

Dr. John Evans

By J. WESLEY WHICKER, Attica

Many of the first families to settle in the northern portion of Fountain county, particularly in Attica and vicinity, came from Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio. Among those emigrants who came to Attica about 1839 was Dr. John Evans. He had graduated at a medical college in Cincinnati, Ohio, and had practiced less than a year at Ottawa, Illinois. He was a brother of Mrs Wilson Claypool, who lived about three miles south of Attica, near Shawnee creek on Shawnee prairie, and he had a very extensive colony of friends and acquaintances. He soon built up a lucrative practice in his profession. About 1840 he built a very good residence on Perry street, about two blocks from the business district, and this building remained until 1879. In 1841 he built an office in which to conduct his practice. This building still stands on Main street and is occupied as a grocery store. When Dr. Evans practiced in Attica there was no railroad or water way other than the Wabash river and many of the farmers in this locality made occasional trips to Chicago with the products of the farm, returning with manufactured goods, preferring this to the more arduous trips to New Orleans by flatboat. Some of the goods were hauled to Chicago by ox teams and some by horses. There were grist mills, saw mills, packing houses and distilleries along the Wabash river in every direction from Attica and the products of the packing houses, flouring mills and distilleries of this locality were quite often hauled overland to the city of Chicago and exchanged for merchandise. On one of these trips Dr. John Evans joined some of his friends and was favorably impressed at once with the possibility of the growing city on the lake. He pictured its future so vividly and told his associates of the great future in store for Chicago, and, though they listened indulgently to his predictions, they considered him much of a dreamer; but he was more than a

dreamer. He was a dreamer who tried to make his dreams come true. One day, when the spirit of prophecy was upon him he declared to a group of his fellow townsmen that before he died he intended to build a city, to found a college, to be governor of one of the states of the union and to go to the United States senate, to amass a fortune and make himself famous. His friends had heard him prophesy so often that they half way believed some of his prophecies and this one impressed them so much that it was so often repeated that it became a part of the local folk lore. In about 1840 Dr. Evans and his wife became very deeply interested in Dorothy Dix and her gospel of humane and scientific care for the insane and imbued with the idea that the insane should be cared for at the expense of the state. In the fall of 1841 William G. Bales, then the sheriff of Vermillion county, Indiana, placed his mute son in the Ohio institution. When he took his son there he became very much interested in the enterprise of educating the deaf and dumb and the next year he was elected to represent his county in the legislature. Dr. C. V. Jones of Covington, Indiana, was the family physician of William C. Bales. Dr. Jones was well acquainted with Dr. John Evans and his wife and their interest in the state providing asylums for the blind, mute and insane. Through Dr. Jones Mr. Bales and Dr. Evans became acquainted. In 1842 James McLean, a mute, commenced a school in Parke county. This school was continued for more than a year, but at no time contained more than six pupils. William Crumpton of Attica, Indiana, then one of the leading merchants, was a patron of the McLean school, and Mr. Crumpton and Dr. Isaac Fisher of Attica and Dr. John Evans, Edward A. Hannegan of Covington and Dr. Caleb V. Jones, of Covington, and their wives made an organization to commence a united effort to carry out in the state of Indiana through its legislature the principles of Dorothy Dix, "that the state should take care of the mute, the blind and the insane." On January 5, 1842, Edward A. Hannegan representing Fountain county in the lower house of the legislature presented to the Indiana house the memorial of Dr. John Evans and Dr. Isaac Fisher of Attica, with a number of other petitions in relation to the establishment of an asylum for the

insane. Jacob P. Dunn says of Dr Evans in connection with his efforts to establish an asylum for the insane:

Later developments show that the moving spirit was Dr. Evans, who was one of the most notable men that ever lived in the state. He left a trail of beneficences, half way across the continent. He was born near Waynesville, Ohio, March 9, 1814, and was descended from one of the oldest Quaker families of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather was a manufacturer of tools in Philadelphia and this handicraft came down in the family, his uncle, Owen Evans, being the inventor of the screwing auger. His grandfather moved to South Carolina but soon left there because of his objection to slavery and settled in the wilds of Ohio where he farmed and manufactured augers, until he retired with a fortune. His son David, Dr. John's father, was a farmer and John grew up on the farm with usual country school advantages, but when grown up he went to Philadelphia and took a course in the Clermont academy. He then began the study of medicine, and in 1839 he married Hannah Canby, a cousin of Gen. E. R. S. Canby, and they immediately located at Attica, where he soon acquired some reputation as a physician and financier. The memorial of 1842 was referred to the committee on education of which Dr. James Richey of Franklin, himself a prominent physician, was chairman. On January 23, 1842, Dr. Evans made an extended report setting forth the importance of the matter and quoting a report of the Ohio asylum from which he says, "We find that there have been applications made for the admission of thirteen insane persons from this state into the Ohio Insane asylum. These applicants have been refused for want of room. What burning shame should crimson the cheek of every Indianian on being informed of the foregoing fact in view of the facts and the great necessity of speedy action upon this important subject. The committee recommended the adoption of a resolution instructing the governor to correspond with the superintendents of asylums in other states and secure plans for buildings and other information, which plans and information he shall communicate to the next General Assembly, with recommendations on the subject of the immediate undertaking of the erection of an Indiana Lunatic Asylum, as he may think proper."

This resolution promptly passed both houses, and was approved by the governor on January 31, 1842. The governor apparently did nothing, at least nothing of importance, and did not mention the subject in his next message, but on December 27, 1842, a second memorial from Dr. John Evans and Dr. Isaac Fisher, both of Attica, was presented suggesting the propriety of appropriating the Indiana share of the proceeds of the public lands to the erection of a lunatic asylum. This

was referred to the committee on finance which on January 2, 1843, reported its intense sympathy with the project, but with this most unhappy condition of so many of our fellow citizens before us, it is with much regret that your committee, owing to the extremely embarrassed condition of the finances of the state recommend a postponement of the further consideration of the subject. This was concurred in and the committee discharged, but the legislature showed its sentiment by a rather sharp resolution of February 13, 1843, declaring that delay in the matter was criminal and making it the duty of the governor to correspond and report as before directed, whereupon it shall be the duty of the legislature to adopt proper measures for the immediate erection of a lunatic asylum in the state of Indiana.

Dr. Evans, Dr. Fisher, William Crumpton, Edward A. Hannegan and William C. Bales, of Vermillion county, nominated Dr. Caleb V. Jones of Covington for the state senate, and he was elected in the fall election of 1843 as a Democrat. This was a victory for the Fountain county doctors and their friends as it gave them a friend in the upper house of the state legislature in whom they had absolute confidence, and upon whose support they could depend. The representatives in the lower house from Fountain, Warren, Vermillion and Parke counties regardless of their politics, through the influence of Dr. Evans and Dr. Fisher, William Crumpton and Edward A. Hannegan and William C. Bales, were all pledged to the support of a bill to establish an asylum for the insane. Before the election of Dr. Jones there had been no active member in the upper house of the legislature to defend the bill, and when the legislature convened in 1843 the Fountain county advocates of the principles of Dorothy Dix for the care of the insane felt that they were now able to put up a determined fight and they attended the legislature in a body. A more determined body of politicians, with deeper convictions for a principle which they believed to be just and right never appeared before a law making body than was this representation from Fountain county. They were in direct correspondence with Dorothy Dix and in sympathy with her advanced ideas. Fountain county well may be proud of this splendid delegation.

In his message of December 5, 1843, Governor James Bigger referred to this resolution and said this duty had been attended to and the documents and information, which have been collected, are in the possession of I. P. Smith Esq., who is preparing plans and specifications in relation to an asylum which will be ready to be laid before the legislature in the course of a few days. Smith was an architect at New Albany. The medical profession had resolved on a change of base, and, without waiting on Smith's report on December 13, a communication from James Matthews was presented in the senate and referred to the committee on education. On December 19 Senator George W. Carr, of Lawrence, reported from this committee deep sympathy and appreciation of the importance of the measure but owing to the great debt of the state and the heavy taxes, under the circumstances it would be inexpedient to legislate upon that subject at the present. But Drs. Matthews and Jones were in the senate and determined the bill should go through. On motion of Senator Buell the communication of Dr. Matthew was recommitted to the committee on education with instructions to report the probable expense of an asylum, the time it would take to complete it and all other matters thereto appertaining. This was followed by an invitation to Dr. Evans to address the legislature on the subject, also by a second communication from Dr. Matthews, which with the plans of Mr. Smith was also referred to the same committee. The upper and lower house of the legislature met in joint session to listen to an address of a private citizen on this important subject. Seldom, if ever, has such respect and recognition been paid to a private citizen by any law making body. Dr. Evans made an able presentation of the entire subject before the legislature and a large audience of citizens. It was printed in full in the *Sentinel*, December 29-30. The majority of the committee on education was convinced and on January 12, 1844, Dr. Richey reported for the committee urging immediate action and recommending a tax of one cent on the hundred dollars. The report was adopted and the tax levied. At the beginning of the next session Dr. John Evans was promptly on hand, supported by his friends from Fountain county, with another memorial. There was an

improvement in the situation. He still had his friends, Dr. Jones in the senate and Gov. James Whitcomb in the governor's office. He warmly espoused the charitable work, notwithstanding his anxiety to get out of the financial tangle. In his opening message he said :

While on this subject I desire earnestly to call your attention to the importance of providing an institution for the education of the blind and for the construction of the lunatic asylum. Modern philanthropy has happily devised the means of educating those who were deprived of sight and we should regard it as a sacred debt which we owe to these unfortunates to afford them the benefits of this benevolent discovery. It is now ascertained that insanity, the most terrible disease that afflicts our race, will in a majority of cases readily yield to medicine and kind treatment. If these means are resorted to in time it's wretched subjects would thus be restored to the kindly charities of the domestic circles, to the benefit of society, and to their various relations, obligations and advantages as members of the state. Surely these unfortunate classes are entitled to our warmest sympathy and relief to the extent of our ability is called for by sound economy, by enlightened policy, by the gratitude that we owe to a merciful providence for our own exemption from these evils and by the obligation of religion.

The campaign of 1843 in Fountain county was a very active one. Dr. Evans, Dr. Isaac Fisher and William Crumpton, then the leading merchant of Attica, Edward A. Hannegan, Dr. Caleb V. Jones of Covington, and William C. Bales of Vermillion county were very active not only in securing the election of Dr. Jones to the state senate but regardless of differences in politics they were all supporting James Whitcomb for governor. In this campaign there was a great display of oratory. Governor Bigger was running for reelection. He was a graduate of Athens (Ohio) University, a distinguished legislator and judge, and an eloquent stump speaker. The Democrats nominated James Whitcomb, formerly a supporter of Clay. This was an agricultural community and the Democrats showed by the logic of statistics that workmen in the factories were receiving five hundred dollars per year while farm hands were receiving only two hundred thirteen dollars per year. There were at least twenty farm hands in this locality to one factory man . They showed that the farm products were not protected, but when such products were manu-

factured into goods, they were highly protected; that the farmers' wheat and corn were free, but the plow and other farm implements that they bought were protected. The best market for Indiana farmers was among the planters of the South; these same planters were being ruined by the high tariff. It was the first time that the protective policy had been challenged in Indiana and it created considerable alarm in the Whig camp. Edward A. Hannegan was a candidate for the United States senate. Andrew Kennedy, who was then in congress from the Muncey district, was raised in Attica, his father, brothers and sisters lived here and he had married the daughter of Phillip Weaver. There was a very large family of the Weavers here. Both of these families had formerly been Whigs but they were Friends and a part of the clientele of Dr. Evans. That element of the Whig party from this county which was supporting James Whitcomb for governor and Caleb V. Jones for the state senate gathered about Dr. John Evans as their political leader. As a result of this campaign Andrew Kennedy was returned to congress, James Whitcomb was elected governor, Caleb V. Jones was elected to the state senate from this district and the large majority for the Democratic ticket, at that election, in this part of the state, was credited to the influence of Dr. Evans. When he appeared before the legislature in 1843 to continue his efforts for the establishment of an asylum for the insane and schools for the mutes and the blind at the expense of the state, he was not only acquainted with the state officers in charge, but they were all deeply indebted to him. The handicap he had encountered in his previous efforts was now gone. During the session of the legislature of the years of 1843 and 1844 Dr. Evans and his wife spent the winter in Indianapolis. Upon his return to Attica in the spring he presented his petition to the Masonic lodge and was made a Mason by Attica lodge number eighteen, June 28, 1844, and was demitted June 17, 1845. When Dr. Evans was a young man in Ohio one of his friends and associates was Henry Benson. Henry Benson was related to the Campbells, who lived in the Bethel neighborhood. In 1838 Henry Benson was visiting his relatives here and there was a great revival meeting at the Methodist church at Bethel. He was only a boy, but he became very much inter-

ested in this meeting and went back home and united with the Methodist church in Ohio. The Campbells in Bethel neighborhood also came from Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio. Henry Benson afterward graduated from DePauw University. In 1840 and 1841 Henry Benson visited his friends and acquaintances in the neighborhood of Attica and among them was Dr. Evans and his wife. He preached at Attica and Bethel, and through his influence Dr. Evans and wife united with the Methodist church in Attica. Both Henry Benson and Edward A. Hannegan were personal friends of Bishop Matthew Simpson, and through them Dr. Evans, after he had united with the Methodist church at Attica, became acquainted with Bishop Simpson.

In the year of this campaign of 1843 William Willard, a mute from the east, learning of the interest in Indiana in public maintenance of charitable institutions, visited this state and established a school for his fellow defectives. Now with Dr. Evans well established in the political circles of the state, Willard's work was looked upon with favor, and in 1844 the state opened the school with Mr. Willard in charge. Such men as Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Matthew Simpson and Dr. Evans took an active interest in the work. A site for the school consisting of one hundred thirty acres near Indianapolis was purchased in 1846. In 1850 a spacious building was erected. The school has been entirely successful and still flourishes.

The organization of Whigs that gathered about Dr. Evans in the election of 1843 in Fountain, Warren, Vermillion and Park counties had practically all of them descended from the same Quaker stock that came from North and South Carolina to southwestern Ohio, and a great many of them had a birth-right in the Quaker church. Perhaps two-thirds of them between 1835 and 1845 had united with the Methodist church. There was a great religious awakening, particularly among the Quakers and the Methodists in this locality, from 1840 to 1844, which probably extended over large portions of the state. Logan Esarey says:

The Whig junto at Indianapolis was driven from power, after a continuous administration of eighteen years. The Methodists and Pres-

byterian churches deserted the Whigs, especially after it became apparent that Clay was to be the candidate in 1844. As soon as Harrison was dead, Clay and his followers began squaring away for the race in 1844. A barbecue in Clay's honor was prepared at Indianapolis, October 5, 1842. Delegations from all parts of the state visited the capitol to hear their leader. It was determined to conduct a campaign along the old lines. Van Buren was the only Democratic candidate above the horizon at that time. Had he been the candidate in 1844, the plan of the Whigs might have been carried to success, but, as it turned out, their course was fatal. Such men as Robert Dale Owen, Joseph A. Wright, Andrew Kennedy, James Whitcomb and John W. Davis preached a new democracy, and were more than a match for the old Whigs. They pleaded for human rights, individual liberty, private initiative; that it was more the duty of the state to care for the unfortunate, the feeble, educate the children, and foster individual development than to concern itself entirely with aiding bankers, manufacturers and transportation companies.

Senator William Allen came from Ohio to canvass for the Democrats and here is a fair sample, says Esarey, of the eloquence of the young Democratic speakers in the campaign of 1843-44:

Democracy is a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised; it knows no baseness, cowers at no danger, oppresses no weakness. Fearless, generous, humane, it rebukes the arrogant, cherishes honor and sympathizes with the humble; it asks nothing it will not concede, it concedes nothing it does not demand. Destructive only to despotism, it is the only preserver of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, equal rights, and equal obligations.

With the charitable, religious and reform sentiment espoused by the Democrats and cherished by the Methodists, Presbyterians and Quakers in this locality; with such men as Solon Turman, Andrew Kennedy, Edward A. Hannegan and Gen. Tilghman A. Howard speaking in Fountain, Warren, Vermillion and Park counties, it was an easy matter for Dr. Evans to secure the support of his friends and acquaintances of the Democratic party in these four counties. In addition to this was the candidacy of C. V. Jones of Covington for the state senate, the local interest in Attica in the political success of Andrew Kennedy and the desire on the part of both General Howard and Edward A. Hannegan to be the Democratic can-

didate for the United States senate at the next session of the legislature.

This emphasis on religion, giving Governor Whitcomb credit for the utmost sincerity, suggests the possibility of an influence, perhaps unconscious, of church politics. As has been mentioned, Governor Bigger was defeated for reelection largely through the influence of the Methodists. Dr. Evans had become an intimate friend of Bishop Simpson and under his eloquent preaching had become converted and joined the Methodist church, of which he was thereafter one of the most zealous and useful lay members. He was an able politician of the better class and it is hardly imaginable that he did not make himself felt in that campaign. At any rate, he was on the best of terms with Governor Whitcomb. His memorial and the part of the governor's message quoted were referred to the senate committee on education and December 28, 1844, Dr. Ritchy reported for the committee in favor of creating a commission to purchase a site and take charge of the erection of a building. An act for that purpose was approved January 13, 1845, making Dr. Evans, Dr. Livingston Dunlap and James Blake commissioners. They selected and purchased the Bolton farm west of White river, which had been made historic by its "Mount Jackson Tavern" presided over by Sarah T. Bolton. They wanted more light before adopting plans, but had no "junketing" appropriation. Dr. Evans volunteered to visit existing institutions at his own expense and trust to the legislature to reimburse him. He went to all of the principal institutions of the country, consulted experts and reformers, including Miss Dix, and on June 22, 1845, reported the results to the commission, with admirable detail not only as to the general plan of a building but also as to the practical features of water supply, heating, drainage, ventilation and the like. This was submitted to the legislature with the commission's report. They had discarded the Smith plans, and had new ones made by John R. Elder, of Indianapolis, utilizing the information collected by Evans. By act of February 19, 1846, they were directed to proceed with the work; additional appropriations were made; and they were authorized to sell Hospital Square No. 22 and use the proceeds. The building

was begun promptly and pushed as fast as the proceeds of the tax would allow. Two wards were opened for patients in December, 1848, accommodating forty applicants and the remainder of the south wing was completed in the summer of 1849. The entire building, when finished in 1850, had cost \$75,000.

Dr. Evans continued with the institution until the summer of 1848. After the passage of the act of 1846 the commission felt the need of a superintendent of construction and decided that Evans was the one man for the place. He resigned from the commission to accept it and Dr. J. S. Bobbs was appointed in his place. Evans had removed to Indianapolis, where he had an extensive practice, in addition to his work on the building; but in 1845 he had been appointed a lecturer at Rush Medical college at Chicago and he foresaw the possibilities of that city, which he had first visited with some farmer friends who tried hauling produce overland to that point from Attica, instead of flat-boating to New Orleans. He removed to Chicago in 1848 and at once became a leading spirit there, his first move being the issue of a pamphlet combating accepted ideas on cholera and advocating strict quarantine as a preventive. He edited for a number of years the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal* and founded the Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes, later Mercy Hospital. He was instrumental in establishing the Methodist Book Concern and the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. He was one of the promoters of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, secured its valuable right of way into Chicago and was for years its resident managing director.

There is an old neglected cemetery in the southern part of the city of Attica. This for many years was the cemetery in which all of the first settlers of this locality buried their dead, and here are many silent messages of many forgotten incidents of interest. Seldom are there any visitors to this neglected graveyard and in the summer and fall it is a tangle of briar, bush and vine. Near the north side is a dilapidated iron fence enclosing a tangle of weeds and briars. The iron fence is set in a stone foundation. Everything about this little plot of burial ground shows that once there had been the touch of

fond memories and sweet recollections; that it was designed and erected by loving hands. In this tangle of briars and weeds and vines rises an imposing shaft, the largest that was ever erected in the cemetery, and three small marble stones. The following inscription is chiseled on the marble shaft, "Hannah R., wife of Dr. John Evans, born at Lebanon, Ohio, June 9, 1813; died at Chicago, Illinois, October 9, 1850." The three sons buried beside the larger grave died in Attica and the body of Mrs. Evans was brought overland in a wagon pulled by two horses from Chicago to Attica for burial.

In 1853 Dr. John Evans became the chief promoter of Northwestern University, and selected its site, which was named Evanston in his honor. By reserving a quarter of each block for endowment and making investments for it in the heart of Chicago he established its splendid financial foundation. He also endowed chairs to the extent of \$100,000 and was president of the board of trustees for forty-two years. He also got into politics as a city councilman in 1852-3 and did good work for the Chicago schools by securing the appointment of a superintendent of schools and the establishment of the first high school. He was an original Republican and ran for congress in 1855, but was defeated because he would not indorse the Knownothing doctrine. He had become a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, while at Attica, and as a delegate to the convention of 1860 helped nominate him for President.

The six years that Dr. Evans lived in Attica had more to do with directing and determining his future than any other period of his life. Here he became acquainted with Henry Benson, afterwards editor of the *Pacific Advocate*, missionary to the Indians in Oklahoma, and one of the most eloquent speakers and influential men in the Methodist church on the Pacific coast; Bishop Matthew Simpson and Solon Turman, who was state senator from this district in 1850 and afterwards judge of the supreme court of the state of Indiana; General Tilghman A. Howard of Rockville, Park county; James R. M. Bryant of Williamsport, Warren county; Henry S. Lane, of Crawfordsville, Montgomery county; R. W. Thompson of Terre Haute, Vigo county; Albert S. White, United States senator of Lafayette, Tippecanoe county; Caleb B.

Smith; Gov. James Whitcomb; Andrew Kennedy; Robert Dale Owen; C. V. Jones; Edward A. Hannegan, afterwards United States senator; Dorothy Dix; Judge David Davis of Illinois and Abraham Lincoln. As long as he lived in Indiana and Illinois he never lost interest in Attica and every fall when the apples were ripe and the wild grapes could be gathered and the bitter sweet, the aster and the golden rod, and other fall flowers were in bloom and fruits were ripe, Dr. Evans would come to Attica to spend a few days with his friends. He would go to the woods and kill some wild game, and fish along Pine Creek and Shawnee, and then go back for another year of arduous work. He looked forward with great delight to the yearly visit with his friends and relatives and with equal interest they awaited his coming. He never lost interest in his friends and acquaintances here and they never lost interest in him. In 1860 he espoused the cause of Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for President of the United States on the Republican ticket. He appealed to his friends in Indiana and with the same trust and devotion that Fountain county had shown to him and his interests in the campaign of 1843 they answered again for the campaign of 1860. During the time that Douglas and Lincoln were having their joint debates over the state of Illinois Dr. Evans paid one of his annual visits to Attica and he and his Republican friends here attended one of these joint debates. Among those who went with him on this occasion was Ed. Town, George Worthington, Harry Brant, Luke Whicker and Dr. Alexander Whitehall. Dr. Evans and Dr. Whitehall were credited the honor of sitting on the speaker's stand as a guest of Abraham Lincoln to listen to the joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas. His friends here have always claimed that it was Dr. Evans who financed Lincoln's campaign for the nomination on the Republican ticket for President and assured him he need not be embarrassed in any way in that campaign or apply to anyone else for financial help; that he had never spent money with a freer hand or in a cause in which he was more deeply interested than the money that he would spend for Lincoln's nomination. He was a delegate from his congressional district to the Republican national convention in 1860. He was thor-

oughly acquainted with the politics of Indiana, with the politics of Illinois and the politics of Chicago, and it was largely through his influence and acquaintance assisted by Henry S. Lane of Crawfordsville and Caleb B. Smith of the Fourth congressional district that every delegate at that convention from the state of Indiana voted first, last and all the time for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Indiana was the only state in the union that cast every vote in that memorable convention from first to last for Lincoln. It was said that he contributed very liberally toward the campaign fund for Lincoln's election. His contemporaries of 1840 to '48 showed some recognition of his relentless energy and conceded that largely due to his efforts that the Democrats won in 1843. In 1846 the insane hospital commissioners, James Blake, Drs. Dunlap and Bobbs, testified that he was the first to press the duty of making provisions for the insane upon the attention of the legislature in the state of Indiana. In 1847 Dorothy Dix visited Indiana and inspected jails and poor houses in half the counties of the state. She had by that time carried her crusade into many of the states and everywhere found them much the same. In Indiana she found the conditions better than the average. And in that year she wrote:

To the present superintendent of this excellent work, Dr. Evans, the citizens of Indiana owe a debt of gratitude which few can estimate because it is the few who have the opportunity of understanding the measure of his labors or ability requisite for devising and carrying out such plans as are comprised in the Indiana state hospital for the insane.

And now he had reached the place where his acquaintance and reputation were bringing him fast into the limelight as a national character. The state of Indiana, the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago recognized in him a man of integrity of purpose, generous to a fault, a statesman and a financier and no one knew his ability and appreciated him more than did Abraham Lincoln.

In 1861 Lincoln offered to appoint him governor of Washington territory, which he declined; but in 1862 he accepted an appointment as governor of Colorado territory, and became its active war governor. In 1865 Colorado elected him United States senator, and asked admission to the Union; but the

move was prevented in the hostility of President Johnson. He inaugurated the movement for Colorado Seminary, later the University of Denver, in 1863, and made donations to it to the amount of \$150,000. In 1869, when the Union Pacific built its line north of Denver, and refused to connect with that city, he secured the Denver Pacific land grant from congress and built the road from Denver to Cheyenne, 106 miles. Next he built the South Park railroad, and then started the Denver, Texas and Gulf to give the shortest possible line to the seaboard. In 1870, on the completion of the line to Cheyenne, a state celebration was held at Greeley and Mount Evans was named in his honor—the name being formally confirmed by the legislature of Colorado in 1895, on his eighty-first birthday. Such was the monument prepared for him when he died at Denver, July 3, 1897.

In the cause of humanity the battle of his life was fought, a part of the time a fierce and stormy conflict. He was one of the prophets of his age. Born in the gray twilight of the nineteenth century, his prophetic eye pierced through the intervening years to and beyond the golden twilight of the twentieth, and when he viewed man's progress and beheld his glorious destiny this matchless seer rang out the old and rang in the new. He stood by the side of the great emancipator and upheld his arms when he struck the shackles from four millions of human beings and gathered the chains that bound their limbs in his deft hands and stepped from the highest round in the ladder that reached the pinnacle of fame, into the portals of heaven, and laid those chains at the feet of his creator, a fitting gift to a just God. He had helped relieve pain and furnished aid to the weak, the mute, the blind, and the insane. In the cause of mankind, the relief of the suffering, in the education of the youth, in provisions for the aged, the battle of his life was fought. In a distant land the night of death closed over his eventful life, gentle and loving friends administered to him. If to love your fellow men more than yourself is good, then Dr. Evans was good; if to be in advance of your time, to be a pioneer in the direction of right is greatness then Dr. Evans was great; if to avow your principles and discharge your duty in the presence of danger and death is heroic, then Dr. Evans was a hero.