

# THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 30, 1877.

The Christian Church in Kentucky, one of the most progressive as well as aggressive of the Christian sects in this country, deserves the people's lasting gratitude for having afforded a fresh and striking illustration of the strength and permanency of one of the cardinal doctrines of American republicanism—the separation of Church and State.

The dissensions which have distracted the councils of the governing body of the great Christian college, in this State, the Kentucky University, and the trials and tribulations to which that institution have been subjected have had their origin in an attempt to unite the Christian Church with the State of Kentucky. This may not have been contemplated by the men who succeeded in making the State Agricultural College a department of the Kentucky University, and without doubt was not contemplated by the Legislature which placed Kentucky's share of the great Federal appropriation for educational purposes, and \$3,000 per annum from the State at the disposal of a Board of Curators, which, by the law of its creation, was essentially sectarian. Such, however, was the result, and it is capable of proof that for some time the Professors of the Bible College instituted for the purpose of perpetuating and spreading the peculiar teachings of Alexander Campbell, have been paid their salaries out of the State fund. The Church gained no strength by the alliance. On the contrary, in her long and bitter fight for supreme control of the University, with all its funds, endowments and lands, she lost the sympathy of the general public, which was given to those whose efforts were directed to the establishment of a great school of learning, broad, catholic and unsectarian, whose halls should be open to all the studious youth of the State, rich and low, rich and poor—a people's university, which should be Kentucky's pride and ornament.

## NEW BIBLE COLLEGE.

The latter have won the victory. The Church has surrendered. The bone of contention has been given up. The Bible College has been withdrawn from the collegiate collection, and set up in business for itself. This little revolution, so important in its ultimate results, was effected quietly, the public being unaware of it until a modest announcement in the newspaper made known that the College of the Bible had been organized upon a separate footing as a Christian theological school.

Not alone does the Church deserve thanks for thus recognizing the spirit of the age. Credit is also due to Hon. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, who, himself a consistent member of the Christian Church, did, as President of the Board of Curators, after a vain endeavor to harmonize the conflicting elements, exert all his influence, personal and official, in support of the liberal and popular policy of Regent Bowman. What effect this change in affairs will have upon the fortunes of the University remains to be seen, but the friends of the institution look forward with reasonable hopes of success. At one time the number of students in attendance upon the various colleges reached seven or eight hundred. During the troubles this number was reduced to little over three hundred, the falling off being mainly among those who had no interest in the sectarian strife and would not patronize a sectarian school. It is fair to suppose that now, after the great dispute is ended, the patronage which it drove away will return. Some improvement is already perceptible. Since the last meeting of the Board of Curators, letters have been received from all parts of the country indicating that the attendance of students at the next session will show a large increase. The preparation for their reception and instruction is ample enough. A full corps of twenty-five Professors has been engaged, including the Faculty of a new medical college, which is to commence operations this fall.

## MORE AID.

State and National, is expected to be obtained by Regent Bowman, in order to completely endow the several colleges, and make the State University free to all. It is a grand object, and not unlikely to be prosecuted to a successful issue. It will be remembered that it was mainly through the efforts of Regent Bowman at Washington that the National Legislature was induced to give to the cause of education some part of the public lands, which were so freely bestowed upon railroad corporations. Out of the sale of public lands, the Government derives annually about one million dollars. The aim of Regent Bowman and those prominent advocates of popular education in the several States who are supporting and co-operating with him in his undertaking, is to obtain from the General Government an appropriation of a portion of this annual income, to be apportioned among the States, the interest on which shall be applied to the support and extension of the colleges now in existence that owe their origin to the liberality of Congress.

Should this movement be successful, the endowment fund of the State College would be increased to an extent that would put it forever beyond the reach of adversity. It is also hoped that the State herself will extend further assistance to an institution in which she is so much interested. This can not be hoped for, however, until every sectarian feature is eliminated from the University. By the charter, as it stands at present, the Christian Church in Kentucky is especially recognized, since two-thirds of the Board of Curators are required to be members of that denomination. At the next meeting of the Legislature a very earnest effort will be made to strike out that provision in the charter, and it will certainly be done, unless the Church party succeeds in its avowed purpose of securing the election of members of the Legislature from the various cities and counties favorable to its pretensions. That purpose does not seem to have been a very firm one, and only a few instances, so far, has such an issue been raised. Besides, the great body of the Church itself is divided on the question, and, last of all, but not least, the only organ which advocated such a policy, the Apostolic Times, is defunct, having been forced to succumb to the hard times. Divided among themselves, without unity of action and without an organ, with the press of the State generally against them, the opponents of the movement to secularize Kentucky University can hardly make a formidable showing. So that the friends of progress seem to be in the ascendant, and their success almost assured. With the entire secularization of the University, the State, not without reason, may extend such further aid in building up a popular seminary of learning, as will entitle her to patronage and control.

Before concluding it may not be amiss to add a word in regard to the state of the suit between Regent Bowman and his prosecutors, before the Board of Arbitration agreed upon in June.

It may be interesting to the members of the Board of Curators residing in other States as well as to the Church, to know that the great indictments have so far done nothing to try the truth of their accusations against Regent Bowman. The bill of indictment drawn up against him and read to the Board is "lost, strayed or stolen." Appearances seem to indicate that the prosecution will be quietly allowed to drop, and that will be done as a Christian virtue which would ultimately have been forced as a necessity.

SPECTATOR.



# KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Important Action of the Board—Abolition of the Regency.

## SECOND DAY.

After prayer, the call of committees was continued.

The committee on the Bible College reported.

Curator Campbell made the majority report, stating that there had been no class in the Bible, and that the committee had nothing to say but what appeared in the report of Professor Lard, that no young man shall be graduated in the Bible College unless he has previously graduated in the Art College.

Curator Williams read the minority report offering recitation rooms in Morrison College to Professors Graham, McGarvey and Grubbs, and offering rooms in the dormitory to their Bible students.

The majority report being under consideration, Curator Tibbs moved the minority report as a substitute.

The matter was debated by Curators Munnell and Withers. The latter thought that if the arrangement was entered into, this new College of the Bible would naturally become one of the colleges of the University. He thought that if the board could grant grounds and buildings to the use of the State they could grant similar privileges to their own brethren.

Curator Campbell asked if the substitute would do away with the majority report.

The Chair—It certainly will.

Curator Campbell—Then I hope the board will consider this matter. He hoped that it would not go forth to the world that this board cared nothing for the education of the young men devoted to the Christian ministry. It was necessary that they should be educated, and if graduation in the Art College was not to be a preliminary qualification, some educational standard ought to be set up.

Regent Bowman said that there was a prospect for a very interesting theological discussion, and he moved that the professors of the Bible College and of the College of the Bible should take part in it, and all to be limited to five minutes speeches.

Curator Kinsaid objected to the idea that a candidate for the ministry should be a graduate of the Art College.

Curator Williams moved to reconsider both reports.

The chairman said he saw that several members did not wish to vote on the question. The fact was, the substitute was not germane to the majority report. He thought that should be acted on first. Then the subject contained in the substitute could come in. It was a good thing, and could be adopted under modifications. There was a difference of opinion among the Curators, and he hoped they would not dodge the issue.

The question being called on re-commit, it was carried.

Curator Castleman, from the committee on nominations to fill vacancies on the board, reported the following: James W. Cochran, Lexington; C. B. Sinsall, Covington; Thomas H. Clay, Bourbon; E. D. Sayre, Treasurer.

Minority report: James Thomas, Bourbon; T. A. Crenshaw, Versailles; Wm. Mitchell, Mt. Sterling; B. D. Sayre, Treasurer.

A motion being made to make Mr. Sayre's election as Treasurer unanimous, that gentlemen declined under any circumstances to accept the position.

An irregular discussion then arose on the qualifications of the gentlemen nominated for Curators. The majority report was objected to because the nominees were not members of the Christian Church.

The chairman said that the charter required that two-thirds of the Board should be members of the Christian Church. Out of thirty seven members at present, there were thirty-three members of the church.

The ballot being taken, resulted as follows:

|          |    |
|----------|----|
| Crenshaw | 17 |
| Mitchell | 18 |
| Thomas   | 18 |
| Cochran  | 14 |
| Sinsall  | 13 |
| Clay     | 13 |
| Sayre    | 18 |

Messrs. Crenshaw, Mitchell and Thomas were declared elected.

The nomination of Treasurer was referred back to the committee.

Curator Tibbs reported from the committee appointed to consider the failure of the arbitration that the parties failed to agree upon a committee that would consent to act.

On motion, the report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Curator Z. F. Smith offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all matters personal, and growing out of the charges and counter-charges between Regent Bowman and the Executive Committee of last year, and which were referred to a legal committee for final arbitration and disposed, be dismissed from further consideration by this board.

Resolved, That Curators Stoll, Sayre and Barnes be appointed a committee, with instructions to revise the settlements heretofore made and approved by this board with the former Treasurers of Kentucky University, and if it be found that by errors in accounts the University is due the said Treasurers, or any one of them, any sum, the same be paid, or if the said Treasurers, or any one of them, be due the University any sum, they or he be required to pay the same; and to require the said revised settlements, all books, accounts, reports, or other documents of the University, or in the hands of any of its officers, shall be furnished said committee.

A discussion arose on this subject. Curator Smith advocated his resolutions with earnestness.

Curator Goodloe took exceptions to the resolution to be confined to Regent Bowman.

The Regent retorted in self-defense, proclaimed the facts relating to his course as Treasurer, avowed his constant willingness to submit to all sorts of investigations by his friends and foes, and allowing his frequent final settlements with the board to be reopened. Even the report of expert Swope showed that when the Regent resigned as Treasurer the institution was indebted to him.

Some further discussion was had as to whether the passage of the resolutions would stop the investigation by Curator Steele's committee.

Curator Steele insisted that he ought to have an opportunity to show the board and the public how the endowment fund of the institution had been impaired, and how the knowledge had been kept from the board and the public. If that knowledge was to be suppressed, he should oppose the resolution.

Curator Smith said that there was no intention to suppress anything, but if the board intended to go into a discussion of all these matters again, and have a deluge of debate, he would withdraw his resolutions for the present and wait until they were all exhausted. Then he would present them again.

Curator Munnell said that if Curator Steele was to make his expert report, when the other side was expressing nothing of the kind, he should object to the reading of anything that had been referred to the arbitration committee. He had a copy of the charges referred, and he should insist that Curator Steele's committee should not usurp the authority of the board of arbitration. If the resolutions of Curator Smith did not shut the whole thing outside the board, he should not vote for them.

Curator Tibbs moved the previous question on Curator Smith's resolutions.

Curator Smith said he was not aware that the gentlemen were so anxious to reopen the question. He would withdraw his resolutions. The main question, however, was ordered.

The vote being taken on Curator Smith's resolutions, resulted in their unanimous adoption.

Regent Bowman then called the attention of the board to the fact that the legislative commission had not a quorum, and was not likely to have. He moved that the Executive Committee have plenary powers to come to an arrangement with the commission, carrying out the views of the board as expressed yesterday.

Curator Smith presented a petition from Dudley M. Bowman for the repayment of his subscription of \$1,000 to the endowment fund of the University. He moved to refer to a special committee.

Curator Steele moved to refer it to the committee appointed to settle with the Treasurer. If there was any balance due D. M. Bowman it could be paid over.

Regent Bowman said that his two brothers with himself had been the first to subscribe to the endowment fund. They had never availed themselves of the refunding clause, and were the only ones who had not. One was gone, the other did not present his claim until this morning.

Curator Steele said his only object was to protect the University.

Curator Stoll presented also the claim of A. H. Bowman's estate, which had been sent to him for collection. Both were referred.

A suggestion was made to put Curator Withers on the committee. He declined because there was no alternative but to pay the money.

On motion the board adjourned until 2 1/2 o'clock.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the reassembling of the Board the following report was made:

To the Board of Curators of Kentucky University.

GENTLEMAN—Your committee appointed to confer with the commissioners appointed by the State, in relation to making arrangements for the continuance of the A. and M. College, beg leave to report.

That they have had a conference with the members present of said commission, and presented the memorandum or proposition that was

read and approved by the Board last evening. And as there was not a quorum of said commission present they could not take any definite action, and the commissioners present suggested, and it was agreed upon by them and your committee, that a meeting should be called at the Galt House, in the city of Louisville, July 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to discuss fully said subject. And said commissioners urged that the committee come prepared with full power and authority from your body to enter into a definite contract under the seal of the University for the continuance of the A. and M. College for the next two years. Your committee would further state that from suggestions received from said commissioners, they infer some important legal matters will be presented for consideration. They therefore ask your honorable body to add to our committee the Hon. M. C. Johnson and Hon. F. K. Hunt, both of whom are well versed in matters likely to come before said committee. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. M. Bishop,  
E. D. Sayre,  
G. Stoll, Jr.,  
W. T. Withers.

## THE REGENCY.

Curator Tibbs offered the following:

Resolved, That the office of Regent of Kentucky University be and the same is hereby abolished.

Resolved, That Prof. H. H. White be appointed President of the University.

Resolved, That a committee of three be organized to readjust the laws and organization of the University, and bring them into harmony with the above resolutions.

Curator Tibbs then moved the first resolution and called for the previous question, which was ordered, on the adoption of the resolution.

The yeas and nays being called, resulted—yeas 19, nays 11.

The chair announced that the Regency was not abolished, because it required a two-thirds vote to abolish an office under the charter or by-laws.

During the discussion previous to the taking of the vote, Curator Ricketts, who supported the resolution of Curator Tibbs, took occasion to say that he had no personal feeling in the matter. As far as the present Regent was concerned, he always believed his accounts to be honest and correct, and he still believed them to be so.

Curator Tibbs appealed from the decision of the chair.

The vote being taken, stood—yeas 9, nays 18, and the Regency was abolished.

The vote was then taken on appointing Professor White President of the University.

That gentleman asked that some other name be put in place of his.

The vote being taken, resulted—yeas 23, nays 2.

During the call, when the name of Curator Castleman was reached, he declined to vote, saying that he had thrown up the sponge.

The third resolution was adopted by a viva voce vote.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. S. Swaney; Secretary, A. M. Barnes; Treasurer, R. H. Courtney.

Executive Committee—J. M. Thomas, Bourbon; Wm. Mitchell, Mt. Sterling; W. T. Withers, W. Tibbs, Samuel Coleman.

When the election of chairman was reached, Gov. Bishop declined under any circumstances to serve, and moved that Curator Sweeney be elected by acclamation, which was done.

On taking the chair Curator Sweeney said the honor was unexpected to him, and while he was not prepared to discharge the duties of the office, he would qualify himself as best as possible.

## THE BIBLE COLLEGE.

Curator Enos Campbell read the report of the committee on the Bible College, as heretofore reported.

The report was divided, and that portion relating to the qualification of candidates for the University was referred to the professors of the Bible College.

The remainder, extending the privilege of rooms, etc., in the University to the College of the Bible under Dr. Graham, was adopted.

Curator Tibbs announced that next year he intended to offer a resolution permitting the board to go before the Legislature and ask for a measure reducing the number of the board to eight.

The committee, under the third resolution of Curator Tibbs, was appointed, and consisted of Curators Tibbs, Smith and Withers.

Gov. Bishop paid a tribute of praise to the late Executive Committee, and the board adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

## THIRD DAY.

THE BOARD OF CURATORS COMPLETE THEIR WORK AND ADJOURN.

The Board of Curators of Kentucky University assembled in their hall yesterday morning and the following business was transacted.

President Sweeney occupied the chair.

On motion of Curator Bishop, the report of the Executive Committee was taken from the table and acted upon.

The following resolution was offered by Curator Withers.

Resolved, That the report of the Executive Committee, as read to the Board, be and the same is hereby approved with the following exceptions:

1. The transfer of eight thousand dollars from the endowment fund to the Transylvania fund.

2. The authority to the Regent to receive the receipts of the farm. Carried.

On motion of Curator Steele, it was ordered that the Secretary of this Board be allowed \$100 per annum for each year he may heretofore serve. Carried unanimously.

On motion of Curator Withers, the resignation of President Lard, heretofore tendered to the Executive Committee, was accepted.

Curator Steele, as chairman of the committee on the financial history of Kentucky University, presented a report and stated that it be accepted and referred to the committee raised by Curator Smith's resolution, composed of Curators E. D. Sayre, Geo. Stoll, Jr., and A. M. Barnes, and asked the privilege of putting a printed copy thereof in the hands of every member of the board. Adopted.

Curator Campbell offered the following:

Resolved, That as it requires a majority of the whole board to remove an officer of Kentucky University, the repeal of a by-law whereby an officer is removed by less than a majority of the whole board, is illegal and revolutionary. Laid on the table.

Curator Tibbs, as chairman of the committee appointed to amend the by-laws, made a report, which was acted upon through the motion of Col. Withers, to wit:

The committee on by-laws having made a report through their chairman, Curator Tibbs, that the report be adopted and the printed copy of the by-laws with the amendments thereto is hereby directed to be filed with the Secretary of the Board, and are hereby adopted as the by-laws of the University.

Time was given to the committee until next meeting to make further changes. This was adopted by a vote of 21 to 6.

The report from the committee on the Industrial and Military Department was then read, setting forth a few facts in relation thereto. The committee was discharged.

Curator D. S. Goodloe presented a resolution asking for relief from responsibility on account of certain notes which he had sold or hypothecated under the direction of the Executive Committee. Adopted.

The report of the committee on the Commercial College was adopted.

The resignation of Curator James Thomas was not accepted.

On motion of Curator Steele, the Executive Committee was directed to prepare the amendments to the charter and publish the same with the by-laws as amended.

## RENTING THE ESTATES.

Curator Crenshaw offered the following resolution:

That the Executive Committee be authorized, and are hereby, instructed to rent, at their earliest convenience, all of the Ashland and Woodland estates not necessary for the use of the A. and M. College. Referred to the Executive Committee with full power to act.

## ABOLISHING THE REGENCY.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Curator Williams:

WHEREAS, An impression exists in the minds of some persons that the change made in the management of the University in abolition of the Regency, &c., is a declaration of the purpose of the board to conduct the University upon a narrow sectarian basis.

Resolved, That it is the unalterable purpose of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University to maintain and preserve inviolate every trust and interest committed to them by the act of consolidation identifying the Transylvania with Kentucky University.

2. That every trust committed to the board arising from the relation of the A. and M. College to the Kentucky University shall be most sacredly maintained and preserved.

3. That any dollar of the funds of Transylvania University shall be most sacredly maintained and preserved, as also every other interest connected with the Transylvania University.

4. That it is the firm purpose of this board to conduct Kentucky University in strict conformity with its charter, and in strictest harmony with the intention of its original founders. Adopted.

The accounts of Treasurer E. D. Sayre were approved.

Curator Withers offered a resolution calling on Regent Bowman to turn over his report to the secretary of the board. Adopted.

Curator Campbell offered the following:

WHEREAS, At the last regular meeting of the Board of Curators it was resolved in substance that no part of the proceedings of the committee appointed to examine the reports of officers, agents and others should be given to the general public, prior to an adjudication by the committee on arbitration; and, whereas, it appears further that the report of B. L. Swope, accountant, was published in the columns of the Kentucky Gazette, a semi-weekly newspaper published in Lexington, sometime during the past year, and again said report, with a report from the investigating committee, was distributed in open session this day; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire why and for what purpose the solemn order of this board has been disregarded.

The committee was appointed, consisting of George Stoll, Jr., Thomas Munnell, and John B. Wallace.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 2 1/2 o'clock.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resignation of J. M. Thomas was accepted, and John B. Wallace of Lexington, was unanimously elected Curator in his stead.

The board then adjourned.



# KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

## Report of the Committee.

### A Severance Recommended.

Mr. C. U. McElroy, from the Joint Special Committee to visit the Agricultural and Mechanical College, made the following report, last week, which was ordered to be printed, viz:

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the COMMONWEALTH of KENTUCKY.—Your committee beg leave to report that they proceeded to Lexington on the morning of January 23, and remained in session at that place until the 31st of that month, and examined such persons, papers and records as they deemed necessary to a discharge of the duties imposed upon them by said resolution.

In order that the report of the committee may be intelligible, and the inherent difficulties attending a wise and just solution of the future of the Agricultural and Mechanical College may be in a measure understood, the committee deem it proper to state, to a limited extent, the nature of the tripartite alliance existing between the three coordinate branches which constitute Kentucky University:

First—Kentucky University proper was chartered January 15, 1838, and is the legal successor of "Hacco College," which was chartered February 23, 1837.

Second—Transylvania University had its origin in 1789, in a donation by the State of Virginia of 8,000 acres of unoccupied land in the then county of Kentucky, for the purpose of a "public school or seminary of learning." This donation was followed by others from the State of Virginia and by individuals, and by the State of Kentucky, by the city and the citizens of Lexington, the aggregate of which amounted, in 1863, to an endowment fund of \$20,500 and real estate, buildings, apparatus, &c., estimated to be worth about \$100,000. The information of the committee is, that, while Transylvania has, at various times, been under the control of various ecclesiastical denominations, it has never lost its distinctive character impressed upon it by its first creation and endowment.

Third—The Agricultural and Mechanical College has no endowment of fund, except the proceeds of the land scrip, given by the United States by act of Congress of 1862, amounting to \$165,000, yielding an annual income of \$9,000.

Prior to the time the act which consolidated the Agricultural and Mechanical College with Kentucky University went into effect, Transylvania and Kentucky University were consolidated, by a contract made by and between the authorities of these respective institutions, which contract was rescinded by the act of February 22, 1865. While it may be true that the State is powerless, if she should so desire, to annul the contract between these institutions, it is the opinion of the committee that the said consolidation of Transylvania with Kentucky University did not operate to vest Kentucky University with the absolute right to the property of Transylvania, nor to destroy its corporate existence; but that its property and fund is held in trust, subject to a reversion to the original trustees of Transylvania, upon the conditions set forth in the act of consolidation between them.

The act establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College as one of the colleges of Kentucky University was based upon the union of Transylvania and Kentucky University, and since said act of consolidation the funds of these two institutions, and the funds of the Agricultural and Mechanical College have been applied to the maintenance of the University as a whole, under the arrangements and terms hereafter stated.

In order to "aid in putting the Agricultural and Mechanical College into immediate operation," the Legislature, on the 10th day of February, 1866, appropriated \$20,000, reserving the right "to reimburse itself for the amount appropriated out of the interest arising from the sale of the land scrip donated by Congress." This sum was duly paid over to the authorities of Kentucky University, and the State has never reimbursed itself of any portion thereof.

The testimony taken by the committee shows that about \$10,000 of this sum was used in the erection and finishing of buildings for the use of the agricultural and mechanical students upon the lands owned by the Kentucky University; the residue of the appropriation was used in putting the Agricultural and Mechanical College into active operation.

The question whether the expenditure for the erection of buildings was proper one under the provisions of this act, we submit to the General Assembly.

We find that the interest on the fund arising from the sale of the land scrip has been semi-annually paid since the 1st day of January, 1867, by the State to Kentucky University, in compliance with the compact between them.

We have not been able to discover that this fund has been diverted from the use for which it was intended, but has been used for the payment of salaries of professors and expenses of the Agricultural and Mechanical College; however, we would state that there are eight professors of the Kentucky University, six of whom draw their salaries from said fund, and about one-fourth of the salary of President Patterson is drawn from said fund; but that the six professors drawing their salaries from this fund are professors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, while President Patterson is President thereof. Some of these professors also fill chairs in the College of Arts, a branch of the Kentucky University proper.

We find there is a note, executed by J. B. Bowman, as Regent and Treasurer, in the name of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, for the sum of \$11,480 72, which reads as follows:

LEXINGTON, Ky. May 31, 1874.  
One year after date I promise to pay to the order of the Executive Committee of Kentucky University eleven thousand and four hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-two cents, amount borrowed of the Endowment Fund, bearing eight per cent. per annum from date, payable semi-annually, value received by A. and M. College, and secured by crop, stock, implements, etc.

A. AND M. COLLEGE,  
By J. E. Bowman,  
Regent and Treasurer Ky. University

The consideration of this note was for the expense incurred for the erection of buildings, purchase of machinery, &c., for the use of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. This is only a nominal indebtedness, and is so regarded by all parties, it being the duty of the Kentucky University, under its contract with the State, to furnish buildings, machinery and land for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and was only executed to keep proper accounts between the different funds of Kentucky University.

We find that the chairs of the Agricultural and Mechanical College are filled by a corps of professors, all of whom are eminently and perfectly competent to the full discharge of the duties incumbent upon them. What ever else may have contributed to the apparent decline in the property of the institution, certainly no part of it can be traced to the inefficiency in the teachers employed by the University.

In order to secure the location of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington, the citizens of Fayette county donated, in private subscriptions, about \$100,000, which with donations made by citizens of other counties, was used in the purchase of Ashland and Woodland, two magnificent bodies of land of unsurpassed beauty and fertility, whereon the Agricultural and Mechanical College is situated, containing 433 acres. Upon the improvement of these lands, and in the erection of buildings thereon, a large sum has been expended, coming partly from donations and partly from the original endowment fund of Kentucky University.

The title to this property is vested in Kentucky University, who hold it subject to the claim of the donors of the fund above mentioned, in case a severance of the Agricultural College from Kentucky University should be had, and subject to the right of user by the State so long as the present alliance and location of the two institutions continue.

As to whether or not the State can claim any interest in said land, by reason of the fact that a part of the donors of the fund subscribed to the University upon the faith of an alliance with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, your committee express no opinion.

The committee found that the Kentucky University had at all times had more than enough land for the use of the Agricultural and Mechanical students, but they are of opinion that the Agricultural Department has not proven a success, due in part, as they think, to a want of more imposing and attractive buildings, in part from a lack of more comfortable dormitories for the students, in part to the aversion of the students to manual toil, but whatever the cause may be, the fact is, that the practical advantages to the student in agriculture have been meager in the extreme.

The Mechanical Department is not now in operation at all, having been discontinued.

It is proper to state that a donation of \$25,000 was made by Mr. Yost to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which sum was given to this department, with the proviso that the profits, if any, should be to the University, and that \$5,211 66 was realized out of the gift, which was used in the erection of one of the buildings on the "Ashland" estate, known as the Mechanical Hall, and this amount the Agricultural and Mechanical College still owns.

Since the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the attendance has been as follows:

Matriculates, session 1866-7, 190, of whom 102 were State students.

Matriculates, session 1867-8, 220, of whom 105 were State students.

Matriculates, session 1868-9, 252, of whom 116 were State students.

Matriculates, session 1869-70, 200, of whom 75 were State students.

Matriculates, session 1870-1, 212, of whom 76 were State students.

Matriculates, session 1871-2, 237, of whom 83 were State students.

Matriculates, session 1872-3, 181, of whom 70 were State students.

Matriculates, session 1873-4, 170, of whom 49 were State students.

Matriculates, session 1874-5, 98, of whom 35 were State students.

Matriculates, session 1875-6, 91, of whom 38 were State students.

Matriculates, session 1876-7, 110, of whom 52 were State students.

Matriculates, session 1877-8.

During the eleven years of the existence of the Agricultural and Mechanical College there have been ten full graduates, two of whom were State students.

But while the number of full graduates has been small, it is proper to state that the advantages derived by those who did not actually graduate is not justly measured by that fact.

For a more full description of the character of the buildings, lands, course of study, &c., we refer to the report of the Board of Visitors, just made.

The committee is of opinion that the numerical decline in the College is due in part to the financial depression of the country at large, in part to the springing up of other institutions of learning in different portions of the country and of this State, in part (so far as State students are concerned) to the failure of the county authorities to select students from their districts in part because a school of manual labor has not become palatable to the young men of the State and in part to the unhappy differences of opinion that have existed for several years between those who have the deepest interest in, and the control over, Kentucky University. The committee has not conceived that its duty required it to investigate into the merits of the controversy, which has become so widely known, nor into the effect it has had, except so far as the Agricultural and Mechanical College has been prejudiced thereby; and without expressing any opinion on the merits of that controversy, they do express the opinion that the Agricultural and Mechanical College has suffered therefrom more, perhaps, than from any other cause. The University, as a whole, has been crippled; its management is not approved by the mass of the very large, influential and wealthy sect under whose auspices it was in part founded; very many of them are in avowed hostility to its management by the Board of Visitors, and are not disposed to lend the institution that aid and support that they otherwise would. Whether this dissatisfaction is just or unjust, the effect is the same, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, as one of the limbs of the university, has suffered in common with it.

The committee is of opinion that the experience of the past eleven years sufficiently demonstrates the fact, it is unwise for the State to form any alliance with any religious denomination whatever; that she should alone control her own fund absolutely, free from entanglements with any sect or sects.

We are of the opinion that the State of Kentucky, standing as she does midway between the North and the South, possessing a climate of unsurpassed healthfulness, free from debt and almost free from State taxation, owes it to her present, and to the generations of her sons yet to come, to erect and endow a great university, which shall rank with that which has made Virginia scarcely less famous than the achievements of her greatest men. The fund the State now owns should be regarded as a nucleus for the building up, from time to time, as fast as public opinion and

legislative liberality will permit, of such an institution:

As to the future management and disposition of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the committee offer the following suggestions as their conclusions from the facts elicited in the investigation.

First—The State, as above set forth, contributes yearly \$9,000. This sum goes toward defraying the expenses of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. All students of the University have the privilege of receiving instruction from the chairs of the Agricultural and Mechanical Department, and all students of the Agricultural and Mechanical Department have the privilege of attending the College of Arts of the University.

The only advantage derived by a State student over a student in any other branch of the University, is that he is required to pay no tuition fee, and has the privilege, in preference to any of her students, of being allowed to work on the farm, by which he may support himself in whole or in part.

Owing to the existence in the market of coupons of scholarship owned by donors to the building fund of Kentucky University, tuition may be gotten at very reduced rates, ranging from \$2 50 to \$10 a session. Whilst this does not prejudice the State student, it makes the actual saving to the State student over any other student in the matter of tuition very insignificant, and would seem hardly to justify the waiver.

Second—The University in none of its branches will fully prosper as long as it is deprived of the patronage and support, sympathy and cooperation, of that body of Christians who contributed so largely to the founding of the original Kentucky University, and who own so large a part of the University as now constituted, and the committee are unable to see much hope of reconciliation under the present management.

Third—The purely agricultural and mechanical advantages heretofore derived have been meager, and we see no prospect of their being increased.

Fourth—On the other hand, the State, by virtue of her contract with the University, has advantages which should have their weight. She has, so long as the contract exists, the right to use the lands of the University, she has the privilege of the apparatus, &c., of Transylvania University. These advantages, however, are impaired somewhat by the fact that the two places, the Agricultural and Mechanical Department and Transylvania, are situated about one and a half miles apart; and has the advantage of the buildings of the Agricultural and Mechanical Department. As long as the present alliance continues the foregoing are some, but not all of the advantages and disadvantages of the connection.

If a severance is had, it is the conclusion of the committee that many difficult and delicate questions, touching the rights of various parties in interest in Kentucky University, Transylvania, will spring up for settlement, not affecting the Agricultural and Mechanical College, but affecting Transylvania University and the power of the State to exercise any control thereafter so long as Kentucky University sees proper to stand by the compact between them.

But without giving more of the testimony elicited, or more specifically the conclusions reached by the committee upon the various branches involved in the investigation, we are satisfied that the facts justify us in the following recommendations:

First—The repeal of so much of the act of February 23, 1865, as establishes the Agricultural and Mechanical College as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University, and assumption by the State of the absolute control over the fund heretofore contributed to the Kentucky University, said repeal to take effect at the termination of the present scholastic year.

Second—The appointment of trustees or commissioners, vested with authority to settle any outstanding differences that may exist between the Agricultural and Mechanical College and Kentucky University.

Third—The appointment of a commission, for the purpose of locating the Agricultural and Mechanical College at some convenient and suitable place, under such restrictions as may seem best; but with the condition that it never be placed under the control of any religious sect or denomination whatever. The committee will also tender as an embodying the foregoing recommendations, together with provisions for carrying the same into effect, the passage of which they recommend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
P. P. JOHNSON, Chairman.  
Geo. WRIGHT, D. G. MITCHELL,  
DAVID B. CLARK, DANIEL L. CLARK,  
J. T. TANTEN, C. U. McELROY,  
J. M. KLINE, R. L. SELLINGS,  
J. S. OWLEY, HENRY GORDON,  
M. HAMILTON.



press the emotional language of the passions. All may not be able to interpret its true meaning, but the effect is all the same. Again, in the waltz liberties are taken that would be regarded as being highly improper under any other circumstances. It allows the gentleman to clasp his partner about the waist, when he holds her in a close embrace through a long series of rapid evolutions, until she is glad to rest upon his shoulder from sheer exhaustion. The effect of dancing in this respect may be altogether different when practiced in the home circle between members of the family, but even here there may be a taste formed in the young that amounts to an absorbing fatuation, which soon seeks gratification in a more public place. No greater misfortune can befall a boy or girl than to be subjected to become developed in advance of their age, and being naturally impulsive, they are easily led beyond the bounds of propriety and into sin.

The second coming from high authority shows the ultimate terrible effect of the dance on thousands in after life; and, of course, the final doom awaiting those who lead lives of such shame and infamy. Read what the Chief of Police of New York says:

According to the testimony of the Chief of Police of New York, about three-fourths of the abandoned girls who are leading lives of shame in the city were ruined by dancing. Hundreds of victims are added to the number of these poor souls every year. And still the vile dance goes on, and parents send their children into the foul arms of this Moloch, and purity is exchanged for passion and instant.

As it is in New York, so it is everywhere more or less. Is there a brother, sister, Disciples of Christ, in all the land who upholds dancing anywhere? After reading the above pieces, that can hold up the head in confidence before the Lord. Will not their heads droop in shame and deep contrition? If he for she can stand up squarely before the Lord and vindicate dancing, I fear they are nearly past redemption. Thousands of fond parents have, and do now deeply repent of ever having encouraged their sons and daughters in the dance, under a false idea it is a genteel qualification. It is well to read Rev. II. 4, 5, 24, 26. Jos. Ann.

#### ANOTHER CALL FOR PROOF.

In the REVIEW of Aug. 6, the editor, referring to a quotation we made from the Independent, and our comment thereon, says:

"We copy the above from the Standard, of July 20, in full, that the reader may see whether we have treated the Standard fairly. Please have the patience to look over this matter with a little care."

I read the item from the Independent, and says, "Read how the CHRISTIAN REVIEW gleets over the fall of the Bowman dynasty." The Independent tells its patrons (quoting); but what does he give them to read? Anything from the REVIEW. Not a paragraph. Not one sentence! Not anything, only his own garbled statement.

E. The comment of the Standard: "Unfriendly spirit of the paragraph, which the Independent condemns." What "paragraph?" What statement did the Independent give from the REVIEW. None. What statement does the Standard give? None. "Its untruthfulness." Untruthfulness of what? Look over the above, reader, and tell us what the untruthfulness is? The Standard is a logician! Never him. He says, "The Christian Standard and Governor Bishop never had any mutual understanding or arrangement regarding Kentucky University." Who said they did? Not the REVIEW. Why deny that? That was not the point. We said and taught nothing about any "mutual understanding or arrangement;" but the Standard taught and said something about it and denied it without being accused! Why did he deny it?

But the University was run by John B. Bowman largely under the influence of R. M. Bishop (not Governor then). President of the Board of Curators, and the Christian Standard. That influence is now broken. The Standard, Bishop (now Governor), and Bowman have not the control of the University, and are defeated. The control of the University is in the hands of the real owners. This was what we plead for all the time, and what we said was only a question of time. Was there any "unfriendly spirit" in this? Surely not. The REVIEW, for the past five years, has given its influence in favor of this. The Standard gave its influence against it. The REVIEW has gained what it labored for, and we rejoice that the usurpation has been overthrown, and the destructive influence that was destroying the University has been defeated; and we hope the Standard will learn wisdom, and not commit himself to such a thing again. If he has any good will to the University, the generous men who gave the funds to build it up, and the noble people that now have the rightful control of it, we hope his utterances will be accordingly.

The editor of the REVIEW, when he gets into trouble, is very apt to imitate the cattle fish—shedding his ink in such a way as to enable him to hide away in the obscurity he has himself created. But as we do not intend to give much space to such matters, we shall make short work of this. Here is the paragraph in full, to which the Independent alluded:

The revolution has come in Kentucky University. The Bowman dynasty has ended. The Regency is abolished. John B. Bowman is shorn of his power. R. M. Bishop is no longer President of the Board of Curators. The real owners of the University are coming into control of their institution. The eyes of some men can not be opened with anything less than irresistible power. We used to hear of "irresistible grace;" and whether the Curators of Kentucky University regard it as grace at all, they have been compelled to accept the situation; to submit to the irrevocable degree, and see what nothing, but blindness has hindered a majority of them from seeing for at least five years past, viz: that they

could not run the University and make a success of it, in utter disrespect defiance and contempt of the will of the real owners of that institution. They have persisted in an attempt, however, to do this, till they have run the University down to almost nothing, involved it in debt, and other difficulties to an alarming extent, and now have to submit to the humiliation of a complete revolution and exposure of their fruitless and ruinous course. The Christian Standard and R. M. Bishop (now Governor of Ohio) were at the back of all this and gave their aid and comfort to it. Their wisdom and progressive ideas have well nigh ruined one of the greatest educational enterprises that ever raised up from the broad liberality and generosity of a noble people in this country. Madness itself could not have done worse.

Now, touching the statements we have put in italics in the foregoing quotation, and the repetition of them in the article first above quoted, so far as they relate to us, we meet them with a flat denial, and demand the proof. Our files are open, and we will cheerfully render any assistance in our power to the editor of the REVIEW in the way of furnishing facilities for obtaining all the information in our possession.

The University was never run under the influence of the Standard.

The Standard never had control of the University, and therefore could not lose it.

The Curators were never elected, no plans were ever adopted, no policy was ever pursued in the management of the University, at the suggestion, or with the knowledge of the editor of the Standard.

The editor of the Standard has never been the confidant of the Regent or of the Curators of Kentucky University.

The Standard has never been the organ of Kentucky University, or of its Regent. We have steadily and steadfastly guarded against allowing it to become the organ of any one of our educational institutions. It has done for Kentucky University just what it has done for our other institutions of learning—opened its columns to information as to its condition, work, etc.

In one instance, we remember, when, in a time of high excitement, the party opposed to Regent Bowman were endeavoring to effect such changes in the charter as would enable the churches of Kentucky to elect the Curators, we published a strong argument against that scheme from the pen of James Challen. We incline to the opinion that all parties are now satisfied that Bro. Challen was right, and that those, especially, at whose instance the Regency was abolished fully accord with the views presented by Bro. Challen at that time.

We have steadily refused to take a partisan position during the quarrels over Kentucky University, and to allow the columns of the Standard to be used in the interest of any of the parties. It is possible that, under cover of conveying information of a valuable character, partisan views or statements may have been slipped in by correspondents; but if so, we have no recollection of it. But that we ever controlled the University in even the slightest degree, or dictated its policy, or aided to take it out of the control of its rightful owners, is as false as false can be. Now let the REVIEW prove its charges.

In saying what we have, we must not be understood as consenting to the statement that J. B. Bowman did run the University "in utter disrespect, defiance and contempt of the will of the real owners of the institution." We need not with that now, further than to say that, if we are rightly informed, the action of the Curators, in abolishing the Regency, was based on no such accusation; and that those who proposed the abolition of the Regency and carried it through, did so for no such reason. This much it is due to Bro. Bowman to say, to guard our readers against the idea that we accept as true the bitterly partisan comments of the REVIEW on the Regent. We have been compelled, in getting at the charges against us, to admit charges against the late Regent, as well as against Bro. Bishop, which have no right to appear in our columns.

#### VACATION LETTER.

ESCALAPIA SPRINGS, )  
Lewis Co., Ky., Aug. 23. )  
Will it be a pleasure to heated dwellers in cities to look at scenes green and cool and restful through other people's eyes? We find our hearts overflowing with the sweet content of the summer time, and want to gather up all the tired mothers and the sick babies and set them down here. We have seen a drooping little head lift itself up, eyes brighten, cheeks fill out and ripen like a peach, little legs grow sturdy, and little feet take their first, tardy steps under the influence of this mountain air and these healing waters. So we speak cheerfully we know when we recommend Escalapia for sick babies.

And we have seen weary mothers renewing their youth and bounding like gazelles through the woods and over the mountains all day long, reserving vigor enough for an evening in the parlor.

We have seen men lose the burnt-out look from their eyes, that tells of mental strain and toil; we have seen them grow boyish over canes, and strive like children to see who can find the oddest or the strongest in the woods. Would not the wheels of business run with less friction, would not homes be happier, children less bother, and doctors' bills fewer if every family would take four weeks out of the year for rest and acquaintance with nature?

We break our fast early in Escalapia, and then we start while the morning coolness lasts for the woods; we follow a faint mountain trail that suggests mysterious possibilities; it might lead to a robber's cave; it will very surely lead to some new

+ Mrs. Bishop from the Christian Standard and by Smith















THE LEXINGTON DOLLAR WEEKLY PRESS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1878



NUMBER 39.

THE BROADWAY CHURCH.

**The Action Thursday Night.**  
Thursday was the regular evening prayer-meeting at the Broadway Christian Church, and the attendance was a great deal fuller than ordinarily.

The exercises were conducted by W. B. Emmal, and after they were over, J. G. Chinn was called upon to speak, which he did, and very forcibly in the course of his remarks he took occasion to allude to the recent action of the Board of Curators, and condemned it.

After Dr. Chinn had closed, Mr. R. McMichael took the floor, and recounted to the audience some of the scenes witnessed by him during the session of the Board. After his speech the entire congregation went up and gave Prof. McGarvey the hand of friendship, with an assurance of undiminished confidence in him as a man, a Christian, and a gentleman. The scene was a very affecting one.

Prof. McGarvey himself was weeping. A gentleman who has known him during his seven years' ministry here, told our reporter last night that this was the third time Prof. McGarvey has ever been known to shed tears in public—such is his self-control. The first time was when his son united with the church; the second, when he announced to his congregation that Regent Bowman and his friends had severed their connection with the Main-street church; and the third was last evening. The demonstration was an assurance to Prof. McGarvey that he retains the affections of his congregation.

**Trotters Sold.**

S. K. Raymond, Esq., of New York, has recently been in the Bluegrass region, selecting some first-rate trotters. He purchased of Alfred Thomas, of Bourbon, a gray colt, three years



## KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

## Meeting of the Board of Curators.

## Prof. McGraw Removed.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. J. F. Smith, presiding. The roll was called, showing the following members to be present: Messrs. J. B. Bowman, John G. Allen, Benjamin Grant, Andrew Steele, Joseph W. S. Williams, D. S. Goodie, G. W. Elly, A. B. Bowman, G. T. Worthington, Joseph Smith, W. S. Williams, A. G. Herndon, J. C. White, R. C. Ricketts, B. B. Groom, John Shackelford, Z. F. Smith, J. E. Torbett, W. T. Withers, Geo. Campbell, L. H. Wilkins, M. Stanley, S. M. W. Hargrave, M. E. Rogers, Landon A. Thomas, James G. Kinns, James C. Critcher, George G. White, A. M. Barnes, R. McGraw.

The minutes of the last meeting were, on motion, adopted without reading.

The call for the meeting having been read, the meeting proceeded to business.

W. T. Withers moved to substitute, by limiting the privilege to one hour, and the original motion modified so as to extend the privilege until withdrawn, was passed.

It was moved and seconded that the last meeting of the Board, be now read.

Mr. Bowman objected that the call was made for a specific purpose, and that it would be out of order to discuss other matters. He moved therefore a substitute, to the effect that the call be taken up and acted upon.

Res. Ricketts maintained that the meeting was called to consider all the interests of the University in its present status.

Regent Bowman insisted that the meeting was called for a specific purpose, and that the by-laws provided for coming into all the details of the University, and that the Board should not discuss other matters.

Curator Withers stated that the call issued by President Bishop was different from that read by the Regent.

Regent Smith said he recognized no call but that which he had received, and the action of the Board was to take up the call.

Curator Thomas supported the substitute, saying that it would be out of order to discuss all the business of the Executive Committee.

Curator Ricketts was sorry that the discussion had taken place, but he looked upon it as an implied declaration that the Committee had transacted business which it was not desired for the Board to know.

Regent Bowman said, warmly, that he had stated his reason for calling the meeting, but now that a suggestion had been made by Res. Ricketts he was in favor of the whole proceeding being left to the proper time.

The substitute was adopted by a vote of twenty to thirteen.

On motion of Regent Bowman the proceedings of the Executive Committee in reference to the removal of Prof. McGraw, were ordered to be read.

The vote on the substitute was considered a test vote upon the matter appearing in the minds of the Curators.

Dr. J. F. Smith read the proceedings, setting forth a resolution asking permission for J. W. McGraw's resignation.

Mr. McGraw's reply to the same, refusing to resign, and asking for specific reasons for the action recorded in the minutes, was read.

Mr. McGraw addressed to the committee, that he put sunny questions in regard to the legitimacy of the Executive Committee, and as to whether any personal charges were made against him.

Mr. McGraw stated that nothing personal derogatory to his character was charged, and that there was nothing on his records affecting his character.

McGraw replied that the fact of his resignation was a reflection upon his character, and saying that he was one of those who could not work in peace and harmony with his fellows.

He argued that it was singular that a man should be selected as a secretary on the part of those who had broken the peace in the past. He was sarcastic on the emphasis which the Regent placed on nothing on his records against him, holding that what was on their records was what was in their minds.

He maintained that his resignation would not restore peace and harmony to the troubled condition of the University, but would rather increase them. He, therefore, declined to resign.

THE ACTION TAKEN.

Upon the reception of this letter the committee met and passed resolutions expending the University's money for the removal of Mr. McGraw.

Mr. McGraw voted to ascertain what was the precise meaning of the resolution, and on what authority it was based. The committee denied a reply unnecessary.

Mr. McGraw voted again denying the power of the Executive Board to remove him, and claiming all his rights and privileges as a professor under the charter, and promising to be on hand at the opening of the session, if alive and well.

The committee assembled, and after a whereas, declared Professor McGraw to be dismissed from his position in the University, and having no connection with the University.

Curator Withers, after the reading of the correspondence, stated that he was one of the seven who had signed the call for the meeting. He desired to take up the action as ordered.

Res. Ricketts said that the action of the Executive Committee in assuming to dismiss Prof. J. W. McGraw was unauthorized by the charter of the University, and it was a direct violation of its provisions, and it therefore void of no effect.

Curator Withers then said that they had met together upon a very important occasion, and upon the action taken now would depend, perhaps, the future success of the University. He, therefore, presented the resolution as a simple question of fact.

There was one which could be settled by the charter and laws of the University. He maintained that the Executive Committee was absolutely without power to remove Prof. McGraw, or any other professor, or to suspend any professor.

He showed, as denied such an important power. How, then, he asked, could the Executive Committee have that extraordinary authority? If they have power to touch a single professor, to remove a single one, they only on the very day after the adjournment of the Board, remove every professor, and suspend every one in situation upon any basis they may see proper to adopt. He hoped that the Board would consider that he was raising the question without prejudice and without passion, and as a naked legal question.

He asked the question, whether the professor had rights which should

be regarded. When he became a professor he resigned a position in the outside world and devoted himself to the interests of his professor's chair.

He sacrificed much, and he did not do that for the sake of five individuals. A proper regard for his interests, if even the charter was not specific on the subject, required that the same power only which elected a professor could remove him, viz: a majority of the Board of Curators. The Executive Committee had power to transact all ordinary business in the intervals between the sessions of the Board, but the removal of professors was not part of the power delegated to them; the Board by its by-laws reserved that power.

Mr. Withers concluded by stating that he was supported in his view by the law faculty of the University, he having obtained the opinion from Hon. Jas. O. Harrison, concurring in his view.

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The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 10 to 18.

Curator Withers then moved that the substitute be taken up and acted upon.

Regent Bowman arose to discuss the substitute. It had been said that he held a position in the law, and he was not a member of the Executive Committee.

He had no objection to the action of the Executive Committee. He gave it without having the law or the charter before him, and it related to permanent effect of the action of the Board.

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them that the Board did not find any fault with Mr. Wilkes for any of the things which he may have said concerning the title to the land or Woodland, but only for the impression which his statements may have produced on the minds of some persons. Now, the verdict of the committee is in these words:—

"That Curator Wilkes, in the injury of Mr. Bowman, did repeatedly, and in different persons, give reference to the title to the land as being held in his own name instead of the University, and in so far as statements creating and maintaining a false impression, when opportunity to state the truth was within his reach, he is at fault."

The charge of Mr. Bowman against Curator Wilkes is thus emphatically declared to be sustained. But, feeling that full justice should be done to all parties, the Committee proceeded to consider Curator Wilkes for the statements on the ground; that, those statements gave erroneous and injurious impressions, and that, that Curator Wilkes had the opportunity to know better.

And yet, after Mr. McGraw had heard the report of the committee read, he did not hesitate, as we have seen, to publish it as a fact that Mr. Wilkes was not at fault. More than this, he even expressed the injurious statement against Curator Wilkes, and Mr. Bowman had held the title to Woodland in his own name for nearly a year after it had been paid for by the University. This is a statement which is not true, and the facts connected with which Mr. McGraw has so easily known and learned, and which he has virtually a repetition of the story which the Board unanimously pronounced to be untrue and injurious.

In conclusion, we beg to say that, no documents touching the unfortunate difficulties in the University, for the removal of which the whole peace, honor and spirit, could have been more injured to others, and more fast to the University, than those published by Prof. McGraw in the Times, so palpably misrepresenting its action, and so manifestly calculated to give an unfair view of it, which they had endeavored to heal.

These articles are herewith appended, and we leave it to the judgment of the Board after carefully reading them, and weighing all we have said, to determine whether they do or do not furnish ample evidence of a persistent disposition on the part of Mr. McGraw to use his office as professor, and as co-editor of a religious newspaper, to do some of his colleagues all the injury he can, and to defeat any effort for peace, if he is accomplished by the disgrace of the founder and the faithful, self-sacrificing, and devoted officer of the University.

With the exception of Mr. McGraw, there has been, and is, entire harmony and cooperation among all the officials of Kentucky University, as far as the University is concerned.

From the foregoing statements, and from the fact that Mr. McGraw is, and has been for years, more or less in the terms of cordial relationship with a number of his colleagues of the Faculty and the Board, we are led to believe that the sympathy to cooperate with its management, we are compelled to regard him as a respectable element of discord in the government of Kentucky University, and his removal as necessary to the peace and harmony of the same. As the authority of the Executive Committee to suspend or remove any member has been questioned, we beg to say that the power of appointment and the creating of vacancies in the Faculty and the Board, respectively, exercised by the committee for fifteen years, without a protest, is a sufficient evidence of its authority to the legality of these precedents. Mr. McGraw himself has never questioned the authority of the Executive Committee.

**BENJ. GRANT, (in pro tem.)** Ex. JOS. WOODFOLK, Com.

Mr. Allen thought that the charge brought against Prof. McGraw should have been shown to the professor at the time to give him opportunity to get up his defense. Professor McGraw was told that there were no charges, and then he was told that he was forward as late as hour was wholly unfair.

Mr. Bowman explained that the paper was simply the decision of the Executive Committee, and were not charges.

The chairman, in answer to the question, said he thought the charges, if any, were made by Curator Wilkes.

Mr. Williams said that he had read the paper slowly, and there were twelve distinct charges or articles to the effect that Curator McGraw had been guilty of conduct prejudicial to the harmony of the institution.

In reply to other questions, the chairman said that the paper read by Curator Wilkes was an argument in support of the charges embodied in the paper.

Curator Wilkes wanted to know what the charges were. He was told that the charges were in the paper, and that he should read it.

Curator Wilkes answered that they were not. He said that the charges were in the paper, and that he should read it.

Regent Bowman—Then I object to this as out of order.

A motion to suspend the regular business in order to hear the petition was passed.

Curator Wilkes then read the petition of the dissenting faculty members, and the petition of the Christian University is the property of the Christian Church in Kentucky.

Curator Wilkes then presented petitions from one hundred and eighty churches of Kentucky, reading the petition from the

Walnut street church, in Louisville, asking for the removal of Prof. McGraw, the separation of the Bible College and the College of Arts from the Agricultural College, and the removal of the Board of Trustees.

Curator Wilkes said that the expression of opinion from the Christian Churches should be treated with every possible respect, and he, therefore, moved that the petition be referred and referred to a committee in order to prepare a suitable address in reply.

This motion was opposed by Curator Wilkes, who said that the University needed the sympathy of the church at this time.

The motion was amended so as to cause the committee of reference to report before the adjournment of the Board.

The chair appointed the committee, consisting of Curators Williams, Campbell, Sloan and Furber.

Bro. Eiley moved that the committee consist of five, and that they be not all on one side. He did not like that sort of appointment.

The following gentlemen were added, Curators Wilkes, Herndon and, on motion, the chairman, E. S. Smith.

Curator Smith declared to serve, and Bro. Eiley said that owing to what had transpired and moved that the Board do now adjourn until 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Board adjourned.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

The Board was called to order by President McGraw. The minutes of the last meeting were read and amended.

Curator Allen objected that the minutes set forth that charges were made against Prof. McGraw, and that that was not the object of the present call.

The minutes were then approved.

Curator Sloan moved that the Board go into executive session, inviting the reporters to remain.

The chair explained to visitors before the vote was taken that if carried it meant that Curator McGraw was to be removed.

Curator Wilkes moved that everybody be invited, and that the Board adjourn to the next morning.

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Smith sent a dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mr. McGraw read extracts severely respecting him, and not in accordance, he said, with the truth.

Mr. McGraw proceeded—Well, it was published in the country, and when J. W. McGraw wrote a defense of himself then he is requested to resign, and not one of that committee was the man to come to me and request my resignation in a friendly manner.

The committee conducted themselves along as my enemies, and not as my friends, though I do not believe they are all at enmity towards me.

And now I take up the document presented by the committee this morning. I asserted that they had other grounds for my resignation, but they refused to let me know them, and why? Was it that they were afraid that I could explain them? What was it? Why were they refused when I begged and pleaded with them to let me know them? It was more than an hour before the time appointed for me to make my defense. It was unnecessary.

I am directed to send you the following account of the proceedings of the Executive Committee. The chair of Sacred History in the Bible College has been elected vacant by the resignation of Prof. J. W. McGraw.

Resolved, That Secretary be requested to notify President McGraw on point of duty, and that he be with Prof. Pickett, be requested to make such temporary arrangements for the Sacred History in said college, until the said chair is filled by the Board.

On receiving that answer I said that the Executive Committee had directed another disposition of the chair in which I was interested. To pursue my right further would be involving the University in a dispute.

Resolved, That the committee be requested to advise the University of the action of the Executive Committee.

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Now, Gentlemen, when charged with such a thing as that in a paper that circulates in Ohio and Indiana, where, as you know, and to whose people I was familiar as a dissonant man, and I shall not be ashamed of calling such things slanders. Is that the dominion under which I am to live? I could not speak of them without honor, honey, words. The Apostle Paul said, not when he pronounced a curse on the children of the devil and enemies to all righteousness.

Another colloquy ensued about vindictive character of Mr. L. R. Wilkes, when Mr. McGraw came to more serious matters.

Mr. McGraw—It is that point of the document I hold in my hand which speaks of the publication of slanders, that I shall now allude to. It is a reference to my article touching the charges against Mr. Bowman's character. (Mr. McGraw read the article from his paper.) He blamed Trist Smith for reviving the charges.

This again produced a rattle of muckety all round, in the course of which the Regent found time to disagree two or three charges against him, among others, threatening the Regent in his paper.

The question of the infamous charge against Mr. Bowman of his withholding the deed to Woodland was gone into.

Mr. McGraw went into an elaborate proof that there was good ground for believing that such was the case, showing that the Treasurer's reports reported the last payment made in 1868, when the deed was not given until 1869.

Mr. Bowman explained that he had paid the money out of his own pocket and did not purchase himself with money from the University.

Mr. McGraw dwelt on the discrepancy in the reports, maintaining that the face of the report of the Regent was that the Regent had retained the deed to Woodland after it was the property of the University.

Mr. McGraw—If I have been in error, I had set up the defense that he had not reimbursed himself, and that the Regent was open for inspection and had been passed upon year after year.

At this time, it being dark and late, 7 o'clock, the meeting adjourned 8 o'clock.

## EVENING SESSION.

The Board met again at half-past eight o'clock, and after some preliminary Prof. McGraw continued his harangue, and accordingly they resolved to request him, Mr. McGraw then asked for the reading of the minutes of the Executive Committee in regard to his resignation.

Dr. Smith read, showing that the resolution to request the professor's resignation had been passed some days before it was transmitted to the Regent.

Mr. McGraw—In any ground mentioned there.

Mr. McGraw—Gentlemen, they had resolved upon my resignation before the writing of that article—resolved upon my resignation before the writing of that article.

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LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY:  
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.

THIS Ku-Kluxer sensation with which the Courier-Journal has succeeded in associating its name, has failed to produce that impression on the minds of the Northern people, and of the Federal officials, which the proprietors of that enterprising sheet desired. The editors of that paper are probably entitled to some credit for the persistency they have displayed in endeavoring to subject the State to the evils of martial law, by publishing highly colored accounts of certain imaginary "outrages" which have not been believed, even by our most bitter enemies. But unless it inaugurates some more plausible scheme to increase its influence and patronage, it will be pronounced a great fraud as the "Daily Graphic." A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who has been sent out to write up these alleged "Kluxer outrages" which disgrace our State," sends the following dispatch to that paper as the result of his investigations: "A prominent citizen of Cincinnati, who has been spending several days in the KuKlux region of Kentucky, returned to the city last evening. He reports the country quiet, and the people ready to talk freely about their affairs. They assert, he says, that the accounts of affairs given recently in the Louisville Courier-Journal are much exaggerated, and that the trouble will be stopped by one course of law only. 'Go to it,' he says. 'The Owen county asserted that there was no established order, and that the offenders were merely common thieves and murderers. The Owen county authorities say that the murder of the negro Whiteside is the only one which has taken place in their county. Two of those charged with the murder were acquitted at the preliminary examination, and three others escaped from jail a week ago, but they afterward gave themselves up to the authorities, declaring they could prove an alibi. Their examination is set down for tomorrow, and it is thought they will be bound over. Owen county people assert that all concerned in this outrage are ex-members of the Federal army.'"

We are hopeful of Butler. He is a representative Massachusetts statesman, and that State has done herself gross injustice in ignoring his claims to the chief magistracy of the wretched burning Commonwealth. But we live in an age of progress. Massachusetts may yet lift herself to the level of Gen. Butler's statesmanship. With Beacon street against Butler the odds in sporting parlance, in the long run are on the side of the blue-eyed, silver-stealing member from Essex. And Grant backs him, and we, who live south of the Line, know what it is to have the Federal Administration behind us. Massachusetts is somewhat reticent under Federal interference, but she has only to turn her eyes to Louisiana, where Kellogg has been enthroned at the point of the bayonet, to reconcile herself to the new order of things. The time for decency and decorum has passed away. The rebellion of Massachusetts is ill timed, and we hope that her feeble protests against "the scandalous irregularities and immoralities which have sprung up in the public service, at the denied, next connived at, and afterwards condoned, under the pressure of impending elections," will receive from the Federal Administration such a rebuke as will teach her that a graceful submission to the Central Authority is not only more consonant with her traditional adherence to the strong side, but is of inestimable value as an example to her sister commonwealths, that are not presumed to catch the drift of popular sentiment so soon as herself. Let Butler mend

his holt next year, by some new act of infamy, and he may yet hope to wear the Puritan crown with credit to himself and honor to the commonwealth he so well and fitly represents.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a journal of civilization—why not of fact? We clip from the last number the following extraordinary piece of fine writing:

The Lklxkl still rule in many parts of Texas, and even moderate Republicans are often threatened with knives and pistols, or are ordered to leave the State by secret associations. In such a community everything languishes. The credit of the State is depreciated; its railways apply in vain for the aid of Northern capital; its lands are uncultivated and apparently worthless. The emigrant shrinks from the dangerous territory, and a scanty population is lost in a wide waste that might, under a tolerable government, afford ease and prosperity to millions.

Now, for the facts. There are more railroads in process of construction in Texas than in any other State of the Union. She has a completed air-line from Galveston to Kansas City, with a branch direct to St. Louis. The Southern Pacific has completed over three hundred miles of its line, and will be finished through to San Diego within two years. The International Great Northern is now being laid out and is under way, and will be finished within a twelve-month to the Little Rock, connecting at Denison with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Rock Island. The Santa Fe has been built and are being built with Northern and Western capital brought into the State since the de-thronement, by the people, of the Federal oligarchy, fostered upon them by the Reconstruction laws.

The immigration into Texas since the close of the war has been unparalleled. Last year 90,000 immigrants were officially reported as having settled in the State, and many thousands of course, were not included in the official register—indicating an increase of a million in a single decade—in spite of the KuKlux and Democratic supremacy. This extraordinary increase of population is due to two causes; first, because there are millions of acres of cheap, fertile lands unoccupied and uncultivated, and, second, because the negro population can never, by any possibility, get control of the State Government. As South Carolina is the paradise of the African barbarian and the Northern adventurer, because the whites being in the minority, are utterly helpless and hopeless, so Texas has become a Land of Promise, wrested from the half-civilized Mexican by the white people of the country, and consecrated to personal, political and civil liberty in spite of the Negro, the Republican party and the Federal Government.

Tax democratization in the Republic has ranked appears to be spreading. It has been introduced in Ohio "now and in the most unexpected quarters." The Cleveland Leader, a most loyal Republican journal, daily refuses to support a nomination of the ticket nominated by the Cuyahoga County Republican Convention, because one of the nominees is a "professional, demagogical champion of labor reform," and another "defends back pay steals, and approves the Adair liquor law." If very properly advise all its readers to bolt these nominations, and says: "When a convention, composed of fairly-elected delegates, nominates in a decent and orderly manner a ticket composed of good men, then The Leader will be bound by every principle of honor to support that ticket. But when a ticket is forced through, or partially so, in a riotous and disorderly manner, and some lazy dead beat, or man who represents the saloon interest, or other unfit men are nominated, The Leader is not bound by the action of such a convention."

A CALL has been issued for a National Convention of colored men to meet in Washington on the 9th of December, to impress upon Congress and the country the necessity of additional legislation, in order to protect the negroes in the enjoyment of their newly acquired civil and political rights. The call acknowledges the great achievements of the Republican party in securing the acknowledgement of their rights, but says that, "though all these things be true, yet, in defiance of the law as now constituted, the cohorts of tyranny, the rotaries of color prejudice, insult, degrade and outrage thousands with seeming impunity. Men and women, citizens of the

United States, are denied the convenience of the common carriers of the country, denied equal accommodations on rail cars, steamboats and stages, refused entertainment at hotels; refused equal education in public schools for their children, and the hospitalities and civilities of civilized communities to a great extent denied to them. These are facts common to nearly all sections of the country, and the strong arm of national law is needed to correct them. The evil is national; the remedy must also be national. We want Congress to give us a "Civil Rights bill," with such penalties as will teach humanity to the imbruted, and compel the tyrant to loose his hold on the poor."

By the payment of the French war indemnity, and the consequent withdrawal of the army of occupation, France is at last prepared to consider the question of a permanent form of government untrammelled by German influence. Such recuperative power as France has shown in the payment of this immense claim of the Imperial Government is unsurpassed in the annals of any nation. The United States Economist, in referring to the matter, says: "American politicians and officials boast that we have paid off over five hundred millions of debt in five years of internal peace; but our legal-tender paper has been at a heavy discount. France, on the other hand, has paid one thousand million dollars in three years, torn part of the time with civil strife; and her legal tenders have never been two percent below par. Great as America's achievements are said to be, France has cast them into the shade; especially as they have been performed with a somewhat smaller population.

A people who have presented such a brave front to the misfortunes of the past three years and displayed such inexhaustible resources cannot long remain inactive. The Bordeaux compact has fulfilled its functions, and the unfortunate circumstances which rendered the provisional government a necessity, no longer exist—so the various political factions, who have so long acquiesced in Republican supremacy, in order that they might more speedily relieve their native land of the presence of the invader, are now at liberty to give vent to their stormy passions and renew a contest, upon the issue of which depends the future prosperity and greatness of France.

That the present sham Republic allow rotters to its fall, and must soon give place to a form of government more in harmony with the spirit and genius of the French people, has been sufficiently indicated by the recent political events which resulted in the overthrow of President Thiers. The present desire and aim of France is not so much to secure increased political privileges as to regain her lost territory and resume her former position as the leading power in Europe; and in order to accomplish this, she seeks to make every adult male a soldier, and to prepare to put two million men under arms. By such a military organization she makes a republic impossible, and subordinates the question of personal liberty to the more popular thirst for revenge. When the Assembly meets—and the event cannot be delayed many days—a bitter political struggle may be anticipated; and whether it results in the restoration of the Bourbon prince, or the recall of the more popular exiles of Chiselhurst, the people will recognize in the change the dawn of a new era, and France will be enabled to start upon a new career of prosperity and glory.

FROM the action of the recent farmers' convention in the Western States it is evident that the leaders of the anti-monopoly movement have but little hope of accomplishing any permanent good in the way of reform, unless they can secure the co-operation and assistance of one of the great political parties. The recent farmers' convention in Minnesota formed its ticket so as to invite the co-operation of the Democrats, and it is not probable that the invitation will be accepted, if the tone of the Democratic press of that State is any guide to the feeling of the party. The St. Paul Pioneer thinks the request of the convention for the co-operation of all who agree with the farmers in sentiment is worthy of consideration, and adds:

"The action of the convention presents plain issues, and a ticket selected on entirely out of the ordinary way, to the people of Minnesota. Neither cabal or caucus has had a word to say in making it. The nominations sprang directly from the popular heart, unfettered by form, ceremony, or past observance. The quality of the candidates is unexceptionable. They are not only good and worthy men, but possess an experience, intelligence and integrity that makes them worthy of confidence. This much, at least, is due to truth, whatever action our own party may decide to take."

The Boston Advertiser, one of the few Radical journals honest enough to criticize the shortcomings of the National Administration, still continues its war upon the Republican abuses as relentlessly as ever. It declares that its fight has not been made against Republicanism, but against the perversions and corruptions of Republicanism; and in that respect it is doing nothing more nor less than the much respected independent journals have engaged in for more than a year past. It insists that "if the Republican party is to be saved, the work of reformation must begin at once and be prosecuted in earnest" and it adds this warning: "If the party which has hitherto represented Republican principles to the country . . . become the representative of a policy degraded, corrupting and selfish, if the test of fealty to it is the non-resistance to the conspiracies of bad men, if the immense forces of the public patronage are to be perverted systematically, and without rebuke to the support of ambitious claimants, if the fair expression of the sentiment of Republicans is to be prevented by intimidation; if its caucuses are to be controlled by gangs of hired enemies, and if its conventions invite the presence of brawling candidates, advocating their own cause without modesty, and reviling whoever dissents from their estimate of themselves without respect for truth or decorum, it need have no expectation of being long recognized as the party of Republicanism."

The recent attempt of President Grant to control the Massachusetts elections by using his official influence in the interest of Gen. Butler has not been favorably received by the loyal people of that State. One of the most prominent and influential Republican journals says: "It looks as if the people of Massachusetts 'rose in their majesty and put down the impertinent office-holders.' There is no doubt that Butler lost ground by the judicious and indecent interference of the 'paid officials' of that State. His opponents made good use of the cry against the interference of office-holders in elections. It woke up the people of the Bay State. Of all things most dangerous to a party, the worst are the impudent and arrogant pretensions of office-holders. It is not wise nor politic for prominent office-holders to make themselves conspicuous at every convention, and assume to control and direct these gatherings. We suggest that it would be more decent and judicious if they would secure the services of some trusty friend to act as fagelman, instead of going to the front themselves. Here is a lesson in the result in Massachusetts which we hope our politicians will profit by."

We have been requested to say that the report is utterly unfounded that the Freedmen's Bank is concerned in the failure of Jay Cooke. The Government caused the withdrawal of the funds of the bank and all its branches from Jay Cooke's bank, on July 1st, and in consequence they have lost nothing.

The programme for the trotting races to come off over the Association Course on the 21st of next month, is now published. The amount of \$7,500 will be offered in purses. The sport will last for five days, with three races each day. Excellent time is expected, quite as good, indeed, as at the Eastern Trotting meetings. One race is for horses that have never beaten 2:30, and, of course, that expect to beat it. The prospect, so far, is excellent for a regular trotting meeting here in the fall, and a little encouragement will make it a permanent institution.

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met, and therefore before all the evidence was heard.]

Curator Withers thought that all parties should be heard, in view of the fact that the matter was so very important, and the cause of great excitement. This gentleman wanted to draw attention to the salient points of the whole case, and the consequences likely to follow on any hurried action of the Board. He urged that the only charge against Prof. McGarvey was that in reference to the discussion with Tutor Smith. Such a charge is not sufficient to justify removal. According to the laws of the institution only incompetency can justify any such measures. Does it show incompetency to write a newspaper article? Surely that cannot be. Is it a crime for a man to speak in vindication of his honor? Then is the professor guilty, but only then is he at fault. Are the chairs of the institution to be filled by men who dare not lift their voices for their own protection? Then do not help the University. A man who can submit to every indignity is not fit to be a professor, for he is not qualified to stand up as an example for a youth; he has no spirit. There was a formed design on the part of the Executive Committee to put out the professor. Some one having a governing power must bear the heat of this base design. An institution whose chairs are filled by men who must get down on their knees every time the Regent passes by, will never be other than contemptible. And if you want peace you must have it outside as well as inside. There is now a storm without as well as within, and the only way to quiet the storm is to do justice. If Prof. McGarvey is turned out there will be no peace, but revenge for the blood that has been spilled—the crime that some now blindly desire to see done. This poor, distressed University wants peace, and you can have this by listening to the voice of the donors of this institution. Just as soon as Mr. McGarvey is put out there will be war to the bitter end.

Curator Gano did not think that the members of the Executive Committee should vote, because their own action is now involved in the removal of Prof. McGarvey. This thought was put down by R. M. Bishop, who occupied the chair.

R. M. Bishop said that newspaper correspondents were rather too much given to coloring up, and that he himself had been colored up two or three times.

The question being put, the result in reference to the removal of Prof. McGarvey stood thus—for removal, 22; against, 13.

A good many gentlemen gave their names for voting as they did, and they are on record. And so Professor McGarvey is no longer a teacher in the Bible College of Kentucky University.

Curator Withers next offered a resolution, which was withdrawn temporarily, to be brought up again during the present session of the Board.

Curator Smith then offered this resolution: *Resolved*, That in view of the precedents of the past fourteen years, and the powers conferred by the charter and by laws of the University, it is the sense of the Board that the Executive Committee has the power to appoint or remove temporarily professors in the Faculties during the interim between the meetings of the Board.

The proceeding was spoken of by several gentlemen as inconsistent with the terms of the charter, and by several others as consistent. The question was asked, as having a bearing on the resolution: Has it been customary, in the last 14 years, to suspend a professor?

Curator Elley moved to adjourn, and then moved to adjourn himself, and did so promptly.

After going out this gentleman returned, and immediately on his doing this all adjourned to meet to-morrow.



In calling attention to the above dissolution I would say that to any one wishing to engage in the dry goods trade, I am prepared to offer the most liberal inducements to conduct a profitable business.

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