ambition to establish a "School of Comparative Jurisprudence" as the crown and culmination of our Law School, and as an adjunct also to our School of Graduate Studies, in the case of students who should pursue the study of Comparative Jurisprudence for purposes beyond culture, apart from profession. I am not merely a few documents, my idea has been crudely expounded.

Now I have a suggestion to make to you in confidence. If you are minded to establish such a school, and if you

Cornell
Washington, Dec. 15, 1893.

My dear Mr. Harper,

I write to say to you in strictest confidence, what as yet I have said to nobody but my wife, that I intend to resign the Presidency of the Columbia University at the end of the present scholastic year, perhaps sooner, if a new body shall call me elsewhere. I have done for the Columbia all that I can do with its present endowment—$250,000. We have to-day 130 professors and instructors in the
sentiment among the Washington and Baltimore Baptists in our Board of Trustees is adverse to affiliation. Gen. Morgan and Dr. Morehouse wrote favor of it. I think it would be impracticable to effect any union of the two Universities by treaty. My discussion would provoke antagonisms at both ends of the line. But affiliation be pure might come to pass if it should first begin in a de facto way.

You know that we have a large Law School. You know, Sir, that it has been my great
we might secure the assistance of Dr. Pingree to our pro-
gram. It happens that Ambassador Haynes at London
and Ambassador Stetson at Paris are national friends
of mine, and they would lend us all possible cooperation.

In this latter case, a Professor of the Civil Law
should not advisable on the
value of such a School. I need to explain to you
its purpose and method. I
know that scientific studies
in Anthropology should be
the indispensable preliminary.
Summer Maine has promised me to come to Washington whenever our projected school should be founded. It was he who suggested to me that the seashore of Point Violette should also be secured. We as you know, is the greatest living expert in the theory of the common land of my land. As his work in Williamana in England there he works English perfectly and speaks it (in an English way) with idiomatic purity and cleanness. Through the influence of my close friend Mr. White, our Minister at St. Petersburg,
I send with this

Only a grum on the

Briefing sea of tortious

It depends on the American
case in a single point

An injury right in the

Hathian seats. The bro-

Clone was formally lead

Before the Paris tribu-

nal. What the American
Commissioner, Mr. Justice Harlan

and Senator Morgan think

of it, will appear from their

letters to me. Of you should

write to me. Anger

The special inquiries and
task-work pursued in our

advanced study of jurispru-
dence. The Prudente entities

of such a School are as ob-

vions as to philosophical

bearings. The codification

law must proceed on the basis

of such a comprehension

and comparative survey. It is

only he who knows the points of

the curve through which the

race has moved and is moving,

that can hope to understand the

thump that should be laborer

for in the next stages of

social and legal progress.
The science of comparative jurisprudence, as thus studied in its sources, and in its great fluctuations from age to age, would become prophetic of that "line of safe changes" on which, as Canning said, "the statesman and the jurist must walk." They would become true philosophers.

Doubtless I take the more interest in this study because I was bred to the law, and even under the sanction of University administration, I have turned to international law (of which I am the professor in our Law School) and to comparative jurisprudence, for that relief which is always found in the quiet and still air of delightful forests, as Melton has it.

You will excuse the freedom with which I write. I write for a friendly eye, and to have written with frankness.

Yours most sincerely,

James C. William
Washington, March 22, 1871

My dear Sir,

I am glad

I knew that you are coming East, and will be with us on Wednesday next.

Of course you will lodge with us, (1302 Conn. Ave.) where a cover at one table awaits you

Yours sincerely

Resident Director

James C. Welling
Yale University
New Haven, Ct.
92 W. M.
2/15 '91.

Dear Prof. Harper:

Agreeable to your request, I will try to put into words my thought regarding a possible connection between the new University and Colby Academy at New London, New Hampshire. The school is an old institution, with a good record. It has an endowment fund of $80,000 or $90,000. It has a debt of about $55,000, of which I think quite an amount is to the scholarship fund. The institution simply pays the interest to that department rather than to outsiders. It has a good set of buildings, lately refurnished.

For a long time the present management has been trying to wipe out the debt, but to no purpose; for this reason, under the present manage-
ment the debt was first contracted and has grown year by year. Many feel rose in regard to the financial conduct of business. In a word there is a general lack of confidence in the leaders. There are many some wealthy and prominent in state affairs, who have a real interest in the school, who realize the need of such an institution to the Baptist denomination in the State, and who would give, I believe, if only the start could be made. The effort should be made on new lines and by new men. Of course great care would be called for because there are several on the Board of Trustees who are connected, or have been, with both or Brown Universities. Still, they are broad-minded men and would be disposed to do anything for the advantage
of the old school. If the matter could be worked up quietly among a few of the prominent Baptists of the State, I think it would gather force enough before the close of school in June to warrant bringing it before the Trustees.

Whether or not this could be done will depend to a very large extent upon the circumstances under which help should be given.

Or I told you, Mr. James B. Bolzate has promised to give an amount equal to all the management shall receive. His wife's father was Gen. Holley of New Hampshire, whose house the Academy was named. Mr. Bolzate is a warm friend of the school.

If you can put on paper the conditions under which you could help the school, I think I could soon find out the possibilities of connection.

Yours truly, E. C. Hodges.
Ottawa, Kansas, Oct. 29, 1889

Dr. W. B. Harper
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of 26th met at

hand. With pleasure I answer the

questions you have asked.

1. The number of students during the

past three years has been:

- 87-8: 143
- 88-9: 156
- 89-90: 165

Of these there

were College students: 87-8: 12
- 88-9: 40
- 89-90: 54

If we add these

students in the mineral department

for these years, we shall have a total for each year as follows:

- 87: 81; 88: 238; 89-90: 262

2. The productive endowment of the

school is $4,000. The land also a

land endowment of 500 acres, ad

joining the city of Ottawa. Then to
no sale for the land now, what it will yield is a matter of conjecture. Perhaps $75,000, perhaps not so much. The $40,000 was obtained nearly three years ago through the sale of a portion of the land. The income of the school is from rent on endowment. About $4000, Jairosi $300, tuition $3200, Total $7700.

3. There are six professors in the literary department, and two in the musical department.

4. The Board of Trustees are somewhat divided in regard to the presidency. Some are more anxious for a financial agent than a president, and some are urged for a permanent president rather than a financial agent. I am not a candidate for the
Ottawa, Kansas, 188

presidency. And on every occasion,
they urged the Trustees to secure
a permanent president. A Com-
mmittee was appointed last June to
nominate a president. They have not
yet made a report; they were con-
idering Dr. Stanton of Rockford Ill.
and Dr. C. Q. Fletcher of Springfield Ill,
but I have heard nothing definite
regard to the matter for two
months. I cannot say that the committee
favor any one as mind,

I think that if the Educational
Society should give Ottawa Indiana
a hearty and endorsement. And
should make a conditional offer of
any considerable amount. That
within two years good. And be
raised at each end will
seem a matter with Kansas.
The building that we now have cost $40,000 when material and labor were very high — price. We have begun another building to be built by the citizens of Ottawa, but they don't care to move until the State moves.

The matter of an endowment: It is certainly time as you suggest that Ottawa should begin to move along both lines.

We shall have a meeting of the Board of Trustees Nov. 12 to consider the advisability of appointing a financial agent to raise an endowment of $5,000. Possibly the question of President will come up at the same meeting.

Now if you have any suggestions
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
GEORGETOWN, KY.
R. M. DUDLEY, President.

Dr. W.R. Harper:-
New Haven, Conn.
Dear Sir:-

I received your's, with terms of affiliation, in due course of mail. I must take some time to chew the cud upon the many and great questions involved. Your plow-share cuts deep into the soil, and tears up many roots, and some old stumps, which I would be glad to be rid of. I mean to look into the matter as carefully as I can; and meantime, I want you to bear with me and believe that I am in thorough sympathy with the plan, as far as is practicable. I have the unanimous consent of my Board to associate with a committee of the faculty to consider the whole subject; and I mean to give it my best thoughts.

Would it be too great a tax to ask you to see Prof. Knapp and ask him if he can recommend to me some one for our chair of Latin and French, for one year? We have elected one of our old students to the chair with leave of absence for one year; and we want a man for the place for one year. It will require a man of high grade of scholarship to succeed Dr. Burnam, whom he recommended to us four years ago. We can pay a salary of $125, per month; and might do a little better for an extra man. Of course I would prefer a man of experience, but I know that he must be a man who has his future before him who will work for that price. The salary is paid with absolute promptness.

R. M. Dudley

June 22nd, 1891.
June 28th, 1881.

Georgetown College
Georgetown, Ky.
R. M. Duddley, President.

Dr. W. R. Harper,
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter, with terms of affiliation, in which you describe the course of work I must take some time to grow, the only way to learn the many works necessary in maintaining your place, and the need of keeping the soil and features on the farm, and some of the articles, which I want to try to dig to get a living. I mean to do it, and mean to look into the matter as carefully as I can, and meantime I want you to keep with me and believe that I am in thorough sympathy with the other members of the board, to associate with, and I mean to give it my best attention.

Would it be too great a strain for you to see Prof. Knapp's work on your farm, if we can recommend me some one for our practical farming work? If someone from one nearest place can effectuate one of our old statements to the advantage of those of the highest grade of experience and the better place for one next. If we can pay a salary of $25 a month, and might get a little better for an extra man, of course I would prefer a man or experience, but I know that you must be a man who has the future before him, and I know that you will do it, I hope, with assistance from me.

The salary is paid with occasional compliments.

Pres. Dr. Harper.

Newsham, Conn.

My dear Doctor:

Hereewith I return your memorandum of contract of affiliation.

Personally I favor an intimate relation between the U. of C. and its natural associates in educational work. This morning's paper has included a slip regarding Ann Arbor's relations with other schools, and I feel sure the article was written by one who knows, if not inspires from headquarters.
The "self-made" business man who meets loudly protests against such affiliation might be helped, I will suggest, by a more detailed outline of the advantages offered to "Johnson College." While the points are indicated, a little more complete exposition might profitably be made at least for purposes of conciliation.

Yours truly,

J. H. Cheney.
J. EDWARD BURT.

Mr. Burt joined the A. O. U. W. October 9, 1879, and in the latter part of 1880 was appointed a member of the finance committee of the grand lodge of Massachusetts to fill a vacancy. He served through 1881 as chairman of that committee, and as grand master workman of Massachusetts for two years. While holding the office of grand master workman he originated the idea of the grand lodge officers making visits among the lodges, and for this and other reasons his administration was a very successful one indeed.

Mr. Burt is a very enthusiastic member of the A. O. U. W., and is a very agreeable, pleasant gentleman personally. He is a member also of the Royal Arcanum, holding the rank of past master.

Dr. D. H. Shields, of Hauninhal, Mo., the new supreme overseas, is a man of prominence in Missouri, having been chairman of the Democratic state central committee and speaker in the Lower House of the State Legislature.

EVENING SESSION.

When the members of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., reassembled at Clawson's Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, W. B. Seymour, past grand master workman of Michigan and chairman of the general committee on arrangements, was called upon to stand and pay attention to some charges that Representative Barnes of California, was about to prefer against him. Mr. Barnes, with much seriousness, proceeded to praise Mr. Seymour's "dressing down" and then changing his vein recited an original poem setting forth Mr. Seymour's many excellent qualities and the numberless ways in which he had helped to make the comfort and pleasure of the members of the Supreme Lodge. A handsome ebony cane with an elaborately designed and massive gold head was then produced by Mr. Barnes who presented it to Mr. Seymour on behalf of the members of the Supreme Lodge. Mr. Seymour was greatly surprised and only managed to recover his breath sufficiently to say "thank you."

After the lodge had been called to order by Supreme Master Workman Kingsley, the election of officers, which was not finished when the lodge adjourned for dinner, was taken up. For supreme watchman J. A. Eckstein of Minnesota, was elected by acclamation.

Dr. Hugh Doherty, of Massachusetts, was elected supreme medical examiner by acclamation. This is the seventh time he

Yours truly,

J. K. Cheney.
Sarah Harper, please ask Mr. Smith and Mrs. Harper, please send a resume otherwise just sincerely,
Mr. Smith

Mr. Harper, please send a resume otherwise just sincerely,
Mrs. Harper

WILLIAM R. HARPER
President
ALBON W. SMALL
Head of Department of Sociology
and
Director of Affiliated Work
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. RUGGLES

Mr. Smith, I am submitting the following statement in accordance with the plan of affiliation. In order that you may consider the plan from as many points of view as possible, I enclose herewith the official statement from the University of Chicago, and a statement from one of our graduates of the school. The statement is an instruction in one of our affiliated Academies in Chicago. It is for a graduate student at the University. The student and not is to do without publicity of this article, because the statement is of prime significance of the view which graduates of this smaller college can take of the situation.

Before entering into specific details, it may be well for me to draw your attention to the fact that the plan of affiliation is a treaty between two independent parties, each of which retains its powers and rights to dissolve the relation whenever it deems unsatisfactory. The breach of the treaty is a sufficient cause for its termination and any objective that has been raised against the infringement of this freedom to remain in effect on the plan.

The adoption of the plan of affiliation as a fact of the original scheme of the University of Chicago was brought about by the consideration of the facts of life.
The self-fulfilling prophecy was the

driving force behind the rapid expansion of the

university, making it a beacon for undergraduate

students. It shall always maintain

undergraduate instruction at the highest level, but

we shall draw from the U. of Chicago new under-

graduate students who can take care of their

studies and pursue to make graduate work the

distinctive and special mark of the University. Since

we cannot

train all the students whom we want in our

graduate courses, it is our desire to help other

colleges do the necessary training so that graduate

students will be as numerous and as well

prepared as possible.

The non-fulfilling prophecy was the desire of

to an important factor in elevating the standard of

collegiate instruction, and to a necessary preliminary

to that of academic instruction, above its present

lamentable low level. Especially in the West and East,

the University could pursue the more liberal goals and

move further ahead about the failures of

parts of our educational machinery, but that

was not the spirit of its founders. Our mission

is to help make every educational institution in
within the council. Its powerful influence strong, a man efficient but it could not within the corporation of a great central educational clearing house.

The spirit in which we are organizing this work may become clearer to you if I add that I personally regard affiliation with the university, always as the first, simply the beginning of a coordinating process which will in time both in every university and college in this country, in a perfectly adjusted federation, each member self-sufficient in its own sphere, but each giving the benefits of carefully calculated reciprocal work to the others. In order to bring this about, there must be on the part of some university a demonstration of its economy and consequent decennial. We have undertaken to make this demonstration.

I may say further, that between affiliation of institutions as far distant as College, was not in our original purpose, and we realize that its prospective advantages to us are not as great as those which we expect to derive from affiliation with institutions of similar rank in the Mississippi Valley. This consideration might with the larger and would exclude it from this.
[Handwritten text not legible]
...the college which have most to gain by such a
reorganization, are most ready to set the example. A score of them are
sharply convinced, so far as the weight of evidence can
convince them, that they would gain by affiliation.
They were not the courage their convictions demanded.
Some cautious and timid bicker fears that there is
something corrected in some trap in which the
college is the dupe. If you should decide
that the plan is worth adoption at Harvard,
your judgment would at once reinforce the opinion
which these men have formed but they are not
to trust. How can I foresee. Harvard or
Columbia or Yale, or the Johns Hopkins,
or Cornell, ought to lead or combine in the
organization of affiliation in the East, and
then our central affiliate system could
enter into a confederate with the east with
reciprocal advantage. That is a further
out of the question, and I am therefore ready
to extend the scope of affiliation with the
eastern sect of the country first in the
way just referred, and second in order to carry
the operation of our original unselfish motive
beyond the limits at first contemplated.
To indicate now, in brief, the reasons why
I think affiliation is the destiny of the college,
allow me to call your attention to a phase of
the educational situation with which you are
of course well acquainted, but which you
may not have considered in this connection:

During the last twenty years, while a few
universities, as distinguished from colleges,
have begun to develop, and while a few
colleges have attracted undergraduate students
to the number of thousands, there has been a
relative decline in the reputation of the
institutions that confine themselves to strictly
collegiate work, especially if there are
country colleges. Even among educators
themselves there has developed a tendency
to depreciate the colleges, and to glorify
the universities, as though the university
could exist without the colleges as a
premise.

Irrefutable as the sentiment is, it is a fact that there is today no purely
college which has a relative success.

Williams, Amherst, Harvard, or
Brown, Wesleyan, or Rochester,
Cornell, or Lafayette, or Union, or
Bowdoin, in their best days. Many of these
colleges are doing better work than they ever
I am not at all sure what I was called
was my first glance. I am only sure
of its being that I was.

I have seen it mentioned in business that
there are many parts of the country
where it is practically impossible to
use business in business and the pass
of streets, many parts of the country,
I have seen the

like a situation on the

in which there was a need

understood in which there was a need

for business, a need for business,

understood in which there was a need

for business, a need for business,

understood in which there was a need

for business, a need for business,

understood in which there was a need

for business, a need for business,
and before, and this work may be inferred in important respects to that done for O. The average educated in the great city institution, yet the prestige of the latter is so insuring that the majority of students, and persons before whom college graduates have to pass muster when seeking for employment, that it is granted that the education received in the court college is inferior. The only affiliation is a plan to secure provision of this judgment, and I refer to the county colleges the population which their work warrants. Of course I am speaking of colleges like Colgate, where reputation is unwarrantedly overshadowed by that of the city institutions, not of the colleges that deserve no higher estimate. A reading is settling in among earnest men with reference to the relations here involved. There is no longer any doubt that the great universities of the future must be in cities, at the same time the opinion is gathering strength that some of the best colleges ought to be and will be in the country. I believe that affiliation will be a factor in accomplishing these things: First, the realization of this possibility.
In many cases superior to city colleges. Second. The securing of such colleges the reputation which their relative merits deserve.

II. Hardly second in importance is the notorious fact that under the conditions existing at the present, it has been possible in only a few exceptional cases for men of the highest order of talent to keep intellectually at the test in the county colleges. These colleges are little isolated kingdoms, in which the members of the faculties deal chiefly with miniature minds and seldom have occasion to measure strength with their equals. There is only a minimum of publication for men so situated to keep up to date in knowledge and use of improvements in their particular lines of work. Members of faculties are not in close with their peers, and lack the spirit which such contact gives. By affiliation (a) the members of the two faculties (college and university) are brought into daily and frequent exchange of critical opinions upon the subjects taught, methods practiced, and trends of educational policy.

(b) Members of the two faculties will blend...
Exchanges duties with each other (as with Mr. Baruch at Union last summer) so that individuals and the institutions may derive advantages from rotation.

Another main feature in the situation is the enormous difficulty of making students in less-funded county colleges reach the level at which they can find the money to flock into the larger, endowed city colleges and on the other hand the difficulties of raising the costs to get the county colleges where they would in many cases get elements of culture which the city college seldom furnishes. Students are attracted by accidental and not always desirable features of the city college or its surroundings, and believe themselves deformed and feel the disadvantage of being to stay in the county college. Affiliation would simplify the problem of county to city college by giving assurance that not only is the gained in the purely scholastic side of the city institution to make the case specific, I presume.

an assistant aware and saw that as a friend of Colgate, who should assert in a

...
is a well educated as the average graduate of Harvard or Yale or even before a Boston
would be pronounced by all but the friends of
Cornell, with a fool or a liar, and that judgment
would fairly represent the public estimate the
respective institutions. In order to rectify that
judgment, both by obtaining the facts, and by
the estimate of the true public estimate
men were not agreement with the facts, no
plan has been proposed which proves to
as well as affiliation, by which an institution
which is strong enough to accept a place in the
first rank guarantees the truth, so to speak of
the less known institution.

Such being in general the reasons for
affiliation, it will not be necessary for me
to speak at great length about the details involved
for they are indicated in general in the several
prospectuses. Before mentioning certain particu-
lar known, let me say that affiliation
affects the faculties much more than the
trustees. The duties and responsibilities
of the latter remain precisely as they were after
affiliation affects one of those duties of the
administration with reference to which trusts
always affect the President, after consulted
with his councilors, to present recommendations.
Under affiliation, there recommended rule to shall be consulted with the University faculty, but there adoption will rest with the faculty just as at present.

Affiliation shall include the following policy:

1. Federal organization of absolute equivalence of undergraduate instruction, so far as the same subjects are taught in the institution.

Then:
(a) As far as the same subjects are accepted for admission, the same quality of work shall be required in the preparatory courses and the same quantity also, for equal credits.
(b) The lists shall be the same with courses in college.

(1) Students completing a course of credit at Colgate (as for A.B., B. S.) equivalent to a course at Chicago shall be entitled with completion of the corresponding course at Chicago and whose names shall be published in the calendar of the University, subject to the president of the University.

(2) Upon completion of courses held equivalent to courses at Chicago lead the attendance college certificate. Colgate students shall receive the certificate precisely as through they had pursued their studies at the University, and the names shall be published by the institution.
(d) Upon completion of courses for the Bachelor's degree at Colgate, when these shall have then made equivalent to the required courses at Puebla, the Puebla diploma shall be conferred simultaneously with that of Colgate, and publication shall be made of such degree by the University, in the case of its own students.

II. In order to make affiliation advantageous to the faculty of Colgate, the University will:
1) arrange whenever practicable for the change of duties for elected professors, thereby saving of combined departments in the two institutions;
2) give preference to members of the Colgate faculty as instructors in non-affiliated institutions, or make the place of Chicago instructor on Dean Johnston, especially during the Summer quarters.
3) offer gratuitously all advanced courses and laboratory, museum, library privileges in the University to members of the Colgate faculty whenever it exists to carry on similar
4) cooperate with the Colgate faculty in selecting, preparing and arranging material or subjects for the studies of their advanced students.
12

In order to make advantage to the student of Colgate Ut.

(a) offer graduate

(b) free tuition during quarter of

(c) supply at cost, special lecture by

Here my thanks for mine in end for the
In consideration of the mutual covenant and agreement herein expressed, The University of Chicago located at Chicago, Ill., hereinafter styled The University, for convenience, and De St. Marie College, located at 

Mishawaka, do hereby enter into the relationship of affiliation and agree as follows:

The University agrees,

1st. To offer its examinations at cost, in all subjects taught in 

De St. Marie College.

2nd. To confer upon the students of De St. Marie College passing these examinations, the certificates and the degrees to which each student would be entitled if in the University Colleges at Chicago.

3rd. To grant diplomas and degrees conjointly with De St. Marie College to such students as, pursuing a special course in De St. Marie College, complete the same in the Colleges of the University. In virtue of this affiliation the names of such students may be retained on the Catalogue of De St. Marie College.

4th. To grant fellowships affording free tuition for one year in the graduate schools of the University, to three students annually who shall have earned the Bachelor's Degree, contemplated in Paragraph 3 of this instrument.

5th. To grant free tuition for residence work in its graduate schools to all instructors in De St. Marie College under regular salary from the same.
6th. To furnish to the Maine College for temporary service at cost, teachers from among the University Fellows and special instructors and lecturers from its faculty.

7th. To furnish the Maine College scientific apparatus and supplies at cost.

8th. To furnish books for the Library, students or officers of the Maine College at cost.

9th. To loan to the instructors of the Maine College, books and apparatus, where practicable, at net cost of transit and handling.

10th. To unite with said Maine College in joint committee in nominating all instructors to fill vacancies in the faculty of said College.

11th. To unite with the Maine College in joint committee in suggesting termination of service of such instructors in said College as may prove unsatisfactory.

12th. To elect the President of the Maine College to membership in the University Council.

13th. To give preference when engaging instructors for special service in the University, to approved instructors in the affiliated Colleges, among them, and to announce such instructors in the University Catalogue for the year or years in which such service is rendered. Such instructors shall thereafter be honorary members of the University faculty.
Des Moines College agrees:

1st. To employ the University Examinations in all subjects taught in Des Moines College, giving its own examinations only to students who shall have failed to pass the University Examinations.

2nd. To adopt so far as may be practicable the courses of study, and the general regulations of the Colleges of the University of Chicago during the period of this affiliation.

3rd. To elect only such instructors as shall have been nominated by the College in joint committee of the College and the University.

4th. To terminate the service of such instructors as shall have been suggested by the University and College in joint committee, as unsatisfactory.
make concerning my field of work. I am as favorably situated now as I can be in any school of the old style in which I am not principal. Your method would give a man almost unlimited influence over the class he had control of. That would be the feature most attractive to me. But in the old piece meal way of doing things I can do with my students almost what I wish. Mrs. Sharpe and I have always liked Chicago. I will be glad to hear any definite proposal you may have in mind. With fullest faith in your great work, I am, yours very truly, John E. Sharpe.

Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3/28/1892.

Dr. H. R. Harper,
Dear Sir,

I am glad you approve the plan I proposed. I am not in favor of rejecting students through the Sophomore year. That was put as the highest point to be at any time considered in case that should be any strong demand growing out of the conditions. Your endorsement will be of great help. However, it meant to ask once again.
really what the policy of
the University will be.
Of the school, you see, to be
put into exact harmony
with the University as to
methods and purposes,
and these its influence.
To send its students to the
University under conditions
agreed upon, would it
be worth while to the Uni-
versity to guarantee a cer-
tain financial backing?
How the University could
bear a greater in that
section of the country? If
so, would it have the same
possibilities the success of the
school? I suppose these two
questions are the important
ones.
My going to Princeton, Ky.
would depend upon (1) the liberal conditions un-
der which the Board of
Trustees would grant us
the school, (2) my prospect
of financial support suf-
ficient to secure success.
If it is to our mutual ad-
vantage to make some such
arrangement I would beg
of you to discuss it in detail further.
You ask me what I pay
about going to Chicago in
connection with the Uni-
versity. I would be glad
to be connected with it
what I believe to be the
greatest movement in the
history of education; I
am ready to hear any
proposal you have to
Rugby Academy.

St. Louis, May 16, 91.

Dear Sir:

I have spoken with some of the prominent members of the Baptist Churches in this city about the advisability and propriety of making this Academy a preparatory school for the Chicago Univ. as well as for some others, and so benefiting ourselves as well as the higher institution by the arrangement. I have been for many years at the head of the only preparatory school of any reputation in this city, but that has been maintained as a feeding school for Washington Univ.
I have this year opened an academy of similar character, but free from Unitarian control, and located in the best part of St. Louis. We have had 108 different pupils the first year, and are making what arrangements we can to strengthen our position, so well established, and to secure patronage for the future.

I write to see what connection, if any, you would think it advisable I make with the Chicago Univ.

Prefer Dr. Williams, Ed. of the Central Baptist. I also had some conversation with Prof. Price, whom in St. Louis, about the matter, and he can explain the situation here.

Will refer to others if necessary.

Yours truly,

Denham Arnold
Rugby Academy
St. Louis May 28, 91
Dr. WM. R. Harper
Dear Sir:

Your pamphlet was received and read with much care, and afterwards thrown to two members of the Advisory Board. I should like to show if it is one or two more before returning it.

The opinion seems to prevail that nothing but good can result from the relation of a 'connected school' provided the matter can be so arranged as not to create the impression that the Academy here is tributary to Chicago University only.
Rugby Academy,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Wm. B. Harper,
Dear Sir:

Your letter received. As you express a preference I have the matter postponed till 1892, and I am about to leave the city for the summer, perhaps it is best & let the arrangements wait till the conveniences of both parties.

Sincerely yours,

 Derrick Arnold.
Wilmington College.

J. B. UNTHANK, M. S., President.

Wilmington, Ohio, Mar. 1st, 1892.

Dr. Wm. B. Harper,
Chicago Ill.

Dear Sir,

A memorandum of the plan of affiliation to be inaugurated by Chicago University has been handed me. I am deeply interested in the matter and would like to bring Wilmington College into such affiliation if possible. I write to ask you to send me as full particulars of the plan as possible, and also to give me your opinion as to the probabilities of our being included in the number of affiliate colleges. I send you herewith a catalogue of the college which will give you a pretty correct idea of its present status. We have a good field here, and believe with the prestige which such an arrangement would give us, we should be able to develop it more fully. An early reply will be esteemed a great favor.

Very sincerely yours,

J. B. Unthank
Trustee.
Dear Dr. Harper,

Our faculty at their last meeting voted to recommend affiliation to our Board of Trustees.

The Trustees will meet on the evening before commencement, that is, Tuesday evening, May 31. What they will think of the matter I do not know. I want to have them carried for it without fail or friction. Can you come out and do for us what you did for Des Moines?

At the same, can you not take time to preach to our people, or address them on any theme appropriate to Sunday, on May 29, which is the Sunday preceding
commencement. It is our custom to have some distinguished man from abroad on the morning of that day, and no one would be welcomed more warmly than you.

If, by any fatal conjunction of the stars, you should be unable to come, send the best man for the two occasions that you can find. Kindly let me hear from you at once, and favorably.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin Johnson
SUGGESTIONS FOR A UNIVERSITY CONNECTION.

NAME.

The Name of the

shall hereafter be

and authority is hereby

conferred upon the Trustees of the

continue the name (so long as the

Trustees of the

shall desire so to use it

F I N A N C E.

The Trustees of the

shall appropriate for teaching in the medical schools will include

Pathology, Physiology, Bacteriology, Anatomy, and all strictly

medical subjects, the sum of

dollars annually for

the next ensuing years, and it shall hereafter be the
be the policy of the University to compensate pecuniarily each and every person giving instruction in the medical school, for said instruction proportionately to the skill, experience, time and labor expended in such instruction, due allowance always being made for the direct and indirect advantages accruing to said instructor by reason of his connection with the Medical School.

And the University will as soon as possible obtain ample endowment for the maintenance and development of the Medical school, and all the earnings of the Medical School shall be devoted to the maintenance and development of this department.

In consideration of this the Trustees of agree to transfer all the real and personal property and the good will of the to the in perpetual trust for the sole use of the hereafter to be known as the and for
no other purpose whatsoever. The Trustees of the College also agree that for the next ensuing five years the income of the College shall be devoted, first, to paying the running expenses and maintaining the equipment; and secondly, to paying the interest on the outstanding bonds, and finally to the payment of the bonds themselves.
The final transfer of the property to be made as soon as the last
man at the head of the laboratory of Chemistry was entailed.

bond is paid, either in this manner or by endowments to be secured.

about the same compensation as at present, and all surplus could
be used to wipe out the present indebtedness, which, if the revenues
were not decreased could be easily done in two years. At the
end of five years, with no debt, and with the appropriation already
mentioned for teaching purposes we would certainly have enough
revenue from students to defray all expenses and enable the Univer-
sity to run a medical school of the highest order, in this coun-
ty, and with a few thousand dollars more each year it could be made
second to none in the world. In order that this end might be
brought about as rapidly as possible annual subscriptions of

dollars a year for five years might be obtained.

As soon as possible more land should be obtained in the immediate
vicinity of the medical school and upon this the University should
erect from endowments a great laboratory to accommodate all the
students engaged in alchemy, chemistry, pharmacy and dentistry, as well as all other prac-
tical students in medicine. The laboratory which is to be built the
coming season would doubtless answer the purpose until the money
could be raised for the larger building. With

appropriated to teachers, and

dollars secured for running expenses the requirements could be met as high
as those of any school in the country at once. With a smaller
sum more care would be required not to diminish the revenues of the
department by driving away students.
NOTE: On this plan the teaching force, including an eminent man at the head of the Laboratory of Physiology and Bacteriology who shall be paid at least five thousand dollars, would receive about the same compensation as at present, and all surplus could be used to wipe out the present indebtedness, which, if the revenues were not decreased could be easily done in five years. At the end of five years, with no debt, and with the appropriation already mentioned for teaching purposes we would certainly have enough revenue from students to defray all expenses and enable the University to run a medical school of the highest order in this country, and with a few thousand dollars more each year it could be made second to none in the world. In order that this end might be brought about as rapidly as possible annual subscriptions of dollars a year for five years might be obtained. As soon as possible more land should be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the medical school and upon this the University should erect from endowments a great laboratory to accommodate all those studying medicine, pharmacy and dentistry, as well as all post graduate students in medicine. The laboratory which is to be built the coming season would doubtless answer the purpose until the money could be raised for the larger building. With dollars appropriated to teachers, and thousand dollars secured for running expenses the requirements could be made as high as those of any school in the country, at once. With a smaller sum more care would be required not to diminish the revenues of the department by driving away students.
CONTROL.

The University agrees that it will confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine on such persons only as shall be recommended for that honor by the Faculty of the Medical School. The power to appoint members of the Medical Faculty shall be vested in the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Trustees of the University to be exercised by them on the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Medical Faculty, and not in the Medical Faculty. The Trustees may proceed to fill vacancies in the Medical Faculty, except as hereinafter stated. The Trustees of the University shall have the power to reject nominations made by the executive committee of the Medical Faculty.

All appointments of persons not experienced in medical teaching shall be first made for one year at the end of which time, if satisfactory, they may be confirmed and continued during good behavior.
Faculty, in which case the nomination shall be referred back to that committee for further consideration and recommendation.

In case a majority of the Medical Faculty, including also a majority of the members of the Executive Committee, should resign their professorships, or should refuse to make recommendations to fill vacancies in proper time in the Medical Faculty, the aforesaid Trustees may proceed to fill such vacancies notwithstanding the aforesaid recommendation.

The power to remove members of the Medical Faculty shall likewise be invested in the aforesaid Trustees, the same to be exercised only on the recommendation of a majority of the Executive Committee of the Faculty of the Medical School, except in cases where removals are made for cause shown after notice and opportunity for hearing is given to the party concerned.

All appointments of persons not experienced in medical teaching shall be first made for one year, at the end of which time, if satisfactory, they may be confirmed and continued during good beh
behavior and good teaching, being subject to the above provision as

The President of the University approve, in accordance to removal.

The demonstrators, lecturers, instructors, and other subordinate teachers needed in the various departments shall be appointed by the executive committee of the Medical Faculty on recommendation of the Faculty, subject to the approval of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees of the University, such appointments to be made annually.

The executive committee of the Medical School shall consist of the Dean of the medical department and other members of the Medical Faculty, one of whom shall be appointed by the President of the University, the other two to be elected annually by the Faculty.

The Dean of the Medical School shall be appointed by the President of the University and be responsible to him.
NOTE: The President of the University agrees to appoint the
present President of the Medical College as the first Dean of the Medical
School.

All power is vested in the authorities of the
except as limited by these Articles.
The arrangement of the course of instruction, the fixing of fees to be paid by students of medicine, the rules for their government, and the care of the college building, shall be made on the recommendation or by the concurrence of the executive committee which to construct the laboratory and the medical department, should of the Medical Faculty.

All power is vested in the authorities of the to govern and control the except as limited by these Articles.
LOCATION.

As soon as possible the University should buy more land in the immediate vicinity of the present upon which to construct its laboratory, and the medical department should always be continued in a locality where it can receive the greatest amount of clinical material.
NOTE: Medical teachers are becoming every day more and more impressed with the necessity of giving nearly all the instruction by recitations and by object lessons as taught in clinics. This is the method which is pursued in all of the best foreign universities, as well as in those of the first rank in this country. No medical school that is unable to command and utilize a large amount of clinical material can give its pupils proper instruction. There is no place better suited than Chicago for the establishment and support of medical schools of the highest order. It will have an abundance of clinical material. It will soon have a magnificent medical library. It is easily accessible to a broad territory that will be the home of a very large population; it will be embarrassed by its wealth. These circumstances will draw to it the ablest practitioners and teachers in medicine and its allied sciences. Instead of Americans who wish to make a thorough study of medicine feeling it necessary to visit Europe to obtain instruction we should make it for the advantage of the students of Europe to come here. Professors for original investigation in the lines of physiology, bacteriology, anatomy and chemistry, may readily be secured equal in ability to those of any of the great foreign universities.
physiology, bacteriology, anatomy and chemistry, may readily be secured equal in ability to those of any of the great foreign universities. A single task for five years would probably meet the requirements.

ditions is a test by which any rigid requirements adopted at school:
A high school education must be provided for the first year in the
entrance, the examination to be completed by the University,
then for
end at the end of five years a secondary education would be required for entrance. The grade being annually raised five years
year until until this year is reached and this proposed gradual
advancement in the requirements for entrance must be published at
that in the annual announcements.
REQUIREMENTS.

A sliding scale for five years would probably meet the conditions much better than any rigid requirements adopted at once. A high school education might be demanded for the first year, or its equivalent, the examination to be conducted by the University, or

and at the end of five years a sophomore education should be required for entrance. The grade being gradually raised from year to year until until this end is attained, and this proposed gradual advancement in the requirements for entrance might be published at once in the annual announcement.
The requirements for graduation should be four years study as now demanded, and three courses in the college of from eight to nine months each, to be followed by excellent examinations.

All alumni of the Medical College in good standing in the profession should be made honorary alumni of the university.

Certain legal points would have to be attended to to preserve the charter of the institution and prevent others from adopting its name or profiting by its good will.

A preparatory year might be spent at the University making up conditions during which time at least for the first few years students could study anatomy, chemistry, physiology and materia medica sufficiently to make up the first of the four years of study.