DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY.....NOVEMBER 16, 1885

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 123⅜ for 4s of 1907; 113⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85½; 103¼ for 3s; silver bars, 102¾.

Silver in London, 47 7-16d; consols, 100 1-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 127½; 4½s, 115½.

Mining stocks were dull in San Francisco Saturday morning, and prices in some cases showed a further decline of 5c to 10c.

A number of buildings in Fresno's Chinatown were on Saturday destroyed by fire.

San Diego has a boom, on account of the completion of the new transcontinental road to that place.

The Chinese have all left Boulder and Lorenzo, Santa Cruz county.

W. H. Doughty was found dead in bed at Stockton Saturday morning.

Another wedding at sea occurred off Santa Cruz Saturday.

Saturday was the last day of the Vallejo Jockey Club's races.

Harry Hampshire had both feet cut off by car wheels at Batavia, Solano county, Saturday.

Benjamin H. Langanecker has been found dead in the hills near Los Angeles.

Ex-Senator Maclay is ejecting the Indians from his San Fernando ranch in Los Angeles county.

The Los Angeles Supervisors offer a reward of $1,000 for the best remedy to exterminate the cottony cushion scale.

G. W. Todd was found dead in his bed near Florence, Idaho, on the 9th inst.

H. I. James was shot in Merced Saturday night by officer Stockird.

Mary Jane Lenill died suddenly, Saturday, in Merced.

Musurus Pasha has been recalled as Turkish Embassador to London, and Rustem Pasha appointed to the position.

According to ex-Chief Justice Vincent, of New Mexico, great injustice was done him by the President in summarily dismissing him from office.

During last week 235 small-pox deaths occurred in Montreal and suburbs.

The Governor-General's warrant for Riel's execution reached Regina last evening, and the leader of the half-breeds will be hanged to-day.

It is proposed to hold a world's fair at Chicago in 1892, in commemoration of the landing of Columbus.

Maxwell was arraigned in St. Louis Saturday for the murder of Preller, and pleaded not guilty.

Mrs. Albert Tribe poisoned herself and two children in New York Saturday, preferring death to further suffering from hunger.

John W. O'Brien has been appointed Weigher in the New York Custom-house, vice George B. Bacon, suspended.

In a fight near Klashma, three Bulgarians were killed and seven wounded, and four Servians wounded.

A mob at Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, expelled the police, who were trying to serve writs of ejectment.

Nicolini, the tenor, recently divorced, is to marry Adelina Patti.

The civil war still rages in Peru.

The recent conflagration in Iquique, Peru, caused a loss of $1,000,000.

The British have captured King Theebaw's war vessel, after a sharp fight.

The Brighton Beach races have been suspended for the season.

William E. Stone, who killed his wife in Baltimore and then attempted suicide, has been held for murder.

THE STANFORD BENEFACTION.

The gift to the people of California, and through them to the Nation, which has long been contemplated by Governor Leland Stanford and his wife, has been consummated. In another place we publish the full details of this unparalleled munificence.

That which gives it greater importance than the princely character of the properties set aside for educational purposes, is the wholly unselfish and the broad philanthropic spirit of the donors. It is impossible for human suspicion or envy to find in the great act of these two citizens of the State the slightest ground whatever upon which to base a charge of selfishness. In the highest, purest and best sense, it is an act of philanthropy such as but seldom in an age enobles its actors.

The desire to fitly characterize and comment upon the gift and scheme of Governor Stanford and wife cannot be gratified, simply because of the inadequacy of forms of expression to rise equal to the task. In the face of such a benefaction to humanity, the available avenues of expression and the best of their forms prove unsatisfactory.

Nothing can be added to the force, clearness and lofty character of the instrument of endowment, except the statesman-like and wise supplemental utterances of Governor Stanford in his address to the Trustees. These will stand for all time as models of conciseness, and wise utterance. None who read them can misunderstand the plans and purposes of the donors.

The world has had no few examples of philantropic munificence in the cause of a common humanity, but none to compare with this, either in the volume of the sum set aside, or the far-reaching character of the scheme to be promoted by it. The wisdom and liberality of Peter Cooper in founding an institution for the upbuilding of industrial classes was an early and prominent example of the right use of wealth. Stephen Girard, the man of whom it is said "he had not a friend," wrote his name in unfading characters upon gifts which occupy a foremost place among the educational and charitable schemes of the world, and involved the appropriation of some millions of dollars from private fortune for public good. John Harvard's gift of the modest sum of $8,500 was the seed of one of the most advanced and beneficial educational institutions of the age. Montefiore, who did so much for the people of his religion, also took mankind in general into the arms of his love for humanity, and founded colleges, schools and hospitals, and poured out generous wealth for the relief of distress and the promotion of peace and intellectuality. The unselfish benevolence of Ezra Cornell drew with it the bounty of the United States Government, upon which a great scheme of education was successfully founded. The founders of the Vassar and Johns Hopkins institutions were moved by the same nobility of character and love for their fellow-men, that have actuated Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, and between them nearly a million of dollars were given for the rearing of two schools that are world-famous. George Peabody was his own executor in a sum aggregating some six or seven millions of dollars, for the benefit of his fellow-men, the amelioration of human suffering, and the advancement of the cause of popular education.

The list of public benefactors of this order is too extended for further reference—but compared with them all, or any of them, the name and acts of Governor Stanford and wife stand pre-eminent, and not one of all that may be recalled has been more or so profuse in bounty, or so broad in their plans for the future, as these two, in whom California is blessed, and by whose act the race of man is made the beneficiary of unparalleled munificence.

The benefits to the world that flow from such deeds do not stop with the country in which the dispensation takes place, nor are they limited by the narrow confines of State or nation. Nor are they hedged in by the financial measurement of the gifts on which they are based. On the contrary, the example of the Stanfords will have an influence upon mankind and humanity that is beyond the power of men to estimate, the capacity of the intellect to compass, or the vision of the most marvelous prescience to foresee. Of greater value to the race of men is the act itself than the benefits that will accrue to those so fortunate as to be able to avail of the educational facilities, the scheme of Governor Stanford contemplates. It will be esteemed for all time as one of those human actions that is mighty to mold and fashion civilization, and one of the most potent of agencies in advancing man still further upon the path that leads him nearer to the ultimate of lofty human possibility.

One special feature in the address of Governor Stanford to the Trustees should command the attention of all men, and the thought of every citizen. It is characteristic of the man, gives an insight into the springs of the motives that have made and preserved him a patriot in the highest sense and that marks him as a devoted friend of free government. It is that passage wherein he impresses upon the Trustees his own conviction that an educational system is faulty that does not keep in view the general development of the great body of the people in the direction of a clear understanding of the underlying principles of those forms of government which depend for vitality upon the eternal truth, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Not less significant is his declaration that the new university, and its cordon of colleges and schools, must be agencies in the education of the people in the principles of co-operation, by which "each individual has the benefit of the intellectual and physical forces of his associates." He adds: "Hence it is that we have provided for thorough instruction in the principles of co-operation. We would have it early instilled into the student's mind that no greater blow can be struck at labor than that which makes its products insecure."

Governor Stanford means that the people shall clearly understand that he would have love of free government burn with a steady and reliable flame in the hearts of the children of the land. He means that they shall realize how conservative a power in national life a sound education is.

Avoiding the extreme upon which Girard fixed, the givers of this princely donation to the cause of humanity have wisely freed it from the possible issues that the conflicting views of men concerning religion would have injected into the scheme. So it is provided with gentle firmness that sectarian doctrines shall have no foothold in the University, but that nevertheless it shall there be taught that the soul of man is immortal, and that there is a Supreme Being, all wise and beneficent.

Without thought, probably, of doing so, Governor Stanford has nevertheless struck a severe blow, and administered a just rebuke to not a few great educational institutions, that still adhere to the rule that excludes woman from full participation in schemes of a liberal education.

Wisely and in the same lofty spirit that dictated the noble gift, the donors firmly impress upon the Trustees the fact that a great University does not consist in costly and vast structures, but rather is dependent for its usefulness and its influence upon the character and attainments of its faculty.

The considerations that suggest themselves from a reading of the many clauses and injunctions of the grant are too numerous to be taken up here. They are all of such simple, unambiguous and compact character that they will appear to even the casual reader, and their force, justice and foresight will be impressed upon every one who peruses the deed of gift.

OUR New York exchanges dwell upon the success of the recent horse-show in that city. It was a notable event they tell us. There was one feature about it that was novel, certainly. It drew to it a class of people not seen upon the race track, but who have more use for the horse and more real interest in his thorough breeding and the possibilities of his highest evolution than the men who race him for purses. The fact that a horse-show without a race drew such great and representative congregations of spectators in New York is significant. It suggests that the interest in the exposition of fine stock is not necessarily dependent upon the race course, as now known.

The Fruit Problem.

The Marysville *Appeal* says: The result of the Fruit-Growers' Convention at San Francisco was an organization for the shipment and sale of the green fruit of this State. It put the best men in the State at its head, and it will undoubtedly, in time, prove a success. It insures cheap rates and cheap handling, and that means an incomparably larger market in the East, and an incomparably larger area, here in California, devoted to orchards and vines. We believe that the result of this Fruit-Growers' Convention means that in the near future the great valleys and the warm gold belt of the foothills are to be covered with orchards and vineyards to the exclusion of nearly every other agricultural product. Charles W. Reed, the orchardist and nurseryman of Yolo county, who has spent thirty years of his life in raising fruit in this State, and who has been shipping fruit East for fifteen years, says that now not more than five per cent. of the Eastern people can afford to eat our fruit. Even the four-dollar-a-day hotels cannot put it upon their tables. He says that when the reduced rates of freight take effect, and reasonable commissions for handling prevail, then the other ninety-five per cent. of people there can eat our fruit. When this takes place, he says, all the land in the State, adapted to fruit-growing, cannot supply the Eastern markets. Mr. Reed is a careful, thoughtful man, and weighs his words before he utters them. Let our readers think what all this means for this State. It means that these great brown wheat fields are soon to be too valuable to grow grain on. They will be divided and sold in 20-acre fields to fruit-growers, who will build houses, barns, storehouses, etc., upon them. Tramp blanket-carrying labor will disappear from the State, and its place a thrifty producing population will appear. Where there is one family now, there will then be twenty. Wheat will be grown for home supply only. The time may come when these great wheat counties will buy flour from localities that are not adapted to fruit. Redding, Red Bluff, Chico, Gridley, Oroville, Marysville, Willows, Colusa and other places, twenty miles apart, will be fruit-supplying points shipping carload lots every day in the fruit season. All these places will have canneries, employing hundreds of young people in their work. The railroads will be taxed to their fullest capacity in fruit-carrying. Several trains daily will start East loaded with luscious freights. The local business of these roads will be infinitely increased. This State, with Chinamen banished, will be the most prosperous of the Union. We regard the time of this fruit convention as red letter days of our history. Now let our people sow, that they may reap the sure harvest before them.

A PRICELESS GIFT.

ENDOWMENT OF THE LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

DEED OF SENATOR AND MRS. STANFORD.

The Most Magnificent Educational Endowment of the World—The Deed of Trust.

The many statements previously published by the press had foreshadowed in a measure the great event of the founding and endowment of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, which was finally consummated by Senator and Mrs. Stanford, in San Francisco, on last Saturday. Concerning the ceremony attending the delivery of the deed of trust, the *Evening Post* of that date says:

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning the handsome library and reading-room of Senator Leland Stanford's mansion on California street was the scene of an event never to be forgotten by the few who had the good fortune to be present, and which was the beginning of one of the grandest acts of self-abnegation ever performed. There, in the presence of a hundred people, Senator Stanford made over to a Board of Trustees a principality of land in value greater than the life of one man in ten millions suffices to accumulate, and so vast that though they are condensed in the expression "three or four millions," one can scracely conceive of the immensity of the gift, both of size and value. Never was an act performed with more singleness of purpose and with less ostentation. That a man who, after years of anxiety, work that no human being can estimate, and care unparalleled in the history of enterprise, has accumulated a fortune, should freely give so great a gift is wonderful; but when he does it while scarce beyond the prime of life, while in the best of health and while surrounded by nearly all that go to make life worth living, is so stupendous an act of greatness that one feels the weakness of ordinary language to fitly characterize it. It is proof, indeed, that Senator Stanford's sole aim in life is to make men and the world better than he found them, and to bend all his energies, devote all of his vast fortune, put out all of his rare power of concentration and executive force, for the benefit of those who will come after him, yet who are not nearer to him than the common kinship of the descendants of Adam.

There was an utter absence of ceremony at the little gathering this morning. Col. Creed Haymond was there with Senator and Mrs. Stanford, Mr. Nash and Mr. Shay, to receive the guests.

The San Francisco *Call*, speaking of the meeting at Senator Stanford's residence, says that there were reminders on every side of the dead boy whose memory is to be kept alive by the educational institution of which the well-known gentlemen who had come together will have charge. Facing Senator Stanford, who sat near his desk by a curtained alcove, was a painting of his departed son. Several large portraits in oil and a number of marble busts also served to recall the bright face of young Leland Stanford. In front of the two paintings were immortelles and forget-me nots.

The meeting began by the choice of Lorenzo Sawyer, Judge of the Circuit Court, for Chairman, in accordance with nomination by Judge McFarland, of Sacramento. Herbert Nash acted as Secretary.

Colonel Creed Haymond, addressing the gentlemen named in the deed of trust, said: "On the 11th of this month Governor Stanford and his wife made and executed a grant for the purpose of founding and endowing a university at Palo Alto, and you, gentlemen, among others, were named as the Trustees in that grant, and have been called together by Governor Stanford, in order that you may hear the grant read and receive delivery thereof, and, at the request of Governor Stanford, if it meets your approval, I will read the grant."

Creed Haymond then read the deed of trust, which had been engrossed on a huge volume of parchment in the old illuminated style. It was afterward signed by all those mentioned in it as Trustees, with the exception of Senator Miller, James McM. Shafter, Judge Deady and Judge Field, who were not present.

THE GRANT.

Founding and Endowing the Leland Stanford, Junior, University.

We, Leland Stanford and Jane Lathrop Stanford, husband and wife, grantors, desiring to promote the public welfare, by founding, endowing and having maintained upon our estate known as the Palo Alto farm, and situated in the counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara, State of California, United States of America, a University for both sexes, with the colleges, schools, seminaries of learning, mechanical institutes, museums, galleries of art, and all other things necessary and appropriate to a University of high degree, to that end, and for that purpose, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey to Lorenzo Sawyer, James McM. Shafter, Charles Goodall, Alfred L. Tubbs, Francis A. Spencer, Henry Vrooman, Charles F. Crocker, Timothy Hopkins, Henry L. Dodge, Irving M. Scott, William Ashburner, H. W. Harkness, Josiah Stanford, Horace Davis, John C. H. Grabill, John Boggs, T. B. McFarland, Isaac S. Belcher, John Q. Brown, George E. Gray, N. W. Spaulding, of California; Mathew P. Deady, of Oregon; William M. Stewart, of Nevada, and Stephen J. Field, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, trustees, and to their successors forever, all and singular, the following described real property:

That certain tract of land situated in the county of Butte, State of California, and now commonly known and designated as Stanford's Gridley farm.

Also that certain tract of land situated partly in the said county of Butte, and partly in the county of Tehama, in said State, and now commonly known and designated as Stanford's Vina farm.

And also that certain tract of land situated partly in the county of Santa Clara, and partly in the county of San Mateo, and now commonly known and designated as the Palo Alto farm.

Together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, with the water rights, water ditches, pipes, flumes, canals, aqueducts and reservoirs now used in connection with either of said tracts of land; said tracts of land being more particularly described by metes and bounds in the paper hereto attached, marked "Schedule A" and made part hereof.

To have and to hold said property, and all other property, real and personal, which we or either of us may hereafter convey or devise to them or their successors upon the trust that it shall constitute the foundation and endowment for the University herein provided, and upon the trust that the principal thereof shall forever remain intact, and that the rents, issues and profits thereof shall be devoted to the foundation and maintenance of the University hereby founded and endowed, and to the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

Now, therefore, further in pursuance of said desire, and that the trust hereby created may be executed according to the wishes of the grantors and each of them, they do hereby designate, as it is provided may be done by the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March 9, 1885, entitled "An act to advance learning, the arts and sciences, and to promote the public welfare, by providing for the conveyance, holding and protection of property, and the creation of trusts for the founding, endowment, erection and maintenance within this State of universities, colleges, schools, seminaries of learning, mechanical institutes, museums and galleries of art."

I.

THE NATURE, OBJECT AND PURPOSES OF THE INSTITUTION HEREBY FOUNDED TO BE:

Its nature, that of a university, with such seminaries of learning as shall make it of the highest grade, including mechanical institutes, museums, galleries of art, laboratories and conservatories, together with all things necessary for the study of agriculture in all its branches, and for mechanical training, and the study and exercises directed to the cultivation and enlargement of the mind.

Its object, to qualify its students for personal success and direct usefulness in life.

And its purpose, to promote the public welfare by exercising an influence in behalf of humanity and civilization, teaching the blessings of liberty regulated by law, and inculcating love and reverence for the great principles of government as derived from the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

II

THE NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.

Since the idea of establishing an institution of this kind for the benefit of mankind came directly and largely from our son and only child, Leland, and in the belief that had he been spared to advise us as to the disposition of our estate, he would have desired the devotion of a large portion thereof to this purpose, we will that for all time to come the institution hereby founded shall bear his name, and shall be known as "The Leland Stanford, Junior, University."

III.

THE NUMBER, QUORUM AND DESIGNATION OF THE TRUSTEES.

The number of the Trustees shall be twenty-four, and fifteen thereof shall constitute a quorum, but the assent of not less than a majority of the whole, to wit: thirteen, shall be necessary for affirmative action in the execution of the trusts herein contained.

The Trustees herein named, and their successors in their collective capacity, shall be known and designated as "The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University."

IV.

That the Trustees (subject to the reservations and to the rights to alter and amend hereinafter contained) shall have power and it shall be their duty:

1. To meet in the city of San Francisco on the 14th day of November, 1885, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and then and there—a majority of their number being present—to organize as a Board by selecting one of their number Chairman, and to transact such other business as may be proper.

2. To manage and control the institution hereby founded.

3. To manage and control the trust property, care for and improve the same, operate or lease it, and apply the net proceeds or profits thereof to the purposes of the trust hereby created.

4. To, in their discretion, receive grants of property from others in aid of the institution founded, or establish scholarships therein, providing the same are made upon terms and conditions in harmony with the purposes of the institution as herein declared.

5. To receive from the grantors, or either of them, by grant or devise, such other property as the grantors, or either of them, may hereafter elect to give, and to hold such property upon the same conditions, and to the same uses and trusts as are herein prescribed.

6. To make by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this State, or the purpose of this grant, for the government of the institution hereby founded.

7. To make rules and regulations for the management of the trust property.

8. To keep a full and fair record of their proceedings.

9. To appoint a President of the university who shall not be one of their number, and remove him at will.

10. To employ professors and teachers at the University.

11. To fix the salaries of the President, professors and teachers, and to fix them at such rates as will secure to the University the services of men of the very highest attainments.

12. To use the rents, issues and profits of the trust property—but no part of the principal—in the execution of their trust, and in case such rents, issues and profits, for any one year, exceed the amount necessary to execute the trust and maintain the institution for said year, then to invest the same until its use becomes necessary.

13. To establish and maintain at such University an educational system which will, if followed, fit the graduate for some useful pursuit, and to this end to cause the pupils, as early as may be, to declare the particular calling which, in life, they may desire to pursue; but such declaration shall not be binding if, in the judgment of the President of the University, the student is not by nature fitted for the pursuit declared.

14. To prohibit sectarian instruction, but to have taught in the University the immortality of the soul, the existence of an all-wise and benevolent Creator, and that obedience to His laws is the highest duty of man.

15. To have taught in the University the right and advantages of association and co-operation.

16. To afford equal facilities and give equal advantages in the University to both sexes.

17. To maintain on the Palo Alto estate a farm for instruction in agriculture in all its branches.

18. To do and perform all things hereinafter provided for, and all things necessary to the proper exercise and discharge of their trust.

V.

THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVESITY.

It shall be the duty of the Trustees to give to the President of the University the following powers:

1. To prescribe the duties of the professors and teachers.

2. To remove professors and teachers at will.

3. To prescribe and enforce the course of study and the mode and manner of teaching.

4. Such other powers as will enable him to control the educational part of the University to such an extent that he may be justly held responsible for the course of study therein, and for the good conduct and capacity of the professors and teachers.

VI.

THE FACULTY.

The Trustees shall constitute the President and Professors the Faculty of the University, and prescribe their powers and duties as such.

VII.

THE MANNER, AND TO WHOM THE TRUSTEES SHALL REPORT.

The Board of Trustees shall annually report all their proceedings to the person who, for the time being, shall fill the office of Governor of the State of California, and shall accompany such report with a full account of their financial operations for the preceding year, and with a statement of the financial affairs of the institution.

VIII.

THE MODE AND MANNER, AND BY WHOM THE SUCCESSORS TO THE TRUSTEES NAMED IN THE GRANT ARE TO BE APPOINTED.

Any Trustee named in this grant, or the successor to any Trustee, may for good cause be removed by a proper Court of equity jurisdiction, after notice to him, and upon the application of the grantors therein, or of either of them, or upon the application of the Board of Trustees.

Any Trustee named in this grant, or the successor of any such Trustee, may, in writing, addressed and delivered to the Board of Trustees, resign his office as Trustee, and every vacancy in the Trustees which shall occur during the lives of the grantors, or during the life of either of them, either from the failure of any Trustee named in this grant to accept the trust, or from death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the grantors, or either of them, as the case may be, and every vacancy occurring thereafter shall be filled by the surviving or remaining Trustees by ballot.

IX.

THE PLACE WHERE, AND THE TIME WHEN, THE BUILDINGS NECESSARY AND PROPER FOR THE INSTITUTION SHALL BE ERECTED; THE CHARACTER AND EXTENT THEREOF.

The Trustees shall:

1. Within two years from the date hereof, select and lay off on the Palo Alto farm a site, and adopt a general plan for the construction of the University buildings. Such buildings shall be plain and substantial in character, and extensive enough to provide accommodations for the University and the colleges, schools, seminaries, mechanical institutes, museums, laboratories, conservatories and galleries of art, part thereof. They shall be built as needed, and not faster, and in a manner which shall allow for additions and extensions from time to time, as the necessities of the University may demand, the Trustees bearing in mind that extensive and expensive buildings do not make a University; that its depends for its success rather upon the character and attainments of its Faculty. In this behalf, and to the end that the endowment may not be wasted, or impaired, by the premature construction of expensive buildings, the Trustees shall be the exclusive judges, free from all interference from any source whatever, of the time when buildings are needed, and of the time and manner of their construction, and of the time and manner of making additions thereto.

2. To lay off on the Palo Alto farm one or more sites for buildings for the officers and employes of the institution, and erect and mantain thereon such buildings as may be necessary.

3. Lay off on the Palo Alto farm one or more sites for dwelling-houses for parents or guardians and their families, and for such other persons as the Board may direct, and erect thereon buildings and lease the same, or lease the land upon which such buildings may be erected, on such terms and conditions as the Board may direct.

Lay off on said Palo Alto farm a lot of about ten acres, and suitably improve and maintain the same forever as a place of burial and of last rest upon earth for the bodies of the grantors and of their son Leland Stanford, Jr., and, as the Board may direct, for the bodies of such other persons who may have been connected with the University.

Lay off on Palo Alto farm a site for, and erect thereon a church.

X.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS, AND OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

The Trustees shall have power, and it shall be their duty:

1. To establish and maintain in connection with the University such a number of free scholarships as the endowment of the institution, considering all its objects, will justify. Such scholarships must be given either to those who, by good conduct and study, have earned the right thereto, or to the deserving children of those who, dying without means in the service of the State, or in the cause of humanity, have a special claim upon the good will of mankind.

2. To fix the terms and conditions upon which the students generally may be admitted to all or any of the departments of the University.

3. To fix the terms and conditions upon which the students of the public and private schools and other deserving persons may attend the lectures of the University, or engage in original research therein, and the terms and conditions upon which the agricultural farms, laboratories, museums, art galleries, mechanical institutes, conservatories and other institutions, part of the University, shall be open to deserving persons without their becoming students thereof.

4. To establish and have given at the University, by its ablest professors, courses of lectures upon the science of government, and upon law, medicine, mechanics, and other arts and sciences, which shall be free to the post-graduates of the colleges of the University hereby founded, and to post-graduates of all other colleges and universities, and to all deserving persons, to the full capacity of the lecture-rooms, under such rules and regulations as the Trustees may adopt.

XI.

ELECTION OF THE GRANTORS TO CONTROL THE PROPERTY AND THE EXECUTION OF THE TRUST DURING THEIR LIVES, OR THE LIFE OF EITHER.

The grantors, and each of them, do hereby, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature, elect:

1. In relation to the property hereby conveyed, and in relation to such other property as may hereafter be conveyed or devised by them or either of them to said Trustees for the purpose of this trust, and in relation to the erection, maintenance and management of the institution hereby founded, to perform during their lives all the duties, and exercise all the powers and privileges, which, by the terms of this grant, are enjoined upon and vested in the Trustees therein named.

2. That the survivor of either of said grantors shall, after the death of the other, and during the life of the survivor, in relation to all of said property, and in relation to the erection, maintenance and management of the institution hereby founded, perform all the duties, and exercise all the powers and privileges, which, by the terms of the grant, are enjoined upon and vested in the Trustees therein named.

3. That upon the death of both grantors then all such duties shall devolve upon, and all such powers and privileges shall be exercised by the Trustees named in this grant, and by their successors therein.

XII.

RESERVATION OF THE RIGHT TO ALTER, AMEND OR MODIFY THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS GRANT, AND THE TRUSTS THEREIN CREATED, IN CERTAIN RESPECTS.

The grantors hereby reserve to themselves during their lives, and hereby reserve and grant to the one who shall survive the other, during his or her life, the right to alter, amend or modify the terms and conditions of this grant, and the trusts therein created, in respect to the nature, object and purposes of the institution founded, the powers and duties of the Trustees, the manner in which and to whom they shall account, the mode and manner and by whom their successors shall be appointed, the rules and regulations for the management of the property conveyed, the time when and the character and extent of the buildings which shall be erected, the right to provide for trades and professions which shall be taught in the institution, and the terms upon which scholarships shall be founded.

XIII.

RESERVATION OF OTHER RIGHTS.

The grantors hereby reserve to themselves during their lives, and hereby reserve and grant to the one who shall survive the other, during his or her life:

1. The right to absolute dominion over the personal property which they, or either of them, may hereafter give to said Trustees, or their successors, and over the rents, issues and profits thereof.

2. The right to absolute dominion over the rents, issues and profits of the real property granted.

3. The right to improve, manage and control the trust property, as if this trust had not been made; but this reservation does not include the right or power to sell or incumber any of the real property granted.

All these rights, and all other rights reserved by, and all powers and privileges given, or duties imposed upon the grantors, or either of them, by the terms of this grant, shall be exercised, enjoyed and performed by said grantors, or either of them, as the case may be, without let or hindrance, and free from all interference from any source whatever, and from all duty to report their action, and from all liability to account in any manner therefor, and from all liability for waste, loss, misappropriation, or for any act or deed whatever, by them, or either of them, done or permitted.

XIV.

THE CUSTODY OF THE PERSONS OF MINORS.

And further, in pursuance of said desire, the grantors hereby provide that the Trustees named in this grant, and their successors, may, in the name of the institution, become the custodians of the persons of minors, taking such custody in the manner, and for the time, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 264 to 276, inclusive, of the Civil Code of the State of California.

XV.

LIMITATIONS UPON THE POWERS OF THE TRUSTEES.

1. Neither the Trustees herein named, nor their successors, shall have power to sell or convey the real property hereinbefore described and granted.

2. The Trustees herein named, and their successors, shall serve without compensation.

XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The grantors hereby declare:

1. That all the property hereby conveyed was acquired by them during coverture, and was, until this grant was executed, their community property, and for that reason, and because of their mutual desire to be associated in this undertaking, they, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature, have joined in this conveyance.

2. This grant, and all grants and devises hereafter made by the grantors or either of them, for endowing and maintaining the institution hereby founded, shall be liberally construed, and always with a view to effect the objects and promote the purposes of the grantors as herein expressed.

In testimony whereof, the said Leland Stanford and Jane Lathrop Stanford, his beloved wife, have heretofore set their hands and affixed their seals at the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord and Savior, 1885.

LELAND STANFORD,
JANE LATHROP STANFORD.

In the presence of Stephen T. Gage, E. H. Miller, Jr., Nicholas T. Smith, Herbert C. Nash and Creed Haymond.

The deed has been beautifully engrossed on parchment by Franz Eisenchimel, illuminated after the manner of old manuscripts, forming a document which in itself is a work of art.

After Mr. Haymond had read the grant the Trustees were invited to sign their names to the document in acceptance of the trust, which all did. After the signatures of the Trustees had been affixed, Senator Stanford spoke as follows:

SENATOR STANFORD'S ADDRESS.

His Reasons for Selecting Palo Alto as the Site of the University.

To the Trustees of the Leland Stanford, Junior, University—GENTLEMEN: In the trust deed providing for the endowment and organization of the University, the plans, objects and purposes of the endowment are very generally stated. We deem it appropriate, however, to enlarge somewhat upon what is therein set forth.

The reasons that impelled us to select the Palo Alto estate as the location for the University are its personal associations, which are most dear to us, the excellence of its climate and its accessibility.

The deed of trust conveys to, and at once irrevocably vests in, you the title to all the real property described therein.

The endowment of lands is made because they are, in themselves, of great value, and their proper management will insure to the University an income much greater than would be realized were their value to be invested in any reliable, interest-bearing security; again, they can never be alienated, and will, therefore, be an unfailing support to the institution which they are destined to benefit.

As a further assurance that the endowment will be ample to establish and maintain a university of the highest grade, we have, by last will and testament, devised to you and your successors additional property. We have done this as a security against the uncertainties of life and in the hope that during our lives the full endowment may be vested in you. With this in view, we have provided in this grant that you may take such other property as we may give to more fully carry out the objects of this trust.

The Palo Alto farm furnishes a sufficiently diversified soil, with a topography which admirably fit it as a place for agricultural education. In time, also, a handsome income will be derived from the rental of desirable residences to parents and others who will choose the place as a residence on account of its social, intellectual and climatic advantages. Of course, the Trustees will see to it that no objectionable people are allowed to reside upon the estate, and that no drinking saloons shall ever be opened upon any part of the premises.

BROAD AND GENERAL IDEAS OF PROGRESS.

It should be the aim of the institution to entertain and inculcate broad and general ideas of progress and of the capacity of mankind for advancement in civilization. It is clear that to insure the steady advancement of civilization great care must be exercised in the training of the general development of the great body of the people. They need education in the fundamental principles of government, and we know of no text so plain and so suggestive as that clause in our Declaration of Independence which declares that "among the inalienable rights of man are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

A government founded on such principles commands for the support and protection of individual rights the force of the whole people. With these principles fairly recognized, agrarianism and communism can have only an ephemeral existence.

The merely physical wants of civilized man are not much greater than those of the savage, but his intellectual wants are bounded only by his capacity to conceive. His wants, therefore, will always depend upon his advancement in civilization, and the demand for labor will be measured accordingly. The rapidity of the communication of modern thought and the facilities for transportation make the civilized world one great neighborhood, in whose markets all producers meet in competition. The relative compensation to the producer must depend upon his powers of production.

DESIRES OF CIVILIZED SOCIETY.

When we consider the endless variety of the wants and the desires of civilized society, we must fully appreciate the value of labor-aiding machinery and the necessity for having the best of the best character. Too much attention, therefore, cannot be given to technical and mechanical instruction, to the end that from our institution may go out educators in every field of production.

Out of these suggestions grows the consideration of the great advantages, especially to the laboring man, of co-operation, by which each individual has the benefit of the intellectual and physical forces of his associates. It is by the intelligent application of these principles that there will be found the greatest lever to elevate the mass of humanity, and laws should be formed to protect and develop co-operative associations. Laws with the object in view will furnish to the poor man complete protection against the monopoly of the rich, and such laws, properly administered and availed of, will insure to the workers of the country the full fruits of their industry and enterprise. They will accomplish all that is sought to be secured by the labor leagues, trades unions and other federations of workmen, and will be free from the objection of even impliedly attempting to take the authorized or wrongful control of the property, capital or time of others.

Hence it is that we have provided for thorough instruction in the principles of co-operation. We would have it early instilled into the student's mind that no greater blow can be struck at labor than that which makes its products insecure.

ARTICLES OF ENDOWMENT.

While the articles of endowment prohibit sectarianism, they direct that there shall be taught that there is an all-wise, benevolent God, and that the soul is immortal. It seems to us that the welfare of man on earth demands the belief in immortality, and that the advantages of every good act and the disadvantages of every evil one follow man from this life into the next, there attaching to him as certainly as his individuality is maintained.

As to the manner in which this shall be taught and whence the confirmations shall be derived we are not prepared to advance any thought other than that they may be sought from every available source that tends to throw light upon the subject.

While it is our desire that there shall be no sectarian teaching in this institution, it is very far from our thought to exclude divine service. We have provided that a suitable building be erected, wherein the professors of the various religious denominations shall from time to time be invited to deliver discourses not sectarian in character.

We deem it of the first importance that the education of both sexes shall be equally full and complete, varied only as nature dictates. The *rights* of one sex, political and otherwise, are the same as those of the other sex, and this equality of rights ought to be fully recognized.

We have sought to place the free scholarships upon the basis of right to the student. We think this important in order that his dignity and self-respect shall be maintained, and that he may understand that in his political relations he is entitled to nothing that he does not earn.

With respect to the expenses of the students of the University, we desire that the Trustees shall fix them as low as possible.

The articles of endowment are intended to be in the nature of a constitution for the government and guidance of the Board of Trustees, in a general manner, not in detail. We hope that this institution will endure through long ages. Provisions regarding details of management, however wise they may be at present, might prove to be mischievous under conditions which may arise in the future.

In the deed of trust we have designated the purposes of this University. The object is not alone to give the student a technical education, fitting him for a successful business life, but it is also to instil into his mind an appreciation of the blessings of this Government, a reverence for its institutions, and a love for God and humanity, to the end that he may go forth and by precept and example spread the great truths by the light of which his fellow-man will be elevated and taught how to attain happiness in this world and in the life eternal.

THE GROWTH OF TIME.

We do not expect to establish a University and fill it with students at once. It must be the growth of time and experience. Our idea is that in the first instance we shall require the establishment of colleges for both sexes, then of primary schools, as they may be needed, and out of all these will grow the great, central institution for more advanced study.

We have fixed the number of Trustees at twenty-four, that the institution may have the strength which comes from numbers. There is little danger of divided counsels, for the Educational Department will be under the control of the President of the University, who will have and exercise all the power necessary to make him responsible for its successful management. In order that he may have the assistance of a competent staff of professors we have provided that the best talent obtainable shall be procured and that liberal compensation shall always be offered.

We are impressed with the deep responsibilities of this undertaking, and invoke at all times your aid and the Divine help and blessing. During our lives we hope that we shall be compelled to make little draft upon the time of you, gentlemen, members of the Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, yet we trust that you will be ever ready to assist us with your counsel.

Senator Stanford added: "I have not asked you to act as Trustees until the time to do so came. I made my selections because of the fitness and integrity of each one of you. I hope each of you will be satisfied with his associates. At the proper time Judge Sawyer will call you together, and by-laws will be presented for your approval."

ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES.

Other Public Institutions to be Erected—The Moving Cause—Press Expression.

On motion of Judge Spencer, after Senator Stanford had concluded, a formal resolution accepting the deed of trust was adopted. It was also ordered that the deed be recorded in the several counties where the land lies.

The schedule of property included in the deed is voluminous. It describes the Gridley farm, in Butte county, containing 18,255.98 acres, and other tracts of land in the same county, aggregating 3,541.21 acres; the Vina Rancho, which embraces several farms, part in Tehama county and part in Butte, amounting in all to 53,291.22 acres; and the Palo Alto farm, partly in Santa Clara and partly in San Mateo counties, containing 5,991.55 acres. The property is now worth over $5,000,000, and before the close of the century may be valued at $20,000,000.

Senator Stanford's determination to dedicate his fortune to educating the youth of this country, continues the *Call*, was long contemplated by him, but thought was not resolved into action until the death of his son last autumn. Leland Stanford, Jr., in his travels abroad took great delight in visiting the museums of the Old World, becoming so enthusiastic that he announced his intention frequently to establish a museum in Golden Gate Park, so that California boys could see at home many things that rendered foreign travel a source of delightful pleasure and instruction. The boy, in earnest of his purpose, accumulated relics and curiosities valued at $20,000. Mrs. Stanford has decided to carry out her son's cherished ambition in this regard, and will establish