attempt to destroy the establishment at Oxford, was about to be made; but how or when, we were unable to conjecture until the memorial, which I have mentioned, was offered.

Previous to this many petitions had been handed in, and much had been said on the subject of the school lands within the state. It is plain to be seen, by the report of the committee on that subject, that a large portion of the numbers are prejudiced against the lessees of school and college lands generally; these lands have not realized the profits that had been anticipated. Not more than ten thousand dollars have been received from seventy-three thousand two hundred and eighty acres of school lands belonging to the inhabitants of the Virginia Military District.

The speaker decided that the memorial from the president and trustees of the Cincinnati college could not be admitted because the notice required by law in such cases had

not been given. Yet by means of the strong prejudice I have mentioned, and the influence of the letters that had been written, Mr. Williams obtained leave to introduce his bill, and the House refused to reject it, on its first reading by a majority of four votes; thus the assertion that "the Bill was lost for want of notice" is untrue. It was after the impolitic and unjust principles of the Bill were discovered that the members agreed in committee of the whole, to strike out the first section by a majority of ten votes. When the House took up the report of the committee of the whole and the question was put on agreeing to the report, it was my opinion, judging from the sound of the voices, that three-fourths of the members voted in the affirmative; yet it would seem from what we see in public prints, that the Bill was lost because the requisite notice had not been given, and that too by a small majority. It should, however, be known that Mr. Powers, the reporter is a citizen of Cincinnati; and that it was on the motion of Mr. Williams that he was admitted to a seat within the bar of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings thereof for publication. I can inform the committee that, out of ten counties which are within the Symmes purchase, the representatives from three of them only were in favor of the Bill; and the House was reminded of this in the committee of the whole, but it is not noticed in the reports of the debates. It was at the same time stated by the opponents of the Bill, that it was the policy of the Cincinnati College to continue to make those unavailing efforts to obtain the funds from Oxford, and thereby retard the progress of the Miami University, by fixing on the public mind the impression that it is not permanently established at Oxford. There will also be found among the papers the copy of a letter written by Doctor

Drake, in 1819, to a member of the Legislature, then in session, which will show that this gentleman, a citizen of Cincinnati, and so highly distinguished as a literary character, did not despair of the success of the institution at Oxford. At no time could the proposition for removing the site of the university, have been made under so many circumstances calculated to insure its success; had it not been founded in error, and destitute of merit, surely the ability and talents that were displayed in favor of the bill would have procured its passage into a law.

April 6, 1822.

JOEL COLLINS.

JAMES M. DORSEY, Esq.

CINCINNATI, DECEMBER 19, 1821.

I think, upon reflection, you will find it to be to the interest of the State, and particularly of the Miami country, to remove the Oxford University to this city, on the plan which will be proposed by our members, and of which I presume you are well acquainted.

ISAAC G. BURNET.

The Miami University will doubtless be a great institution, and at a future period it will be the interest of the Cincinnati College to cease conferring degrees, and employ itself solely in preparing young men for the college at Oxford.

DANIEL DRAKE (1819.)

All the real obstacle to the plan of uniting the Miami University and the Cincinnati College, is, to pacify the purchasers of the college lands, for, in my opinion, the faith of the state is pledged to these people.

OTHNIEL LOOKER (1821.)

VII.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO FROM
THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE.*To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

The memorial of the president and trustees of the Cincinnati college respectfully shows: That they are seized in their corporate right of the lot upon which the college buildings stand in Cincinnati together with the said buildings, which they hold by a perpetual lease. They are also seized in fee of several other tracts of land, and have an equitable claim by subscription to other property amounting in the whole by just estimation to about the sum of fifty thousand dollars—all of which property is more particularly enumerated and described in the schedule hereunto attached. Your memorialists farther show that the faculty of said college at present consists of a president who officiates as professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, a professor of languages, a professor of Moral Philosophy, a professor of Oriental Literature and two tutors. That the said college has been in operation about two years during which time one class has graduated and that the number of pupils is at this time about sixty. But your memorialists show that the greatest part of the aforesaid property is as yet unimproved and unproductive and their funds are not sufficient to establish all the professorships to carry into full effect the design of the institution. Your memorialists are clearly convinced that the Cincinnati College and Miami University from the proximity of their situation and other causes can not both flourish and meet with the proper patronage and support as rival institutions; and that public economy and public good require that the two institutions should be united.

Your mememorialists would further represent that the rents of the lands vested in the corporation of the Miami University by the General Assembly were intended by Congress for the *common benefit* of the whole Miami purchase and ought to be applied in a manner the best calculated to equalize the benefits of the fund, to diffuse the blessings of free and liberal education and to produce the greatest public good. But your memorialists respectfully submit to the General Assembly whether by appropriating the whole of the fund to the support of one institution and removing that institution out of the Miami purchase the original design of the grant has not in a great measure been prevented? Whether the citizens of the Miami purchase or the state at large are realizing the benefits which a fund so magnificent and respectable might produce, and in short whether the Miami University can ever be expected to command that activity patronage and talents which are so peculiarly necessary to the success and well being of an institution of this kind, if its situation be continued where the Legislature has for the present time fixed it. Your memorialists are of the opinion that the City of Cincinnati from the healthfulness of its situation, from its population and wealth, from the patronage countenance and support which the citizens are able and zealous to bestow, from its position on a river at all times navigable and from a combination of many other favorable causes is an eligible situation for a College or University. Strongly impressed with truth and importance of these facts and principles, and anxious alone that the best measures should be adopted to promote the cause of education in our young and growing state:

Your memorialists beg leave to submit to the consideration of the General Assembly the following propositions—that

is to say—your memorialists propose and offer to the General Assembly to transfer and convey to the president and trustees of the Miami University and their successors in office the said lot on which the college buildings of the Cincinnati College have been erected together with the said buildings and all the property belonging to the Cincinnati College particularly enumerated and described in the schedule hereunto attached and to surrender the charter of their incorporation and cease to exist as a body corporate, *upon the condition*, that the General Assembly shall cause the site of the Miami University to be removed from Oxford to the said City of Cincinnati and permanently fix and locate the said university in the said city; and forever afterwards allow the said university to retain for the use of the institution the one-half of the rents vested in the corporation of the said university, the other half to be appropriated to the support of such other seminaries of learning as the legislature in their wisdom shall think proper to institute and endow as branches of the said university. And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray, etc. By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. BURNET, President.

NATHAN GUILFORD, Secretary pro tem.

The above memorial is from a manuscript copy presented in June, 1899, to the university by Mrs. Kate C. Minor, daughter of the late L. D. Campbell and granddaughter of John Reily, whose name is familiar in the early annals of Miami.



JUN 9 1910

JUN 16 1910

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