State of Illinois, ss.

Peoria County.

To the Honorable William H. Hinrichsen, Secretary of State:

We the undersigned William R. Harper, Oliver J. Bailey, Leslie D. Puterbaugh, Rudolph Pfeiffer, George Holmes, Harry A. Hammond and citizens of the State of Illinois, desiring to associate ourselves for the lawful purpose hereinafter set forth, and to form a corporation, not for pecuniary profit, under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois entitled "An act Concerning Corporations" approved Apr. 18, 1872, and the several acts amendatory thereof, do hereby certify:

1. That the name by which this corporation shall be known is Bradley Polytechnic Institute of the University of Chicago.

2. The objects for which this corporation is formed are to organize and maintain forever a school for the education of young people of both sexes in all such practical and useful arts, sciences and learning as are usually taught in Polytechnic Schools in the United States, including, so far as its resources will permit, courses of study and instruction in mathematics, history, ancient and modern languages, literature and the fine arts; but the chief aim of this Institute shall be to furnish its students with the means of living independent industrious and useful lives by the aid of a practical knowledge of the useful arts and sciences.

To establish the terms of admission of students to the Institute; to make and enforce rules and regulations for the government of faculty and students; but neither in the terms of admission nor in the treatment of students, the selection of officers, agents or instructors, nor in the appointment of trustees, nor in any matter whatever connected with this Institute shall there be any distinction made
or preference given on account of sect, creed, nationality, politics or party; but with a view to its greater usefulness this Institute shall be and ever remain nonsectarian, nonpolitical and nonpartisan.

To receive and hold real and personal property for the use and occupation of the school, and as investments producing income for the support of the school; to buy real estate as an investment for its funds, and to sell and convey the same again for reinvestment; to sell and convey real estate donated to it for the purpose of reinvesting the proceeds of sale, hold and administer any estate or fund given devised or bequeathed to it upon terms of trust for any purpose connected with its general object.

To grant such literary and scientific degrees as are usually granted by like institutions, for work done in its various departments; and generally to exercise the powers and functions usually exercised by similar institutions of learning.

3. The management of this corporation shall be intrusted to a board of seven trustees who shall hold office from the time of their appointment until they shall die, resign, become incompetent, disqualified, insolvent or remove from the State of Illinois; and whenever it shall be brought to the attention of the board that any such disqualification exists as to any member, they shall determine whether cause exists for declaring a vacancy, and when a vacancy is declared fill the same by electing another trustee who shall thereupon succeed to all the powers and duties of an original trustee. Provided that in case the number of trustees shall be reduced to less than a quorum, or in case a quorum cannot agree upon the appointment of a person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies, then any member of said board may file a petition in a court of chancery in Peoria County asking said court by its decree to appoint the most suitable person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies; and in case the remaining trustees shall fail to proceed as above indicated then any other person or corporation interested may commence
and prosecute such proceeding, it being the object and purpose of this provision to secure a full board of trustees with perpetual succession.

The board of trustees may make by-laws not inconsistent with this charter, the laws of the State of Illinois or of the United States, for the government of its proceedings and providing for the proper management and investment of its funds and property and the administration of all trusts imposed by donors of estates for educational purposes. But it shall not be competent for said board to make any rule which shall permit less than a majority of the full board to transact business. And no conveyances of real estate by deed contract release or otherwise shall be valid unless executed and acknowledged by at least four members of the board of trustees.

Provided that this corporation or its trustees shall have no authority to borrow money or incur indebtedness beyond the amount of the income of the current year, and in no case shall the income of a future year be anticipated; but the surplus revenue of any year over and above the expenses and liabilities of that year may be carried over and added to the income of a subsequent year.

4. The location of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute shall be at Peoria, in the County of Peoria and State of Illinois, and the site for said school and funds for its support having been donated by Mrs. Lydia Bradley of Peoria, Ill., upon the faith of such location, this provision of the charter shall be unalterable.

5. The following named persons are hereby selected as trustees for the control and management of this corporation until their term of office shall expire according to the foregoing provisions of this charter: - O. J. Bailey, Judge Leslie Puterbaugh, George Holmes, Rudolph Pfeiffer, H. A. Hammond, William R. Harper,

In testimony whereof we the incorporators first above named
In the words of the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.普

Bradley Reed

Affidavit
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1896.

President W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

A friend of mine in Chicago recently suggested to me that I should become an applicant for the position of Dean of the new Polytechnic Institute which he informed me would be opened in Peoria in the fall of 1897. This gentleman gave me the name of a lady in Peoria as the founder of the new institution and the proper person to whom an application should be addressed. I accordingly wrote quite a full letter concerning myself to the lady. I now find after two unsuccessful attempts to reach this lady, that the name was not correctly given and that the founder will not concern herself in the selection of a Dean, but that this matter is in the hands of a committee of the University of Chicago, of which you are the chairman.

Hence I wish now to take the liberty of sending to you herewith the letter, testimonials, etc., which I addressed to Mrs. Bradley; and I would respectfully ask your consideration of them. I enclose the letter just as written to Mrs. Bradley, believing that it will serve to give the necessary information concerning me, perhaps as well as for me to repeat, here. I was of course somewhat at loss to know just how to address Mrs. Bradley, not being informed as to the stage of the organization of the Institute, or to what extent the lady might wish to interest herself in the management of it. The character of the new institution, I was lead to believe, was to be similar to Drexel, Pratt, Armour, Rose, Throop and other Polytechnic Institutes in this country.
A letter of mine in

Accompany, Gino, Dec. 15, 1930.

Professor W. K. Nelson.

Dear Sir:

A letter of mine in

Enrollment application suggested to me that I should become an applicant for

the position of Pen to the new educational institute which is forming

now. Would you be open to accept in this position the new institute.

I have been the head of a department in the last of 1931. I am the head of

the department. Here is a full page concerning myself the head of the

head. I have, after two unsuccessful attempts to reach this letter, that the

same was not correctly given, and that the letter will not concern

myself to the selection of a dean, but that this matter is to the

fellow of a committee of the University of California, of which you are the

chairman.

I have now the liberty of sending to you the

unfortunate, conservative, etc., which I promised to write yesterday. I

enclose the

wonder. Accepting with you your consideration of form. I

should like to add an important letter to the head. Here is a full page

concerning the necessary information concerning me, perhaps as well as for

the letter. Note, of course, of the importance of it to my position as to the

steps of the

progress of the new

institute. I was, first to believe, and to form similar to this.

yours, Thomas, Ohio.
Possibly you may recall that my name is already on file in the executive office of the University in another connection. I have already had some correspondence with Professor Stratton and yourself in regard to pursuing postgraduate work and serving at the same time as an instructor.

I believe that you may have a personal acquaintance with several of my references at the Ohio State University, and in the city—possibly with Dr. Orton, Dr. Scott and Dr. Gladden.

I trust that my application may meet with your favor, and that you will do me the kindness to indicate when you wish me to come to Chicago to meet you.

I should like to say, further, that I recognize well that I may be judged rather too young a man for a position of so much responsibility, but at the same time I feel that I have a real appreciation of the duties of the position, and the details of responsibility that must of necessity devolve on the one who assumes these duties. I have perhaps had something more than the usual advantages for fitting myself for such a position, as I have been able to make myself well acquainted with the organizations and ideas of the leading technical and industrial institutions of the country. I have visited and personally inspected Institutes, Manual Training Schools, Colleges and Universities in many of the states throughout the west and south as well as in the east. And I feel that this acquaintance with institutions and methods will prove most valuable to me in properly fulfilling the demands of this position.

Knowing a large number of active workers in this particular field, personally, I feel that I could make a recommendation for each of the positions which must be filled in the new institution, that would insure the successful carrying out of the work.

I respectfully beg that I may hear concerning the matter at an early date.

Very sincerely and respectfully,

Walter H. Palmer

#150 W. Woodruff Av., Columbus, Ohio
Possibly you may receive this letter without my name being on it. I am writing to the University in reference to the position of Professor of Chemistry and Mathematics. I have been aware of the need for someone with the qualifications I possess, and I feel that I am qualified for the position.

I have heard that you may have a personal communication with several of my references at the Chicago State University, and in the city of Chicago. I have received your letter with great interest and respect.

I would be very pleased to meet with you to discuss the possibility of my coming to Chicago.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]
Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1896.

Mrs. L. J. Bradley,
Peoria, Ill. Dear Madam: I have just been advised by a
friend in Chicago to write to you in reference to becoming a candidate
for the position of Dean of the Polytechnic Institute which, I am in-
formed, is, by your generosity, to be opened at Peoria, in the fall of
1897.

I accordingly take the liberty now of addressing you at some length
in regard to the matter. As to my qualifications, I would say brief-
ly that, although a young man, I have devoted a number of years to
special work for the purpose of fitting myself for the duties of such a
position as this. And I feel, now, that I could assume the charge of
this institution with confidence, and direct its organization and promote
its growth and development in a manner that would prove gratifying to
you, and all those having its interests at heart.

I spent six years in the Ohio State University, here, pursuing
special work in the lines of industrial training and Mechanical Engin-
eering, at the end of which time I received the degree of "Mechanical
Engineer" from the University. The Ohio State University is, as you
doubtless are aware, very strong in all lines of Engineering, possessing
a good equipment and an able faculty, and maintaining a high order of
excellence in the work required of its students.

While still taking work in the University I served for two years as
an instructor in the technical drawings in the Department of Drawing.
On the strength of the experience thus gained I was offered at once
after graduation, the directorship of the Department of Drawing of the
Miller Manual Labor School, of Albemarle County, Virginia, one of the
DEAR PROFESSOR PEARSON,

I have just been shown a letter by a friend of mine in reference to your appointment to the position of Dean of the Polytechnic Institute which I am in the process of writing to you in reference to accepting a candidate for the position of Dean at the Polytechnic Institute which I have been in the process of writing to you in reference to accepting a candidate for the position.

I am currently working on the letter, which I hope to send out within the next few days.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
wealthiest and best equipped of the Manual Training Schools of the country. It is an institution little known out of the county of Albemarle for the reason that it is open only to the young people of that county; but, with the large endowment they possess, they are able to maintain a most complete equipment and a very efficient corps of teachers. The position there was one of considerable responsibility, as I had charge of all the work in drawing (with an assistant) including all the various grades of freehand drawing and technical drafting. I also had much to do in the way of planning improvements in the building and purchasing supplies and equipment. I received the compliment of a substantial increase of salary at the close of each year's work, and only resigned at the end of two years to accept a desirable offer from the Armour Institute, Chicago.

I began my duties as Ass't Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Armour Institute, in the fall of '95, but had scarcely become accustomed to my new surroundings when my health failed me completely under the strain of a severe attack of insomnia. I was forced to abandon school work for the remainder of the year and devote myself to regaining my health, in which I have been quite successful.

During this interval I have spent considerable time in travelling, making it my special object to visit educational institutions of every class, but more particularly the leading engineering institutions and manual training schools. I have visited a large number of these institutions in all sections, and have met their presidents and directors, and teachers. I feel that the acquaintances thus formed with prominent educators, and the definite knowledge acquired of ideas and methods, will prove most valuable to me in the position in question. I believe that I can now plan the organization and direct the details of management of a new institution in accordance with the most approved ideas, and in a way to insure its future success.

I have not mention that during the summer of '95 I devoted the
It is an interesting little known fact of the county of

...
vacation period to still further special work, in Cornell University, at the close of which I made a visit of inspection to the educational institutions of Boston, and other points in the east. The results of the time thus spent will, I feel sure, prove valuable to me in the future.

I assure you that I appreciate, in detail, the responsibility that must devolve upon the person assuming the duties of this position, and I should not wish to undertake it did I not feel that I could meet the exigencies of the position properly.

I believe that it is the intention to select the Dean at a reasonably early date, although the Institute will not be opened before Oct. 1st, 1897, in order that there may be a competent person with whom to advise in all matters pertaining to the organization of the institution. Am I correct in this? I trust that this may be the intention, for I feel sure that there will be a multitude of details upon which professional advice will be essential.

In the event of my selection I should be glad to have the opportunity of advising in the matters of the plans for the building and the details of organization, from the first. For I feel deeply the desirability of there being someone in this capacity from the outset, for the welfare of the new institution. This was specially impressed upon me recently when I was called upon to consult with the authorities of a new Manual Training School, in regard to the plans for the building, the contract for which had already been let. There was much that was not satisfactory owing to the fact that the architects had proceeded without the advice of a practical school man. Having done considerable architectural work myself I believe that I can be of service in this connection, as well as in formulating plans for the work.

I trust that you will pardon my writing thus freely, but I feel that these matters so intimately concern the vital welfare of the new institution, that I cannot refrain from expressing myself frankly.
I will enclose herewith, for your inspection, copies of letters, testimonials, etc., which have been written for me from time to time. Some of these date back to my student days, but any of these persons will, I am sure, be glad to tell you of me.

I should be pleased to go to Peoria to meet you, to perfect final arrangements, if you will kindly designate when you wish me to do so.

Trusting that I may have the favor of an early reply, I remain, with sincere respect

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

#150 West Woodruff Av.,
Columbus, Ohio.
I will quote prevent for your protection. coffee or something
for instance, etc., which you gave me before now I have time to
take. Some other time again for my assistant gave just any of those persons
will I am sure go this to call you at any
I should be pleased to go to hotels to meet you, to direct what
interesting. If you will kindly agree when you write me to go so
therein shall I may have the honor of so early reply I remain

With sincere respect,

John Smith, Secretary
Chicago, Ill. Jan. 11, 1897.

Dr. W. R. Harper,

President, University of Chicago.    Dear Sir—

In accordance with your suggestion made to me at our meeting last Saturday, that I should file a statement with you for your further consideration in connection with my application for the position of Director of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute of Peoria, I beg to submit the following.

On the 10th of December last, I wrote you, making application for the position of the Director, or Dean, (however it may be termed) of the Polytechnic Institute founded by Mrs. Lydia Bradley of Peoria. In this letter I set forth very fully what my special training and experience had been, and supported my statements by a large number of letters from some of the leading men in educational work in Ohio, and other prominent persons. In reply I received a brief statement from you, under date of Dec. 11, saying that no steps had yet been taken, and that you would be glad to enter my application.

Learning that it was the wish of the founder to open the Institute about October 1st, next, and knowing that in consequence, the services of a Director would soon be needed, I went to Peoria and spent some time there, in meeting members of the Board of the Institute, and others interested. And I have come, now, to Chicago for the express purpose of meeting you for a conversation upon the subject.

I come with an introduction to you from Supt. J. A. Shawan, at the head of the Public School system of Columbus; and the President of the
In accordance with your suggestion made to me on our meeting last Saturday, that I should make a statement with you for your further consideration in connection with my application for the position of Director of the
Polytechnic Institute of Kansas City, I now make this statement.

On the 10th of December last, I wrote you, making application for the position of the Director of the University of Kansas City. As I write this statement I am fully aware that my letter of application has been
forwarded to you by the University of Kansas City, and I have been requested to make a statement of my qualifications as
a permanent member of the faculty, and as a teacher of Engineering. In reply to your letter, I sent you a detailed
statement of my qualifications and my experience in teaching, engineering, and other professions.

I have been working for a number of years on the subject of the operation of the Engineering School at the University of Kansas City, and I am fully aware of the importance of the subject. I have been working closely with the Engineering faculty, and I am fully convinced that I can
bring a new and valuable contribution to the work of the Institute.

I am anxious to see the work of the Institute to advance, and I am convinced that I can make a valuable contribution to the work of the Institute. I am full of enthusiasm, and I am ready to
work for the benefit of the Institute.

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bring a new and valuable contribution to the work of the Institute.

I am anxious to see the work of the Institute to advance, and I am convinced that I can make a valuable contribution to the work of the Institute. I am full of enthusiasm, and I am ready to
work for the benefit of the Institute.
Ohio State University, Dr. Canfield, has already written especially to you in furtherance of my application, as has also Ex-President W. H. Scott, of the same institution. In view of the high standing of these gentlemen, I had hoped to at least be able to secure a brief audience with you. The object of seeking a conversation was more to acquire information than to review statements already made. The latter I could have done by correspondence from Columbus.

But to comply with your wishes, I desire to state, briefly.---

(1) My education has been immediately in the line of the work to be carried out in the new institution. I have myself been through all of the various lines of industrial work, and have had a practical experience in a number of these lines. I can, myself, teach any of the branches of industrial work taught in the usual manual training and industrial institutions, and I have already taught a number of them with success. All of this I know that Mrs. Bradley considers very essential.

(2) I know from a full and most satisfactory conversation with Mrs. Bradley, that it is her definite purpose that this institution shall not be one for the so-called higher educational work, but that it shall be a thoroughly and truly practical institution, as she herself expressed it. That is, she wishes the training given there to be immediately helpful to the students in earning their living, as she wishes to assist, most of all, those who must of necessity rely upon their manual exertions for a livelihood. In this connection I am positive that my experience at the head of an independent department in the institution known as the Miller Manual Labor School, of Albemarle County, Virginia, will prove most useful. It is evident from conversation with Mrs. Bradley, that her ideas are identical with those of the founder of this Virginia institution, as to the character and scope of work.
Ohio State University. Dr. Campbell, the State's Medical Examiner, was specifically
asked in the question of my application, as per our previous letter. I am at a loss to understand
how to answer this question. It is true that I have never been to the Peaceful Rest Home
which you mention in your letter, but I had no idea that I was expected to have any knowledge
of it. The subject of research and conservation was more to conserve
information than to review statements already made.

I could have gone on correspondence from Cincinnati
but to comply with your wishes, I agree to state, provisionally:
I have never served in any institution.
I have never been in any institution.
I have never seen an institution.
I have never read any institution.
I have never heard of any institution.
I have never written to any institution.

All of which I know from the only personal communications
with success.

Very essentially,

I know that the institution and not the institution is responsible for it.
Furthermore, that it is not the purpose to discuss the institution itself
but its work, which is often of great importance in saving lives and
improving the conditions of society. It is necessary, therefore, to be
experienced in the field of research and conservation as the personal
experience of the institution's work is the best foundation for
improving the conditions of society. I agree to state, as far as I can,
what I know of the institution and its work, and to conserve
information about it, as to the operator and scope of work.
(5) I have visited and made a special study of the leading institutions for industrial and technical training, in the East as well as South and West, for the purpose of especially qualifying myself for the duties of such a position as the one for which I now apply. In consequence I feel that I can direct the affairs of this new institution intelligently, and in accordance with the best ideas.

(4) I am sure that the experience I have had in practical architecture and building, together with the intimate knowledge of the needs of such an institution from the standpoints of both student and teacher, I can assist in the working out of the plans for the new buildings, in a way that will insure satisfactory results.

(5) Being a young man, with the future before me, and anxious to win a worthy place in my chosen work, I am able to offer my services for a much more reasonable amount than is necessary to secure the services of a man of great experience, whose reputation is already won. This I am sure, also, Mrs. Bradley appreciates very highly.

(6) I am in readiness to take up active duties at any time now, while a man already filling an engagement could only with great difficulty begin his services before another year. All the members of the Board expressed themselves as feeling the necessity of the Director, at the present time. And it will, of course, be necessary to have the Director determined upon at an early date, if matters are to be fully arranged by Oct. 1st, 1897.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, in the hope that it may receive your personal consideration.

Very sincerely,

Walter R. Palmer

Chicago Address—"General Delivery, City."
I have met and made a special study of the incoming
for industrial and technical training to the point as well as
South and West for the purpose of especially culminating with

cutout of a position as the one for which I now apply. In con-
sequence I feel that I can afford the estimate of the new information
intelligence by an acquaintance with the past years.

I am sure that the experience I have had in practical
shortcoming and publishing together with the intimate knowledge of the
needs of such as intelligent from the experiences of both student and
teacher, I can served in the working out of the plans for the new

publication, in a way that will impress satisfactional teacher.

(e) Being a young man, with the future before me, I am able to offer my services to
with a worthy object in my chosen work. I am able to offer my services to
a much more responsible moment than at necessity to secure the services
of a man of great experience, whose reputation is steady now.

I am sure, too, the rejection speaks a very highly.

(f) I am in readiness to take up the active duties of my time now.

with a man steadily willing on the agreement only with great

all the members

of the post experience frame as leading the necessary of the
director of the present time. And I will, of course, be necessary
to have the directorger to know as an early gate, it matters the

to be fully understood at all. I feel 1939.

All of which put to most respectfully submitted. In the hope that it

may receive your best consideration.

Very Sincerely,

Chicago Address—"General Delivery" City.
August 2nd, 1901.

Mr. F. D. Crashaw,
509 Ellis Street, Peoria, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Crashaw:

I am in receipt of your letter of July twenty-eighth. I congratulate you that you have been approached in reference to so important a position. I do not myself see why it is not a good position. It has certainly many admirable things about it; among others, a good salary and an opportunity to do a piece of executive work. It is true, of course, on the other hand, that you would be cut off from the educational world. For some people this would be a serious drawback; for others it might not be so unfortunate a thing. In any case, the experience would be a good one.

I need not tell you that we should be very sorry to have you leave Bradley; but if it is to your personal advantage to do so, we will not interpose.

I am inclined to think that Dr. Smith, who is at the head of Ohau College, is not having so
Mr. T. D. Greenaw\n
800 South Street, Peoria, Illiniose.

Mr. dear Mr. Greenaw:

I am in receipt of your letter of

July twentieth-eight. I congratulate you that you
have been appointed to a position of importance and looking to
I go not mean to say that it is not a good
position. I do certainly many important things
spend it some other a good salary and an opportunity
to go to be in the executive work. I agree to go to be in the executive work.

On the other hand, it that you want to do out
All from the executive work. You some people

the money to be something graduated, or others it
might not be so important, to this in any case.

the experience would be a good one.

I mean not tell you that we would be
very sorry to have you leave Peoria; but if it to
you, personally, advantageous to go to, we will not

intervene.

I am informed to think that Dr. Smith
who is at the head of Chicago, is not paying so
smooth sailing as he had anticipated. In fact, it is quite evident that the people of Honolulu are not equal to the task of conducting educational matters on a non-political basis, even in a non-state school.

In reference to your inquiry concerning work at the University, I would say that there is no position which would be of sufficient importance to warrant you in leaving Nrodney.

If my advice has not been very definite, you will attribute this fact to my ignorance of many of the circumstances connected with the proposed work.

Very truly yours,
In fact, the smooth settling as in the "extraordinary." In spite of the evident fact that the people of Honour are not equal to the task of conducting educational matters on a non-partisan basis, even in a non-state school.

In reference to your inquiry concerning

I would say that there is no position which would be of sufficient importance to warrant your interest in the University.

If my name has not been very well-known

you will attribute this fact to my ignorance of other circumstances connected with the problem of work.

Very truly yours,
July 28, 1900.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,

Dear Sir:—

This last week I received a letter from Prof. Chas. R. Dyke, principal of the Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, stating that the position of Director of their Manual Training and Trade Schools was vacant, and as I had been recommended by Dr. H. C. Mitchell, of Worcester Polytech, in the letter, I was asked to reply stating whether or not I would be an applicant. In answer to this letter I wrote our asking some questions and stating my education and training. In the meantime I am ascertaining as many facts as possible concerning the position and am asking you frankly if you will kindly advise me, or at least give me your opinion concerning what my action in this matter should be.
Dear Mr. W. Burpee,

I'm writing to you from Elida, Ohio. I'm hoping you can provide me with information about the early days of the anti-war movement in the United States. I'm researching this topic for a project and need some historical context.

I've heard about some protests and demonstrations that took place in the 1960s, but I'm wondering if there were any significant events earlier than that. Are there any records or documents that would be helpful in understanding the evolution of anti-war sentiments?

I would really appreciate any assistance you can offer. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
The position is quite similar, I should judge, to that of head of Manual Arts Dept. here at Bradley or a similar department in a strong secondary school. The salary is $2000 and a house.

Now I may be expecting too much when I ask you for your opinion, yet I am sure you will be glad to give it, and I am especially desirous of it because of your connection with Bradley and your knowledge of my work here. Furthermore, I know you were instrumental in securing for Mr. Arthur Smith his present position in the Islands, which indicates your knowledge of educational affairs there.

I do not wish you to feel that I am desirous of leaving Bradley, and hope you may not feel that I should be doing wrong in leaving. I am a teacher because of the good I may possibly do in teaching...
Dear Mr. Million.

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent developments in the field of robotics and artificial intelligence. While these technologies have brought significant advancements, there are also serious ethical and societal implications that must be addressed.

In particular, I am worried about the potential for misuse of these technologies, especially in the areas of surveillance and military applications. It is crucial that we establish clear guidelines and regulations to prevent the misuse of these tools.

Furthermore, I believe that there is a need for increased investment in research and development of more ethical and transparent AI systems. This will require collaboration between technologists, ethicists, and policymakers.

I am confident that with proper oversight and regulation, we can harness the power of these technologies for the betterment of society. It is time for us to be proactive in shaping the future of AI, rather than allowing it to shape us.

Thank you for considering my concerns. I look forward to hearing your thoughts on this important issue.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
and because I love the work. I believe if the opportunity for entering a field of greater usefulness appears I should embrace it. If the acceptance of this offer would mean my death, educationally speaking, I certainly do not want it for no one wants or tries to keep alive more than I do.

I understand there may be a position in the school of education at the University to fill this next year and Prof. Bennett has told me of Dr. Dewey correspondence with him concerning me with reference to it. May I ask whether this position, or any made possible by the new combination of schools, which I might be capable of filling?

Indeed I shall be very grateful to you for your reply, and shall prize what you write me very highly.

Very respectfully yours,

509 Ellis St.

J. H. Crawford
Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,

Dear Sir:—

Mrs. Bradley returned home without having suffered either inconvenience or weariness. She wishes me to express to you her appreciation and thanks for the very great kindness of yourself and family.

She spent the day with Prof. Carmen very advantageously. We had fresh facts and figures there in regard to cost of construction and current expenses. Prof. Carmen gave his time and careful thought to the whole matter and his conclusions impressed Mrs. Bradley very forcibly. He likes your division of the work into three departments and thinks that is the proper plan to work to. He is confident, however, that we cannot carry on the school in all its departments with the funds now available and that we shall have to make temporary arrangements in the first building, Mechanical Arts, for the accommodation of the other departments. He thinks we ought to have a separate engine house with the foundry and blacksmith shops included, and then build the building for the Mechanical arts as it will be wanted eventually, and temporarily accommodate the English department, the offices etc. in that building. He thinks we will have to omit a part of the course until we have more money for annual expenses. He thinks we cannot do much with the Physics or the post graduate course, until we have nearly doubled what is now available.

These matters come directly under the consideration of yourself and Prof. Small and I only write these things to show you what Mrs. Bradley
Dr. William H. Herter
University of Chicago

Dear Sir:

We regret to inform you that we have been unable to provide you with the accommodation of which you spoke in your letter of November 20th. Our present necessities are such that we are unable to accommodate any additional students. We trust that you will be able to find other means of securing the necessary accommodation. We regret the inconvenience this may cause you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

OFFICE OF

HAMMOND & WYRTH

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

200 N. E. C. WILMINGTON

[Address]
has heard and thinks,

As soon as Mr. Cobb can let us know how to go ahead with the Horological School we want to break ground. Teachers and pupils are restless and anxious to see things pushed.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
PROPRIA ITA

The health and thanks,

As soon as Mr. Corp can let us know how to go ahead with the Honolulu
Teraphene and develop their restless and

unsuits to see further progress.

Very, truly yours.
Office of
Lydia Bradley,
183 Moss Ave.

Peoria, Ill. Feb. 8, 1897

Dr. R. Harper.

Sir: Mrs. Bradley has
heard my report upon \[\text{Mr.} \] Madison
this morning. She is very much
pleased with his qualities, and
will be well satisfied if he is
the choice of the board. She was
quite ill Saturday but is able to
sit up today.

Personally I am delighted with
him. He is the right kind.

I have not talked with the other
trustees. 

Respy,

W.W. Hammond.
Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Bradley expressed herself this morning in favor of Dr. Bellfield for the Principalship. She thinks the examination of other schools if done by anybody should be by him. She thinks Prof. Carmen's investigation at so recent a date as mentioned by you in previous letter would perhaps answer just as well. You already have the benefit of his investigation and experience. I mention these things because I told you I would give you her impressions upon the subjects discussed in her presence yesterday. She thinks Prof. Dewey's trip is an unnecessary expense but expresses her willingness to defer to your judgment in that matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Hammond
Dr. William Harper
University of Chicago

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Engleby expresses personal sentiments in favor of Dr. M.O. He thinks the examination of other schools is a benefit to any school if it can receive any benefit from it. She thinks Port. Chester's investigation as to recent a case as mentioned by you in previous letters and you strongly oppose the benefits of any investigation and experience. I mention these things because I told you I would give you personal impressions upon the subjects discussed in your previous letter. Dr. Dewey, if I am not necessary, express your personal willingness to get to your trip.

Very truly yours,
M. S. COLGATE,
STOCKS AND BONDS,
6 WALL STREET.

[Handwritten text]

In the enclosed clipping, and
surprising that you may be
cooking for desirable invest-
ments, I venture to offer for
you consideration,

$200,000 - 4 1/2% Bonds, of the
Park District of Peoria, Ills.,
due 1900-1915, which I can
sell at a price to net you
4 1/2% per annum.

Being practically a home
investment, offered upon
such favorable terms, it will
no doubt commend itself
to you favorably.

Very Replly,

[Handwritten signature]

To the
Board of Directors
University of Chicago
M. S. COLGATE,
STOCKS AND BONDS,
6 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1896

Gentlemen,

Upon the information in the enclosed clipping, and
suspecting that you may be looking for desirable invest-
ments, I venture to offer for

You consideration,

$200,000 - 4 1/2% Bonds, of the
Park District of Peoria, Ills.,
due 1900/1915, which I can
sell at a price to net you
4 1/4% per annum.

Being practically a home
investment, offered upon
such favorable terms, it will
no doubt commend itself
to you favorably.

Very Respectfully,

John McCollage
Board of Directors
University of Chicago.
Dear Sirs,

[Content of the letter is illegible due to the handwriting and the faded nature of the ink.]

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
The University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.,
Sept. 3, 1898.

Pres. W. R. Harper
Univ. of Chicago

My dear Dr. Harper:

I wish to sincerely thank you for your kind note to Dr. Ingalls which I have mailed to him. I anticipate much pleasure and advantage in the expected change.

Sincerely yours,

Burton Linscomb
Univ. of Chicago
After Frustration of Gravity

[Handwritten text begins]

3121 Oct 1928

[Handwritten text continues]

My dear Mr. Roosevelt

I am aware of the importance of the question of power for your administration and your

[Handwritten text continues]

I understand and appreciate the difficulties involved. I am willing to work

[Handwritten text continues]

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten text continues]

[Additional handwritten notes]
Oct. 24, 1900.

Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals,
34 Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Ingals:

I have your letter of October 22nd in reference to the needs of the South Side Academy and the proposed building. I should like to talk the whole matter over with you in great detail. I am very much interested in these questions and hope that we may be able to do something.

Yours very truly,
Oct 8, 1900

My dear Mr. Inglis:

I have your letter of October 9th in reference to the needs of the South Side Academy and the president's plans. I would like to talk the whole matter over with you at great length. I am very much interested in these detective and hope that we may be able to do something.

Yours very truly,
CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1900.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

My Dear Doctor:—

Pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the South-Side Academy, we endeavored to rent a new building being erected just North of it for school purposes. This we had been offered for $90.00 per month, but when it was found what changes would be necessary to adapt it to our use, the owner decided not to rent it. Mr. Whaley has obtained a proposition from this same gentleman to erect a new building near the present school for which he wishes $150.00 per month, but it does not seem to us wise to accept this proposition. In the present emergency, I am inclined to think it would be advisable to rent some inexpensive room, if practicable, to relieve the crowding. I think the Trustees would not object to this.

In considering the future of this school, it has occurred to me that it might be well for us to endeavor to raise money to put up a building large enough for our purposes on a joint stock basis. Of course it would be much better to have money donated; but the growth of the school demands that we should look forward to better accommodations and seems to justify a limited risk in providing for our wants.

Would it be possible to rent from the university enough land for such a building for 25 years at a nominal rental with the provision that at the end of the lease the building should revert
to the University or that the University might take it over at any
time upon paying off the bonded indebtedness. If this could be
done it is possible that we might raise $50,000. for a building
large enough for 500 pupils, upon bonds paying 5% interest to run
from one to 25 years, it being the policy of the Trustees to pay
off $3000. of the indebtedness each year in addition to paying the
interest. If the school could be managed in the future as carefully
as it has in the past, and if its students should increase in number
as we have reason to expect, there will be no difficulty in paying
the interest and this amount of the principal annually. The
provision that the University might take over the buildings whenever
the last of the bonded indebtedness was extinguished, would turn
the building over to the University in 17 years if we succeeded in
paying off $3000. per annum or would turn it over immediately
whenever a philanthropic person would wipe out the debt. If such
an arrangement would be practicable from the University standpoint,
could I am inclined to think it could be carried out, if we build a
substantial but not elaborate structure. I fear that a structure
of the same style as those already built at the University would
make the cost so great that the plan would not work.

I think that Mr. Coolidge might plan a structure with a
brick front and less ornamentation that would make a creditable
appearance. I do not forget what has been said of the Manual
Training and the Dewey Schools. I think it would be desirable if
3 buildings could be put up side by side with common administration
CHICAGO.

offices which would accommodate these 3 schools.

Yours sincerely,

Dictated.

E. Hitchcock Bridge,
Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.,

Dear Dr. Harper: I received your letter late last week, stating that I had been given the appointment in truth at the Bradley Institute with a year's leave of absence. I assure you I am much pleased with the selection and especially appreciate the fact that the details have been so generously pointed to my wishes and interests. Thus has never been but one doubt in my mind as to the desirability of the position for me, but that doubt I am ready to say still remains. I had a long talk with Mr. Sisson this afternoon in which we discussed matters quite thoroughly and into perfect frankness. He suggested that I might begin stating my point of hesitation, it is the matter of salary. I don't want to lay undue stress upon it and cannot feel that I do. I am certain the main thing is to regard it as one of the main things to be considered in regard to the position and yet it has its importance for me just now. These are of course the ordinary reasons for seeking a good salary but what appeal to me most strongly just at present is a desire that within the next three years I may be able to visit Rome and Greece for a few months as a pleasure to myself and a help in my work. Now I know not thoroughly what can be done in $500 a year as I have lived on that salary for the past 10 years and $700 at Peoria could hardly be more than $500 at DePauw. I should judge from all that I can learn that the $100 advance would be more than sufficient in the single item of additional house rent. I know that that salary would be a

6036 Ingliside Ave

Gordonia, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1897

President W. R. Harper,
Adena, N. Y., June 8, 1897

Very truly yours,

Theodore C. Burpee
Dear Mr. Smith,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent scientific discovery regarding the viable life on Mars. I have been following the latest research and it seems that we should not be complacent about the potential for extraterrestrial life. The implications of this discovery are far-reaching and could change our understanding of the universe.

I believe that we should take this information seriously and consider investing in further research to explore the possibility of life on Mars. It is important to consider the ethical implications of this discovery and ensure that we approach it with the appropriate level of caution.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
CHICAGO
March 15, 1900.

My dear President Harper,—

From a letter received from Mr. E. O. Sisson this morning, I should infer that he is in doubt as to our position with reference to the necessity resting upon Bradley Polytechnic Institute of sending to us the questions prepared by their instructors to be read here before they are set for the examination of the students.

I have written him that while the affiliated schools are privileged to read their own papers after these have been written by the students, we expect of all the affiliated schools that the questions, themselves, shall be sent here and submitted to our departmental examiners before these are set. This is regularly done by the other schools. I see no reason, whatever, why Bradley should be excused from this.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
CHICAGO

July 20, 1926

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter received from Mr. O. B. Stone, with reference to the necessary records to be sent to the University of Illinois, Parkersburg, by the President of the University for registration of the student.

I have been informed by the office of the University that the student has changed his major field of study from economics to business administration. I am free to make any decision in the matter of the student's academic progress.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
March 23rd, 1906.

March 28th, 1906.

Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago, Chicago,

Dear Sir:

Mr. Harry A. Hamsund,
I take pleasure in advising you that the trustees of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, at their regular meeting on the Peoria, Illinois, 19th inst., elected you a member of the board of trustees of the Dear Sir:
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, to fill the vacancy occasioned by

I beg to acknowledge your favor of the death of Dr. Harper, and I am instructed to advise you of this the 23rd inst. containing the official announcement action and to ask you to advise the board of your acceptance of my election as Trustee of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Harper. It will afford me sincere pleasure to accept the appointment and to act as a member of the Board. Before finally doing so, however, I think it advisable to report the matter to the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago which I will do at the next meeting of that body. Thereupon I will write you finally on the matter.

May I add that I have followed with much interest the work of the Institute and that I have great confidence in the large work for which can easily be foreseen within the years to come.

Very truly yours,
Mr. Heath A. Henshaw
Preston Polyeconomics Institute
Penton Building

Dear Sir:

I feel to acknowledge your letter of
the 24th last, concerning the offer of employment
in the capacity of trustee of the Preston Polytechnic.

It is my intention to accept the position of trustee, and to
act as a member of the Board. Before leaving, I am
honored to express the enjoyment and to accept the
appreciation of our work at the Institute for the
benefit of the student body. However, I think it essential to report the matter
with regard to the Board of Trustees of the University of 
Glasgow, to whom I will report at the next meeting of that body.

Furthermore, I will write you privately on the matter.

May I say that I have followed with much interest
the work of the Institute, and that I have been
impressed with the hours of service you have rendered
within the year to come.

Very truly yours,
March 23rd, 1906.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago, Chicago,

Dear Sir:-

I take pleasure in advising you that the trustees of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, at their regular meeting on the 19th inst., elected you a member of the board of trustees of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Harper, and I am instructed to advise you of this action and to ask you to advise the board of your acceptance.

Very truly yours,

Harry A. Hammond

[Signature]
March 23, 1928

Dr. Henry Pratt Ludington
University of Chicago, Chicago

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in advising you that the committee of

President Polynomic Institute, at their recent meeting on the

31st instant, elected you a member of the Board of Trustees of the

President Polynomic Institute to fill the vacancy occurring in

the capacity of Dr. Maxwell and I am instructed to write you of the

motion and to ask you to assume the board of your membership.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]
Dr. William R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

Dear Sir:-

One of the gentlemen chosen as trustee will be unable to act, so it will be necessary to make a change in the papers and they will be delayed somewhat.

Very truly yours,

W.W. Hammond
Pres. William R. Harper,

The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Harper:

Your letter, referring to the polytechnic school to be established here, is received.

Mrs. Bradley is hoping that the work on the buildings may be begun the latter part of this year or the first of next and is still considering affiliation with the University. I think, however, that it would do no good for you to see her at present concerning it. She is a very peculiar woman and the matter will have to be handled with great care. Meantime, I am keeping a sharp watch and will send you word should I think the time opportune for you to see her.

Very truly,

[Signature]
May 10, 1930

My dear Dr. Hesler:

Your letter pertaining to the polynuclear school to be established here is received.

I'm pleased to know that the work on the polynuclear may be begun. The letter dated the first of July next year in attill commuting the letter part of the year of the letter or next year in attill commuting the letter with the University. I think, however, that it would be of great help to you to see her at present so that she may be helped with her case, etc., etc.

I am keeping a chart which will give you more specific I think the time approximate for you to see her.

Very truly,

[Signature]
Office of
Lydia Bradley,
122 Moss Ave.

Peoria, Ill. July 18, 1896

Dr. W. R. Harper,

Dr. Sir: We returned to Peoria
Friday morning, and in the afternoon
reported to Mrs. Bradley.

After talking over the general situ-
ation, the views of all the people
we have seen, and the work now
being inaugurated in the line of
manual and technical training
Mrs. Bradley is encouraged and
confirmed in her choice of the
kind and scope of school to be
founded here.

She also approves of affiliation
with your University under the
circumstances and upon the
general lines indicated to me
and reported to her.
[Handwritten text on the page, difficult to transcribe accurately due to the handwriting style and condition of the paper.]
She will be pleased to place you upon the first board of trustees named in her will, and provide for a continuous representation of the University upon the board.

She has carefully considered the plan of organization, viz: 1st To incorporate the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, with three incorporators named. 2nd To convey the school site to the corporation, and provide funds to erect the building. 3rd To set aside for the school such part of her income as may be necessary, not exceeding $25,000 per annum, during her life.

It is now only necessary for
Office of
Lydia Bradley,
123 Ness Ave.

Peoria, Ill. July 18, 1876

You to meet Mrs. Bradley and talk the whole matter over. If you will name the time which will suit your convenience Mrs. Bradley will be pleased to receive you.

Very truly,
W.W. Hammond.
On 21 July...

have published a piece to say...

I want to see a man way

for every time... every time... every time... every time...

to... to... to... to...
Dr. William R. Harper.
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I omitted to say in regard to the number of trustees named in the charter that it occurred to me it would be best to have the same persons who are named in the will as trustees of the estate named in the charter as incorporators. We do not know at what moment the will might go into effect.

Again, upon consideration, it appeared that three members from the University of Chicago would be inconvenient because it requires four members always present at every meeting to do business, and you would not expect to attend the business meetings. We therefore left room for two members from the University. This will leave us five here so that if one should be out of town we could still have a quorum.

I might add that the limitations upon the power of the trustees the scope of the school and in fact almost all of the provisions of the charter have been a part of Mrs. Bradley's will for ten years past and I have done little more than copy them in.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Dear Sir:—I omitted to say in regard to the number of trustees named in the charter that it occurred to me it would be best to have the same persons who are named in the will as trustees of the estate named in the charter as beneficiaries. We do not know at what moment the will might go into effect. Perhaps your consideration of appearing that these members from the University of Chicago would be important because of their services and your support of the University of Chicago would be important because of their presence, and you would not object to attend the business meeting. This will leave us the time for two members from the University. I live here so that if one should be out of town we could still have a director.

I might add that the limitations upon the power of the trustees

the scope of the school and in fact almost all of the property

of the corporation have been a part of Mr. Fradley's will, for ten years

past and I have gone little more than copy them in

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Office of
Lydia Bradley,
132 Moss Ave.

Pekia, Ill. Aug 5, 1896

Dr. Wm.R. Harper,

My dear Sir: Enclosed I hand you draft of charter petition for incorporation. Please examine it and give me the benefit of your advice as to any changes, additions or alterations.

The provisions of the will, which I proposed to copy out for you are embodied in this article.

The work incident to the first of the month has delayed me somewhat.

Respectfully,

Wm. Bradley
Dear [Name],

[Handwritten content]

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Peoria, Ill. Aug 27, '96

Dear Mr. Harper,

Sir: Your favor of 26th inst. at hand. The delay caused by your illness has caused no annoyance whatever. Hope you are better by this time.

In the meantime I have advised all the trustees of their selection, have left copies of chart with them for consideration, and have asked for an expression of their views upon it. This has brought out some suggestions which are indirectly worth adopting, and some which are subject to debate. I wish to take them up with you and have your advice upon them.

1st. There is no explicit statement in the charter of the affiliation with the University. The name and the selection of two trustees indicate the intention.

The question has been raised whether the affiliation ought not to be expressed more fully. Also whether it ought not to be under the control of the board.

If expressed as we now have it, it is a
Office of
Hammont & Wright
ATTOYNE OF LAW
309 S. 1ST ST. - 845 BUILDING

Henderson, Iowa

Dear Mr. Jones,

With reference to the earlier correspondence, I wrote to you a week ago regarding the

purchase of the property. I understand that you are still interested in the matter.

Please let me know if you have any further questions or if there is any additional

information you would like to provide.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. Enclosed is a copy of the survey report for your reference.
part of our organization, not subject to any modification or change except by statute. On your part it is an act of your trustees, not a part of your charter. There is no change of sentiment on Mrs. Bradley's part but she thinks it worth considering whether the affiliation ought not to be the same on both parts.

I have drawn a modified form of the charter, indicating how this can be accomplished. The difference will not be apparent outside of the charter. The words in affiliation with the University of Chicago will accompany the name, but will not be an essential part of the legal name.

2nd. Mrs. Bradley has always desired the school to embrace instruction in morals, and I have incorporated a statement of this in the Object. All other changes in that section are verbal. I think I have made the ideas a little clearer.

3rd. I have inserted in #2 a definition
PROPRIA ITL.

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to report that our company has recently entered into a new partnership with a leading international firm. This collaboration will enable us to expand our market reach and improve our service offerings.

In light of our growing operations, I believe it is crucial to strengthen our governance model. I therefore propose the establishment of a new board of directors, comprising representatives from both our company and the new partner. This will ensure a balanced decision-making process and align our strategic goals.

I would be grateful if you could provide your input on this matter. Your insights will be invaluable in shaping our future direction.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Peoria, Ill.

of a quorum, and improved the language some.
I submit the enclosed carbon copy for your examination and suggestions.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

W. W. Hammond.
From Mr. Edward M. L. Maciaman
For your examination and consideration

Pekin, Ill.

October 3, 1945

To Mrs. W. W. G. Hume

Subject: Medical report of the

Office of HAMMOND & WYETH
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
209 E. 313 S.W. C.A. BUILDING
PEORIA, ILL. Oct. 19th, 1896.

Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find the new draft of charter. I believe it now embodies every idea which we have canvassed together. It has been signed by the local trustees except Judge Puterbaugh who is in Chicago now. I have left the first line for yourself and the last one for Prof. Small.

On the 7th inst. a fire destroyed the building and equipment of the Parsons Horological School. On the 9th inst. I addressed a letter to you asking for your decision upon the question whether we should incorporate this school as a department of the institute and saying that the kind and location of building which we shall now have to erect for this Horological School would depend upon your decision.

We have been able to temporarily accommodate the school in a building erected as a dormitory, but it was necessary to proceed energetically to erect a permanent building for them and we have been compelled in the absence of your advice to go on with the plans. We have decided subject to your approval to make the school a part of the institute and to accommodate it in a separate building upon the same campus, making the building architecturally in harmony with what we expect to make the Institute buildings. We have decided to erect a three story brick and stone trimmed building with capacity for 150 students, the attendance during the past season having been 100.

Several things have entered into the consideration of this subject. The principal consideration was this: After Mrs. Bradley's death her

Dr. William H. Harvey,

University of Chicago

Dear Sir:

Professor H. M. Hine has asked me to write you regarding the new law of character. I believe if you wish to make education worth while, we must commence together. If the law is not strong the local trustees except the fatherly, who are the best and most of the Chicago, now I have felt the first time for your request and the last one for your appeal.

On the 4th of last a fine young man, the principal and superintendent of the Board of Education, took an appeal to the government for your consideration. The decision was made in favor of the President of the Board of Education, and the point that the Board of Education as a department has the right and authority to select the principal of the institution, which the Board of Education now has to accept for the next year and to appoint.

The Board of Education will also appoint the principal of the school. We have been told by the Board of Education, the school in a public school, and that the Board of Education has the right to do so. We have been told that the Board of Education has the right to do so. We have been told that the Board of Education has the right to do so. We have been told that the Board of Education has the right to do so. We have been told that the Board of Education has the right to do so.
interest in the Horological School, which is in the shape of capital stock, will pass to the trustees and they will be the practical owners of this school and its equipment and will necessarily carry on the school in much the same way Mrs. Bradley has done heretofore. If located in the college campus in immediate vicinity of the offices of the institute instructors they will be able to take care of it better and it would make little difference whether it is made a part of the institute course of instruction or is maintained as a separate institution. Whatever is most advisable about that can be done at any time. It was necessary, however, to make a separate building because we could not at this season of the year commence the erection of the main building.

We will ask you now to advise us whether you have reached a conclusion upon this question and if so whether you would advise changing the incorporation of this Horological School from a commercial to an educational corporation.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
INTEREST IN THE HOLLOWEY SCHOOL, WHICH IS IN THE SHAPE OF CAPITAL.

I wish to express my concern regarding the future of the Holloweys School and the importance of maintaining its identity and significance. If the school is to continue as a part of the community, it is essential that we take appropriate action to ensure its survival and growth.

In the current economic climate, it is crucial that we consider alternative arrangements to keep the school open. It is imperative that we explore all possibilities to sustain the Holloweys School as a viable educational institution.

I would appreciate any suggestions or ideas you may have on how we can support the school and ensure its continued existence. Your input would be greatly valued.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Peoria, Ill. Nov 2 - 6, 1896

DR. W. R. Harper,

Dear Sir: I filed the application for incorporation Thursday. Have not received the certificate yet. Presume it may arrive any day.

I understand you will be here to address the Congregational Club the 3rd Monday of this month. You can combine pleasure and business by having the organization meeting while you are here. Will you come down before the club meeting, or stay a day or two after? Mrs. Bradley extends an invitation to stop at her house while you are here.

Reply

W. W. Hammond
Office of
HAMMOND & WYETH
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
399 S. 10TH ST. O. A. BUILDING

PROPERTY OF

Preceding Page

Respectfully submitted

I am happy to hear that the

Your very kind letter will be

Gentlemen,

I am pleased to hear from you. I

Thank you for your kind

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Mr. Harper,

Sir: The Secretary of State returns our application, and a printed blank to be filled. I shall call upon him at an early date and have him instruct me in the proper methods of drafting such papers. Please furnish me with another copy of your charter.

Can your send me the course of study for our consideration? Reflection.

Respectfully, W. W. Hammond.
Peoria, Ill.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Hammont & Wyeth
Attorneys at Law
308 S. 3rd Y. M. C. A. Building

[Handwritten note on the side of the paper]
My dear Dr. Harper

I have yours of the Second and have wired you that I shall not be in Peoria Saturday. That is the date of the meeting of the Schoolmastr’s club at Champaign. Most of the educational men in this part of the state wish to attend it.
The following Saturday- 13th- I am to be in Chicago and the next one the 20th - in Indianapolis. It will be impossible to have Mr. Sisson meet our teachers this month but at any time I shall take pleasure in having him meet most of them here in private.
The pressure here since the Chicago rumor has started has been very great but I am sure my decision in the first place is the wise one. The success of the school must depend largely on the Supt of these schools and I am sure I serve the cause better by remaining at my present post than by changing to another.

Yours,

[Signature]

H. C. Dougherty
My dear Dr. Webster,

I have yours of the 18th and have written you that I shall not be in Peoria this Saturday. That is the date of the meeting of the State Committee of Champions of the education of the Negro school. I am part of the state group to attend it.

The following Saturday—18th—I am to be in Chicago and the next one the following Sunday. I shall be impossible to have Mr. Shaw meet our committee this month but at any time I shall take pleasure in having him meet with them here in private.

The pleasure here since the Chicago group has started has been very great but I am sure my generation in the North place in the white one. The success of the school must depend largely on the spirit of those schools and I am sure I receive the same better in remembering of my present position.

Yours truly,

Franklin.
Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,

Dear Sir:

Your favor of 29th ultimo received. I have reported what you say in regard to Dr. Bellfield. She had some doubts about his being young enough to undertake the task and is quite satisfied with your decision that he is not the right man.

We talked over this morning the report in our local papers that Mr. N.C. Dougherty had been tendered the position. I also called upon Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Bailey. Of course we understand there has been no tender of the position but Mr. Dougherty told me what talk had taken place between you and him and I reported the same to Mrs. Bradley. She thinks possible Mr. Dougherty may be the best available man and if you think so she will be satisfied with your judgment. Mr. Dougherty said he did not want the place and had only said to you that if you were unable to secure a satisfactory man for the place he would take it rather than see the work delayed for want of someone to take hold of that particular place. He further stated that in such event he would be satisfied with $3000.

Mr. Bailey said he had never thought of Mr. Dougherty in connection with the place and that the School Board would regret losing him, but he should regard Mr. Dougherty as eminently fitted for the place.

Very truly yours,

W.W. Hammond
Dr. William H. Hetherington
University of Chicago

Dear Sir:

Your favor of Sept 1st asking to come to Chicago I have reported to Mr. Briody, and he has some doubts about the salary you have offered to make the visit satisfactory with your co-
ocion that he is not the right man.

We talked over the morning the report in our joint business that Mr.

N.C. Donohue has been welcomed the position. I also called upon Mr.

Donohue and Mr. Braelley. Of course we understand there has been no

tender of the position but Mr. Donohue told me what he had taken place

between you and him and I reported the same to Mr. Braelley. She thinks

so possible Mr. Donohue may be the best available man and if you think so

we will be satisfied with your judgment. Mr. Donohue said he did not

want the place and had only said to you that if you were willing to see

once a satisfactory man for the place he would take it if not then see

the mark galway you want of someone to take hold of that particular

place. He further stated that in some cases he would be satisfied with

$8000.

Mr. Braelley said he had never thought of Mr. Donohue in connection

with the place and that the school Board would regard lowering him but

around saying Mr. Donohue as eminently fitted for the place.

Very truly yours.
Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,

Dear Sir:—

Your favors of 2nd inst. received. We shall all be very glad to see Mr. Sisson and I will arrange to have him meet all of the members of the Board here.

Mrs. Bradley has spoken several times of Mr. Dougherty and has expressed no dissatisfaction with him if he were your choice. In the light of all the circumstances there would seem to be just a slight touch of politics in what has been said and done in regard to him. A long training with the public board of education is probably responsible for that. I have felt that a younger newer man would be more likely to appreciate the aims and ends of this school and be better qualified by his more recent training for carrying it out in accordance with the most modern ideas. I must admit that I am already prepossessed with Mr. Sisson from what you say in regard to him. This, however, is only my personal view.

Mr. Dougherty has left the matter in such shape that no embarrassments or complications can possibly arise. He has distinctly said that he does not desire the place and would accept it only in the event that no one else acceptable to yourself and the Board could be found. In the event therefore that Mr. Sisson should prove satisfactory to everybody there could be nothing but satisfaction and congratulation on Mr. Dougherty's part. Perhaps the reputation given by this publication of a tender of the position to him will be satisfactory. His position as President of the National Teachers Association and his
Hammonds & Wyrth
Attorneys at Law
501 E-10 Y. M. C. A. Building

PROXY 11
Lec'y 36th FC 933

Dr. William R. Griswold
University of Chicago

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of 5th inst. received. We shall all be very glad to see Mr. Mission and I will arrangements to have him meet all of the members of the Board here.

We Regularize the proper several times of Mr. Hammond's faculty and fees ex-charge of the instruction with him to make your choice. In the light of the circumstances there would seem to be just a slight change in passing to the proper form of presentation if properly respon.

I hope you find what I have felt that a younger man would be more happy to supercede the same and not of this school and be better fitted to supercede in the same manner. That man would be better fitted to supercede in the same manner.

I have been told that I am stricken with the most modern disease. I want you to say in regard to Mr. Mission from what you see in regard to him. That however it

With best regards,

Only my department view.

M. Hammond's face tell the matter in more shape than on amour.

He has great anxiety for very great or complications can possess and must be great for the good, and many now useful in the sense that on one side acceptable to yourself and the Board could be Rom.

In the event therefore that Mr. Mission should prove satisfactory to everybody there cannot be won, and not satisfactory and cooperation and M. Hammond's face. Perhaps the reputation given by this party but the formation of a number of the position to him will be satisfactory. His position as President of the National Teachers Association and
prominent identification with all educational matters would perhaps make him feel somewhat slighted if he had not had the opportunity to decline this position. I think therefore the whole matter will result pleasantly. I have taken occasion, however, to call the reporters here to task again for not coming to headquarters for confirmation of the report before publishing it. The reporter for the Transcript and Times has seemed to labor under the impression that we did not give out information freely and willingly and that we were holding back important items all the time. This is not the first time they have published unwarranted statements. The other papers did not fall into this error.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
prominent identification with all sections matter would perhaps make him feel somewhat elevated if he had not had the opportunity to define the position. I think therefore the whole matter will result very favourably. I have taken occasion, however, to call the reporter of the press since I have not been able to come to headquarters for confirmation of the report before bringing it. The report contains only that we did not give out information truthfully and willingly and that we were notified back in time. This is not the finish that they have put forward in a statement. The other paper did not fall into the trick.
President William R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

Dear Sir: -

I am writing Mr. Sisson today asking him to come to Peoria on Wednesday to see Mrs. Bradley. If his name is to be presented as a candidate for the position of Dean I think it would be best for her to know something about him more than I am able to relate to her. I do not wish to have her knowledge of him depend upon my report. I prefer to have her receive original impressions. Then it may be other names will be suggested, and if so Mr. Sisson’s chances would not be as good as those of someone whom she knew personally.

Mr. Dougherty called this morning to say that he would be in Indianapolis attending the Superintendents’ convention there during the week but would return on Thursday and be here to meet you. Among other things he remarked that during his stay in Chicago he was greeted by all his friends as the probable Dean of the new school and that many of them thought he was foolish to decline the position. Mr. Dougherty speaks of having declined the position in the past tense as though he had done so. This gives me the impression that perhaps he wishes he could have the opportunity to accept. No doubt he would be a most excellent man in the position but I think we would suffer a loss almost as great by not having him in the position of superintendent of the city schools. He is now in position to assist Bradley Institute more than he could as Dean and it is quite certain no one else could take his place and do the same for us that he can do. I said as much to him and he admitted
President, University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I am writing this morning to say that we would be in Indiana to attend the Superintendents' convention there on the 9th of the week, and please send me a wire to meet you at the train. I am sure I shall be able to get there on time.

The appointment of Mr. Stiles, I am sure, will serve to remove any possible misunderstandings of the new school and the many of them.

Mr. Dunham speaks very highly of Mr. Stiles. I think we must give the position in the best sense as strong as we can. So, please let me know the impression that the Board may have of the appointment and I think we should have a most excellent man in the position and I think we will make it pay and it is due to the fact that the Board is doing so well. I shall as much as possible do my and the Board's best.
the force of that view and said he felt it his duty to continue in his present position on that account.

I would be glad to have Mr. Dougherty enjoy the privilege of declining the position as Dean of Bradley Institute. It would be embarrassing now for him to have it appear in any other light and whoever is selected I think it should be announced that Mr. Dougherty positively declined to entertain the offer.

I believe Mr. Sisson will please Mrs. Bradley very much. He has made his own way in the world and has learned economy in the only school of economy there is. He is practical, careful and thorough and all those characteristics will please her very much. You have no doubt noticed that she fears extravagance and wastefulness and carelessness more than anything else. She herself is extremely economical. She limits her own personal expenses for the good of this school. It would hurt her to see anyone in that position who would not be as careful of the expenses as she would be.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
I would be glad to have Mr. Donnelly accept the privileges of teaching the position of Dean of Faculty Institutes. It would be satisfactory to me to have it appear in my other light and whenever I succeed in the position of Dean, positively believing.

I think it would be erroneous that an. Donnelly positively believing to strengthen the other.

I believe Mr. P. Morris will please Mr. P. Morris very much. He has made his own way in the world and has learned economy in the only school of economy the United States have preserved. Now have no doubt these considerations will please you very much. You have no doubt the personal is extremely economical. I
twelve per cent personal expenses for the book of this school. I would not feel to see anyone in that position who would not be as

very respectable.
Dr. W. R. Harper,

City,

My dear Dr. Harper:

I have received your notice of my appointment to the position in Bradley Institute and in reply to the same would say that there seems to have been a misunderstanding on my part in regard to the salary. It was my impression from what Dr. Alex. Smith said, that the salary was to be $1000, and I have calculated in that basis. Please let me know about the matter.

Yours truly,

James B. Garner,

Lebanon, Ind.
Lebanon, Ind., Aug 31, 1898.

My dear Mr. J. Holmes:

Your letter of the 27th inst. is at hand. In reply, I would say that I distinctly remember your work in the Kent Chemical Laboratory during the winter quarter of 1897. You made nearly all of the solutions and filled up most of the reagent bottles on the individual shelves. It was during this quarter that I did my last work in the laboratory, and my assistant took over under Prof. Alex. Smith, and I showed him to take oath that you filled bottles both in my laboratory desk and in the preparation room of the Chemical lecture room. I can hardly see why there should be any confusion about such a matter where ordinary business methods are used.

Yours truly,

J.B. Garner
N.B. I hope that you will have no further trouble. I am on my vacation at present and will return to Peoria Sept 10. Hope you are having a successful time of it. Stop into Peoria and I will show you around.
Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C.,
August 9, 1897.

Hon. William R. Harper,
President, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I have your esteemed favor of the 6th instant, and have also received a letter signed by a large number of the most highly esteemed citizens of Peoria, together with one from President Bailey, urging me to accept the invitation originally forwarded by you. In view of your own expression of confidence, and the earnest desire of the Peoria friends, I have concluded to assume the responsibility urged upon me. While I shall spare no effort to meet the reasonable expectations of these trustful friends, I confess to a timidity about it not usually experienced.

I would much like to learn, through President Bailey or yourself, some general facts relative to the occasion. Just when and where will the ceremony of dedication take place? Are the buildings in a state of completion? What is the investment cost? Is there a separate Endowment Fund for its support? Was the endowment made by Mr. Bradley or Mrs. Bradley? Favor me with a brief sketch of Mr. Bradley's history. Anything showing the plan and scope of instruction contemplated in the Institution, will be very welcome. Are Mr. and Mrs. Bradley still living, or either of them? What number of medals do you wish me to sign?

I forward a duplicate of this letter to President Bailey, so that he will be advised as to its contents.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
The main portion of these files covers President Harper's Administration and the earlier part of President Judson's, 1906-12.

This blue sheet indicates that the letter to which it is attached belongs in the period 1912-1923 of President Judson's Administration, or in President Burton's Administration, 1923-1925.
Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

The rumor reached me yesterday that the University is no longer willing to grant free tuition during the Summer Quarter to members of the Bradley Faculty and that a decision to that effect was reached a year ago. No intimation of such a decision has been communicated to me or any one in authority, as far as I know.

I am not inclined to believe that it is true, since I remember that at the last Meeting of our Board, which you and Dr. Small attended, when arrangement was made that you would no longer act as Trustees of Bradley, but only in advisory capacity, you stated definitely that you guaranteed the continuance of the two scholarships, annually granted to Bradley graduates and also the different privileges for members of our Faculty.

Several of our teachers are hoping to spend a part or all of the summer term at the University, so that an immediate answer would be of importance. I certainly hope there is no changed planned.

Very cordially yours,

[Signature]

June 5, 1915.
June 17/13

Dear [Name],

The rumor reached me recently that the University is no longer willing to grant the tuition refund for the summer quarters to members of the faculty. I was greatly disappointed by this decision and feel that the University has not taken the necessary action to inform the members of this important notification on time.

I am not intending to file a protest but I want you to know that I remember the last meeting of our board of directors and my plan, suggested at that meeting, was to secure a staff of teachers to replace the faculty temporarily. I have been in the process of securing the services of the two professors temporarily. I am sure that the University will find it to our advantage to continue the different privileges for members of our faculty.

Very cordially yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, June 16, 1915.

My dear Dr. Burgess:

I am surprised to learn that owing to a clerical error there was a misapprehension in regard to the affiliation of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute. There has been no change in the situation and I have so notified Mr. Butler.

Regretting that the misunderstanding has happened, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.F.J.-D.

Director Theodore C. Burgess
Bradley Polytechnic Institute
Peoria, Illinois.
June 10, 1915

Mr. J. S. Dickerson,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Mr. Dickerson:

It seems almost as difficult to eradicate the idea of affiliation from the minds of some of our neighboring schools, as well as from those of some members of our faculties, as to root out the Canada thistle from a New England farm. I understand that Bradley Polytechnic Institute has reported to the Graduate Office of the University its surprise at being informed that its relation of affiliation no longer is in force.

I have in my files a memorandum which I am sure I received from the President's office some months ago which reads as follows: "Affiliation with secondary schools terminated officially in June, 1913, and actually in June, 1914. The following institutions alone still maintain with the University of Chicago the relation of affiliation: Mt. Carroll, Rush Medical and the Universalist and Congregational Divinity Schools".

Is this a correct statement of the present situation? I shall be very glad if you will merely indorse this note with a yes or no according to the facts, and send it back to me at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

NB/H
April 19, 1916.

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

The Faculty has recommended to the Trustees the changes indicated in the report enclosed. The Trustees have discussed the matter to some extent, but have reached no definite conclusion, altho, I think, every one individually has expressed his belief that the academy should be discontinued; and at this point are especially desirous to get the judgment of yourself and Dr. Small.

This report follows up the preliminary one which I discussed with you in January. It goes into some detail, indicating about the number of Junior and Senior courses which it would be convenient to offer here, - this without interfering in any way with the very extensive work which we have in Manual Training and Domestic Economy. These latter courses are not listed, as being already familiarly known.

I expect to be in Chicago Friday and Saturday fore-noon in attendance of a Meeting at the University, and if it is possible for you to look this document over before that time and can confer with me for a short time at least Saturday morning, it will be a great advantage. I appreciated the time you gave to the matter in January.

Very cordially yours,

J. C. Burgess

P. S. I will call at your office and ask your representative there on Friday afternoon as to the possibility of seeing you Saturday fore-noon.
Dear [Name],

The Trustees have recommended to the Trustees the closure of the Society. The Trustees have declined to accept the resignations of the officers and directors. The matter has been referred to the University's Board of Trustees for consideration.

I have no further information to provide at this time.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
To the Honorable Board of Trustees,
Bradley Polytechnic Institute,
Peoria, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

In the communication of three months ago from the Heads of Departments concerning desirable changes in the policy and work of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, it was implied that at a later date a more complete statement would be presented. After more extended study of the problems involved in such changes, and after considerable discussion by the Heads of Departments, the faculty now is presenting the following report:

I. Summary of Former Report.

In the former communication special attention was called to (a) changes in conditions affecting the work of the academy, (b) changes in conditions bearing on the work of the college, (c) changes which are desirable in the policy and work of the Institute.

First, it was pointed out that the fundamental aim of the academy, namely to demonstrate the practicability and effectiveness of a secondary school in which the industrial and household arts received emphasis equal with that given to language, mathematics, science and history, has already been accomplished. The example set by the academy of Bradley Institute has been followed by the public high schools of the city. This enrichment of the public high school curriculum has lead to the natural and expected effect of increasing attendance at our academy. Our academy work accordingly seems to present an unnecessary duplication. The introduction of mid-year graduation in the city grades and the new State Tuition Law both tend to lessen the need for an Academy at Bradley. Attention was called also to the increasing difficulty of maintaining internal unity at the Institute since we have offered complete courses leading to the bachelor's degree. We now have under one roof, working under the same organization, boys and girls just out of the grammar school and men and women completing their work for a college degree.

Second, it was pointed out that while the academy has been decreasing, the college has been increasing and seems likely to continue increasing. The demand for college training is growing and growing in our city. There is a growing recognition of the value of college training for business as well as professional life, and a tendency to recognize the importance of the small college in comparison with the great university. It is conceded that any city of the size of Peoria needs its municipal college as well as its high schools. In a few notable cases such colleges are maintained at public expense, but more often they are endowed institutions rendering a special service to the community and the surrounding territory. The General Education Board has pointed out that the small colleges of the country very generally get their students from within a radius of fifty miles. Peoria needs such a college and Bradley Institute should render such a needed service. In our courses for teachers also there is a growing demand for more opportunities to strengthen preparation on the academic side as well as on the technical. Many of our graduates especially in Domestic Economy, are required to teach one or more academic subjects as well and for such positions a college graduate is usually demanded. If Bradley Institute is to maintain its present place among the foremost schools in the country for training teachers in the special fields of manual arts and domestic economy the enrichment of our offering of college courses is as essential as the meeting of new demands for technical courses as fast as they may arise.

Third, the committee stated that in view of the facts presented Bradley Institute would best serve the community in which it is located (1) by gradually dropping its academy, except such subjects as may be needed by students pursuing vocational courses, and a few sub-freshman subjects which should be available for students whose entrance preparation has been defective; and (2) by gradually building up a general four-year college course leading to the A.B. degree. The Institute would then give three types of four-year college courses:

I. The courses for teachers of domestic economy
II. The courses for teachers of manual arts
III. The proposed new general course based upon the two-year courses already offered.

Graduates of each of these would receive the A.B. degree. The new general course should represent the highest type of flexible college course and be intended to meet efficiently the varied needs of modern life. It should hold to a high cultural standard while at the same time taking into consideration changing social and industrial conditions.
The committee emphasized the belief that these changes should be made without damaging the present two-year college courses, and that in no case should the changes proposed interfere with the successful development of the vocational courses already established or prevent the establishment of such additional vocational courses as may be needed from time to time. The committee recognized that the distinctive feature of the work of Bradley Institute should continue to be its technical courses.

II. - List of College Courses

The following college courses are recommended as being desirable, practical and in harmony with the recommendations summarized above: Jr. marks a course as Junior College; Sr. as Senior College.

1. BIOLOGY.
   Zoology, Jr., 3 mj.
   Botany, Jr., 3 mj.
   Physiology, Sr. or Jr., 2 mj.
   Bacteriology, Sr. or Jr., 1 mj.
   13 mj.; 6 Jr.; 4 Sr.; 3 Sr. but open to Jr.

2. CHEMISTRY
   General Chemistry, Jr., 3 mj.
   Industrial Chemistry, Jr., 1 mj.
   Advanced General and Qualitative Analysis, Sr. or Jr., 5 mj.
   13 mj.; 4 Jr.; 5 Sr.; 4 Sr.

3. ENGLISH
   Rhetoric & Composition, Jr., 1 mj.
   English Literature, Jr., 1 mj.
   Advanced Rhetoric, Jr., 1 mj.
   Argumentation & Debate, Sr., 1 mj.
   The Short Story, Sr., 1 mj.
   10 mj.; 3 Jr.; 7 Sr.

4. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
   No change in courses now given, except to drop all but one of the sections in first and second year sewing and add Costume Design. Almost all the courses would then be of college grade.

5. HISTORY.
   General European, Jr., 2 mj.
   U. S. Constitution, Jr., 1 mj.
   Economics, Jr., 1 mj.
   History (Economic) of U. S., Jr., 1 mj.
   Municipal Government, Sr., 1 mj.
   Civil Government, Jr., 1 mj.
   15 mj.; 6 mj. Jr.; 9 mj. Sr.

6. ANCIENT LANGUAGE. (Only the courses now offered)
   Cicero De Genetute and Livy, Jr., 1 mj.
   Terence Phormio, Jr., 1 mj.
   (Vergil, Cicero's Orations & Preparatory Latin would be offered in rapid courses, also, 3 mj. Jr. college Greek.
   5 mj. all Jr. college, elementary work would be given also as Jr. college courses.

7. MODERN LANGUAGE
   General Reading, Jr., 3 mj.
   Modern Fiction, Sr., 3 mj.
   Advanced Prose Reading, Sr., Jr. 3 mj.
   Classic Drama, Sr., 3 mj.
   (The three years of High School German would be covered in two years. Same with French, Elementary Spanish, one year. 15 mj. all Jr. College.)
   27 mj.; 18 mj. Jr.; 6 mj. Sr.; 3 mj. Sr. but open to Jr.

8. MANUAL ARTS.
   No change in courses now given, except to drop all but one of the sections in first & second year Drawing and Manual Training and add Appreciation of Art 1 mj. Most of the very large number of courses offered are of college grade.
   Cf. catalog pp. 16, 17, 31-33.
9. MATHEMATICS.
College Algebra, Trigonometry, Analytic, Jr., 3 mj.;
Calculus, Sr. or Jr., 3 mj.;
Socialized Mathematics, Jr. 1 mj.
Solid Geometry & Advanced Algebra given when needed.
12 mj.; 5 mj.-Jr.; 4 mj.-Sr.; 3 mj. Sr. but open to Jr.

10. PEDAGOGY
Psychology, Jr. 1 mj.
Sociology, Jr. 2 mj.
5 mj. Jr.
Certain courses dealing with methods of teaching particular subjects under Manual Arts & Domestic Economy are given under the care of these departments.

11. PHYSICAL TRAINING.
Class work and outdoor athletics for all students, men and women.

12. PHYSICS.
College Physics, Jr. 3 mj.
Heat, Electricity, Light, Sr., 3 mj.
3 additional Sr. college mj.
Elementary Physics when needed.
may be offered in alternation
9 mj. 3 mj.-Jr.; 6 mj.-Sr.

It is planned to require a certain amount of training in Public Speaking of all who graduate. Arrangements for this work may be at first at least with one of the Conservatories. The conservatories also give courses in Music which may be found worthy of acceptance in our College courses as electives.

The faculty recommends also a series of lectures on the Meaning of College Life, Methods of Study, Use of Library, etc., and by business and professional men on Business Organization and Administration, Legal Forms, Corporation Law, Advantages and Requirements of Different Lines of Business, etc.

III. Suggested Curricula.

As an assistance to students in planning their college course the faculty presents certain suggested curricula. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, are, in the first and second years, the same as now offered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTUMN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Modern Language 7</td>
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<td>Biology 3 or Chemistry 2, or Physics 2</td>
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Psychology, Appr. of Art, Sociology, and 15 mj. Electives.

1. Mathematic 7 Modern Language 7 Modern Language 7

Psychology, Appr. of Art, Sociology, and 15 mj. Electives

5. The various courses for Teachers of Manual Training.
(See pp. 16, 17 of catalog.

6. The two year and the four year courses for teachers of Domestic Economy. (See pp. 10, 19 of the catalog.
7. Premedical - Pre-requisite: two units Latin and one unit of Modern Language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st year, Fall</th>
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<td>Mathematics-7 or Chemistry-1</td>
<td>Mathematics-7 or Chemistry-1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>English-6</td>
<td>English-7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physics-2</td>
<td>English-8</td>
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</table>

| History-7 |

8. Household Arts.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ch-1</td>
<td>Ch-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eng.-6</td>
<td>Eng.-8</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Food Products &amp; Mfg.</td>
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<td>Ph. Tr.</td>
<td>Ph. Tr.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Dietetics</td>
<td>Sociology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing-20</td>
<td>Text. &amp; Econ. of Dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Costume &amp; Design or Modern Drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewing of costume design</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td>History-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitary Science</td>
<td>Socialized Math.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciation of Art</td>
<td>Civic &amp; State Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Const. and Home Decoration</td>
<td>Household Light-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buying, division of Income, standard of Living</td>
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9. Courses suggested for those intending to enter Business.

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<tr>
<td>6-Rhetoric &amp; Composition</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-English Literature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-Advanced Rhetoric &amp; Composition</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9-Argumentation &amp; Debate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Writing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Literature</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mathematics: Socialized Mathematics</th>
<th>1 major</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>6 majors</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-6 European History</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7- Constitutional Hist. of U. S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8- Economic History of U. S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Government (municipal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic &amp; Com. Geography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Economics | 1 major |
| Sociology | 1 major |
| Psychology | 1 major |
| Appreciation of Art | 1 major |
| Science | 3 majors |
| Modern Lang. German, French, Spanish | 3 majors |

Lectures on requirements and opportunities of various professions, trades, and lines of business. Lectures on business accounting, organization, administration, legal forms, corporation law. 23 majors required, 13 electives.
IV. General Recommendations.

1. That the A. E. degree be given to all graduates from the college.

2. That an appropriate diploma or certificate be given as in the past to those who complete the short courses for teachers, the engineering, and vocational courses, including summer school and evening classes.

3. That for the A. E. degree, 36 majors with scheduled work in public speaking and physical training be the minimum requirement.
   This report is based upon a division of the school year into three terms of 12 weeks each. The semester plan has been discussed and if adopted would affect the general plan only by making it more easy to offer short courses.

4. That 16 majors be required of all graduates as follows:
   Psychology, Appreciation of Art, Economics - each 1 major;
   History ... 3 majors
   Foreign Language ... 3 majors
   English ... 3 majors
   Science ... 3 majors
   Physical Training (4 quarters)
   Public Speaking also required.
   Sociology ... 1 major.

5. That the candidate for graduation be required to complete nine majors in one of five groups.
   1. Language, Literature, Art
   2. History, Economics, Sociology
   3. Mathematics and Science
   4. Domestic Economy
   5. Manual Training

6. That the tuition be made $25.00 per term and that the Institute no longer furnish free text books.

7. That if possible these changes should begin at the end of this school year by dropping the first year academy (except one section) and adding to the college work.
Chicago, August 24, 1916

Dear Mr. Burgess:

Your favor of the 15th inst. with enclosures is received. I have read with much interest your report to the Board of Trustees of the Institute under date of May last. The main questions involved are, as I understand it, first, the discontinuance of the Academy; and, second, the building of a college.

On the first hand, it seems to me that your presentation of fact is conclusive, as to the desirability of discontinuing the Academy. The work heretofore done in the Academy, as I understand, will be properly done in the public schools of Peoria, and the duplication is unnecessary.

Second, with regard to the college, it seems to me entirely practical to establish in the institute a college for Peoria which will supplement the public high school. In this
connection, however, I beg to point out that the mere copying of an existing four year college is not, in my opinion, hardly the best thing that the Institute can do. It must be remembered that when the Institute was opened it was in the forefront of educational progress and worked out with great courage and, I think, with entire success an experiment in educational organization. It seems to me that in starting the college in its complete form, it would be desirable for the Institute again to bear in mind the trend of modern education, and again to work out a new experiment in college organization.

The facts which appear plain to thoughtful students of the higher education are substantially these: first, the modern four year college contains to a considerable extent in its earlier years a duplication of high school work. Careful examination I think has shown that at least a year and a half of the ordinary college course is merely high school work. This is especially true in modern language courses including English, often in mathematics and science, and generally in history. The college organization should avoid this utterly unnecessary duplication. A student who has finished a suitable high school course on entering college should be able to begin
To the Honorable Board of Trustees,  
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, 
Peoria, Illinois.

Gentlemen:—  

In the communication of three months ago from the Heads of Departments, concerning desirable changes in the policy and work of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, it was implied that at a later date a more complete statement would be presented. After more extended study of the problems involved in such changes, and after considerable discussion by the Heads of Departments, the faculty now is presenting the following report:—

1. — Summary of Former Report.

In the former communication special attention was called to (a) changes in conditions affecting the work of the academy, (b) changes in conditions bearing on the work of the college, (c) changes which are desirable in the policy and work of the Institute.

First, it was pointed out that the fundamental aim of the academy, namely to demonstrate the practicability and effectiveness of a secondary school in which the industrial and household arts received emphasis equal with that given to language, mathematics, science and history, has already been accomplished. The example set by the academy of Bradley Institute has been followed by the public high schools of the city. This enrichment of the public high school curriculum has led to the natural and expected effect of decreasing attendance at our academy. Our academy work accordingly seems at present an unnecessary duplication. The introduction of mid-year graduation in the city grades and the new State Tuition Law both tend to lessen the need for an Academy at Bradley. Attention was called also to the increasing difficulty of maintaining internal unity at the Institute since we have offered complete courses leading to the Bachelor's Degree. We now have under one roof, working under the same organization, boys and girls just out of the grammar school and men and women completing their work for a college degree.

Second, it was pointed out that while the academy has been decreasing the college has been increasing and seems likely to continue increasing. The demand for college training is growing in our city. There is a growing recognition of the value of college training for business as well as professional life, and a tendency to emphasize the importance of the small college in comparison with the great university. It is conceded that any city the size of Peoria needs its municipal college as well as its high school. In a few notable cases such colleges are maintained at public expense, but more often they are endowed institutions rendering a special service to the community and the surrounding territory. The General Education Board has pointed out that the small colleges of the country very generally get their students from within a radius of fifty miles. Peoria needs such a college and Bradley Institute should render such a needed service. In our courses for teachers also there is a growing demand for more opportunities to strengthen preparation on the academic side as well as on the technical. Many of our graduates, especially in Domestic Economy, are required to teach one or more academic subjects as well and for such positions a college graduate is usually demanded. If Bradley Institute is to maintain its present place among the foremost schools in the country for training teachers in the special fields of Manual Arts and Domestic Economy, the enrichment of our offering of college courses is as essential as the meeting of new demands for technical courses as fast as they may arise.
Third, the committee stated that in view of the facts presented, Bradley Institute would best serve the community in which it is located (1) by gradually dropping its academy, except such subjects as may be needed by students pursuing vocational courses, and a few sub-freshman subjects which should be available for students whose entrance preparation has been defective; and (2) by gradually building up a general four-year college course leading to the A.B. degree. The Institute would then give three types of four-year college courses:

1. The courses for teachers of Domestic Economy.
2. The courses for teachers of Manual Arts.
3. The proposed new general course based upon the two-year courses already offered.

Graduates of each of these would receive the A.B. degree. The new general course should represent the highest type of flexible college course and be intended to meet efficiently the varied needs of modern life. It should hold to a high cultural standard while at the same time taking into consideration changing social and industrial conditions.

The committee emphasized the belief that these changes should be made without damaging the present two-year college courses, and that in no case should the changes proposed interfere with the successful development of the vocational courses already established or prevent the establishment of such additional vocational courses as may be needed from time to time. The committee recognized that the distinctive feature of the work of Bradley Institute should continue to be its technical courses.

11. List of College Courses.

The following college courses are recommended as being desirable, practical and in harmony with the recommendations summarized above: Jr. marks a course as Junior College; Sr. as Senior College.

1. BIOLOGY
   Zoology, Jr. 3 mj.
   Botany, Jr. 3 mj.
   Physiology, Sr. or Jr. 2 mj.
   Bacteriology, Sr. or Jr. 1 mj.
   13 mj.; 6 Jr.; 4 Sr.; 3 Sr. but open to Jr.

2. CHEMISTRY
   General Chemistry, Jr. 3 mj.
   Industrial Chemistry, Jr. 1 mj.
   Advanced General and Qualitative Analysis, Sr. or Jr. 3 mj.
   13 mj.; 4 Jr.; 5 Sr.
   Elementary Organic, Sr. 2 mj.
   Food & Agricultural Analysis, Sr., 3 mj.
   Chemistry of Foods, Sr. Jr. 1 mj.
   4 Sr. but open to Jr.

3. ENGLISH
   Rhetoric & Composition, Jr. 1 mj.
   English Literature, Jr. 1 mj.
   Advanced Rhetoric, Jr. 1 mj.
   Argumentation & Debate, Sr., 1 mj.
   The Short Story, Sr. 1 mj.
   10 mj.; 3 Jr.; 7 Sr.
   Current Literature, Sr., 1 mj.
   Elizabethan Drama, Sr., 1 mj.
   Modern Drama, Sr., 1 mj.
   Advanced Composition, Sr. 1 mj.
   10th Century Prose, Sr., 1 mj.

4. DOMESTIC ECONOMY
   No change in courses now given, except to drop all but one of the sections in first and second year sewing and add Costume Design. Almost all the courses would then be of College grade. Cf. pp. 18, 19, 23-25 of catalog.

5. HISTORY.
5. HISTORY.
General European, Jr. 2 mj. European History since 1815 Sr. 1 mj.
U.S. Constitution, Jr. 1 mj.
Economics, Jr. 1 mj.
History (Economic) of U.S., Jr. 1 mj. Municipal Government, Sr. 1 mj.
Civil Government, Jr. 1 mj.

15 mj. 6 mj. Jr.; 9 mj. Sr.

6. ANCIENT LANGUAGE (Only the courses now offered)
Cicero De Senectute and Livy, Jr. 1 mj.
Terence Phoenic, Jr. 1 mj.
Vergil, Cicero's Orations & Preparatory Greek would be offered
in rapid courses, also 3 mj. Jr. College Greek.
6 mj. all Jr. college. Elementary work would be given also as
Jr. college courses.

7. MODERN LANGUAGE
General Reading Courses, Jr. 3 mj. Modern Fiction, Sr. 3 mj.
Advanced Prose Reading, Sr. Jr. 3 mj. Classic Drama, Sr. 3 mj.
(The three years of High School German would be covered in two
years. Same with French, Elementary Spanish, one year.
15 mj. all Jr. College.)

8. MANUAL ARTS.
No change in courses now given, except to drop all but one of
the sections in first and second year Drawing and Manual Training
and add Appreciation of Art, 1 mj. Most of the very large
number of courses offered are of college grade.
Cf. catalog pp. 16, 17, 31-32.

9. MATHEMATICS.
College Algebra, Trigonometry,
Analytic, Jr. 3 mj.
Calculus, Sr. or Jr. 3 mj.
Socialized Mathematics, Jr. 1 mj.
Solid Geometry & Advanced Algebra
given when needed.
12 mj.; 5 mj. Jr.; 4 mj. Sr.; 3 mj. Sr. but open to Jr.

Surveying, Jr. 1 mj.
Higher Geometry, & Higher
Algebra, Sr.; 2 mj.
Differential Equations Sr. 1 mj.
Analytic Mechanics, Sr. 1 mj.

10. PEDAGOGY.
Psychology, Jr. 1 mj.
Sociology, Jr. 2 mj.
6 mj. Jr.

Methods of Teaching Jr. 1 mj.
History of Education, Jr. 1 mj.

11. PHYSICAL TRAINING.
Class work and outdoor athletics for all students, men and
women.

12. PHYSICS.
College Physics, Jr. 3 mj.
Heat, Electricity, Light, Sr.
3 additional Sr. college mj.
may be offered in alternation
9 mj. 3 mj. Jr.; 6 mj. Sr.
It is planned to require a certain amount of training in Public Speaking of all who graduate. Arrangements for this work may be at first at least with one of the Conservatories. The conservatories also give courses in Music which may be found worthy of acceptance in our College courses as electives.

The faculty recommends also a series of lectures on the Meaning of College Life, Methods of Study, Use of library, etc.; and by business and professional men on Business Organization and administration, Legal Forms, Corporation Law, Advantages and requirements of Different Lines of Business, etc.

### III. Suggested Curricula

As an assistance to students in planning their college course the faculty presents certain suggested curricula. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, are in the first and second years, the same as now offered.

#### 1. Autumn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Winter</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Math. 7</td>
<td>Math. 7</td>
<td>Math. 7</td>
<td>Physiology</td>
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<td>or Chem. 2</td>
<td>Chemistry 2 or Chemistry 2</td>
<td>Biology 2 or Medical</td>
<td>History</td>
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<td>or Physics</td>
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<td>or Physics 2</td>
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<td>Drawing or</td>
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**Psychology, Appr. of Art, Sociology, and 15 mj. Electives.**

#### 2. Autumn

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Spring</th>
<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Math. 7</td>
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<td>Mod. Lang.</td>
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<td>Shop 26 or</td>
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<tr>
<td>English 6</td>
<td>English 7</td>
<td>Shop 26</td>
<td>Drawing 16</td>
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<td>Geometry</td>
<td>Descriptive</td>
<td>Geometry</td>
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**Psychology, Appr. of Art, Sociology, and 15 mj. Electives.**

#### 3. Autumn

<table>
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<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plato</td>
<td>Homer</td>
<td>Sophocles</td>
<td>Cicero</td>
<td>Livy</td>
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<td>or Chem. 1</td>
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<td>Drawing or</td>
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<td>Modern Hist.</td>
<td>Constitutional Hist.</td>
<td>or Dom. Economy</td>
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**Psychology, Appr. of Art, Sociology, and 15 mj. Electives.**

#### 4. Autumn

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<th>Spring</th>
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<td>Horace</td>
<td>Germain 4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>or Chem. 1</td>
<td>or Chem. 1</td>
<td>Drawing or</td>
<td>Dom. Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>History</td>
<td>or Dom. Economy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Psychology, Appr. of Art, Sociology, and 15 mj. Electives.**

5. The various courses for Teachers of Manual Training. (See pp. 16, 17 of catalog.)

6. The two year and the four year courses for teachers of Domestic Economy. (See pp. 18, 19 of the catalog.)
7. Pre-medical:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st year Fall</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics 7 or Chemistry 1 German or French Zoology</td>
<td>Mathematics 7 or Chemistry 1 German or French Zoology</td>
<td>Mathematics 7 or Chemistry 1 German or French Zoology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry 2 (Qual. Anal.) English 6 Physics 2</td>
<td>Chemistry 2 English 7 Physics 2</td>
<td>Chemistry 2 English 8 History 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. HOUSEHOLD ARTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st year</th>
<th>2nd year</th>
<th>3rd year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ch. 1 Eng. 8 Mod. Lang. Cook &amp; Sew. Ph. Tr.</td>
<td>Ch. 2 Mod. Lang. Psychology Drawing 12 Ph. Tr.</td>
<td>Biology 5 Sociology Text &amp; Econ. of Dress Costume &amp; Design or Food Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th year</td>
<td>5th year</td>
<td>6th year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Courses Suggested for those intending to enter Business:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 maj.</th>
<th>1 maj.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Mathematics:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6- Rhetoric &amp; Composition</td>
<td>Socialized Mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7- English Literature</td>
<td>1 major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8- Advanced Rhetoric &amp; Composition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9- Argumentation &amp; Debate Business Writing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Literature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5-6 European History
7- Constitutional Hist. of U.S.
8- Economic History of U.S.
    Civil Government (municipal)
    Economic & Gov. Geography.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Majors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciation of Art</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Lang. German, French, Spanish</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23 majors

Lectures on requirements and opportunities of various professions, trades, and lines of business.
Lectures on business accounting, organisation, administration, legal forms, corporation law.
23 majors required, 13 electives.

IV. General Recommendations.
1- That the A.B. degree be given to all graduates from the college.
2- That an appropriate diploma or certificate be given as in the past to those who complete the short courses for teachers, the engineering, and vocational courses, including summer school and evening classes.
3- That for the A.B. degree, 36 majors with scheduled work in public speaking and physical training be the minimum requirement.
   This report is based upon a division of the school year into three terms of 12 weeks each. The semester plan has been discussed and if adopted would affect the general plan only by making it more easy to offer short courses.
4. That 16 majors be required of all graduates as follows:
   Psychology, Appreciation of Art, Economics - each 1 major
   History
   Foreign Language
   English
   Science
   Physical Training (6 quarters)
   Public speaking also required.
   Sociology.
   1 major
5. That the candidate for graduation be required to complete nine majors in one of five groups.
   1- Language, Literature, Art
   2- History, Economics, Sociology
   3- Mathematics and Science
   4- Domestic Economy
   5- Manual Training
6. That the tuition be made $25.00 per term and that the Institute no longer furnish free text books.
7. That if possible these changes should begin at the end of this school year by dropping the first year academy (except one section) and adding to the college work.
To the Honorable Board of Trustees,
Bradley Polytechnic Institute,
Peoria, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

The changes that have taken place in educational conditions in Peoria and the country at large since the founding of Bradley Institute, and especially during the past five years, have made desirable some changes in the scope and policy of the Institute, and we therefore present for your consideration the following memorandum which is the result of several months of study and discussion on the part of the Heads of Departments. This is not a complete and final statement concerning the matter, but merely a report of progress.

----------------

We present the results of our deliberations under three headings: I- Changes in conditions affecting the work of the academy. II- Changes in conditions bearing on the work of the college. III- Changes which are desirable in the policy and work of the Institute. It must be clearly understood, however, that none of the changes we are suggesting should be allowed in any way to interfere with the successful development of the vocational courses already established at the Institute, as, for instance, the course in automobile work, the course in drafting, and the course for machinists, nor need it make any more difficult the establishment of additional courses, if opportunity should present itself. Such technical courses should always be one of the leading features of the work of Bradley Institute. Our present suggestions have to do with the other features of the Institute work which we believe can be made more distinctive and consequently more in harmony with what we consider should be the general aim of the Institute; namely, to supplement rather than to duplicate the educational opportunities offered by the city and the state.

I- Changes in Conditions affecting the Work of the Academy.

As we understand it the fundamental aim in establishing an Academy at Bradley Institute was to demonstrate the practicability and effectiveness of a secondary school in which the industrial and household arts received emphasis equal with that given to language, mathematics, science and history. A secondary aim was undoubtedly that of preparation for college, so it may be said in truth that the academy set out to re-demonstrate (for it had been proven before) that the manual arts could be given an equal place with other subjects in the curriculum and still a full preparation for the standard colleges be accomplished. At the same time a broader and better preparation for life might be secured by a method more in harmony with modern pedagogical science.

In the past eighteen years the Bradley Academy has demonstrated this, and as a consequence has been a center of wide educational influence. Partly as the result of this demonstration and partly because of the change in the general attitude throughout the
country toward the expansion of the public secondary school, the high school facilities in Peoria have been extended, and when the new high school is completed, it will have, so far as material equipment is concerned, facilities for work in manual training and household arts equal or superior to what is now available for that grade of instruction at Bradley Institute. It is clear, then, that Bradley Academy has accomplished its greatest purpose because the City of Peoria is now furnishing at public expense what the Academy set up as an ideal. This is just what had been previously accomplished by Pratt Institute and as soon as the public school system of Brooklyn furnished a high school after the model of the Pratt High School, that department of Pratt Institute was discontinued. The trustees did not consider it their function to furnish what the public schools would provide, because they had only touched the edge of their opportunity in other directions to do a service for education which the public schools were not able to do.

It follows very naturally that such developments in the Peoria high school facilities should cause a decrease in the attendance at the Bradley Academy, and this has taken place. There has been a gradual decrease in attendance in our academy and this decrease is likely to continue, especially after the opening of the new high school. The tuition law recently passed in this state has also the effect of reducing the number of students in the academy because it cuts off a large part of the attendance from Peoria County outside the city.

The adoption of the broader curriculum by the public high schools has at times brought a certain appearance of competition between public and private institutions which we do not regard as desirable. We are ourselves too heartily in sympathy with the spirit and loyalty among Peoria citizens in their support of public high schools to wish to compete after having assisted them in winning their battle for public support. We do not regard it as good educational policy to duplicate in our academy work which is already well presented in the public high schools.

Besides these external conditions unfavorable to the continuance of the Academy there is an internal one. The development of our college department, and especially the courses for teachers with their offering of full work for the bachelor's degree, is making more and more difficult any internal unity. We now have under one roof, working under the same organization, boys and girls just out of the grammar school, and men and women completing their work for a college degree. It is too much to expect that we can serve equally well. As one of our graduates has said recently, we are "a hybrid", neither a college nor a high school. To unify the work we must place emphasis in one direction or the other. It is coming to be generally recognized as undesirable to combine adolescents and students of college grade in the same institution.

II- Changes in Conditions Bearing on the Work of the College.

While the Academy has been decreasing in numbers the College has been increasing, and increasing more rapidly than was expected. This has been especially true of the courses for teachers. Every new opportunity offered in this direction seems to bring a new group of students. The latest proof of this statement is found in the four year course for teachers of Manual Arts. There are evidences that a similar result would follow the offering of a more general college course leading to the A. B. degree.
We know that there are parents with moderate incomes in Peoria who hope that we will soon offer a full college course. If we do, their children can have a college education; otherwise they cannot have more than Bradley Institute now offers.

In general, it may be said that there is a growing recognition of the value of college training for business as well as professional life, and a tendency to emphasize the importance of the small college in comparison with the great university. It is conceded that any city of the size of Peoria needs its municipal college as well as its high schools. In a few notable cases such colleges are maintained at public expense, but more often they are endowed institutions rendering a special service to the community and the surrounding territory. The General Education Board has pointed out that the small colleges of the country very generally get their students from within a radius of fifty miles. Peoria needs such a college and Bradley Institute should render such a needed service.

Since the establishment of our courses for teachers of Manual Arts and Domestic Economy, the requirements for preparation in these fields have increased. In a few states the law compels all teachers doing high-school work in these subjects to hold college degrees, and everywhere the demand is growing for teachers with stronger preparation on the academic side as well as on the technical. Many of our graduates, especially in Domestic Economy, are required to teach one or more academic subjects as well, and for such positions a college graduate is usually required. The enrichment of the offering of general college subjects at the Institute would be in line with the growing demand in these two special fields of teaching. Bradley Institute has held its place among these schools at the front in training teachers in its special field, and it ought to maintain its position by enriching its college subjects and by adding to its technical opportunities from time to time as new demands arise.

III- Changes which are Desirable in the Policy and Work of the Institute.

A study of the facts presented in the two previous sections has led us to believe that Bradley Institute ought to discontinue its Academy, except such subjects as may be especially needed by students in the Vocational Courses and a few sub-freshman subjects which might be maintained for students who come to us with defective preparation in academic work. This change, however, should be made gradually, without turning out students already in the Institute, but by refusing to allow any more first year Academy classes to enter.

It seems to us now that while the new high school building is under construction, is an especially appropriate time to take such action. We would suggest that it is desirable to announce the change before the close of this school year. Otherwise we might seem to be compelled to make the change for lack of students.

As the Academy would be gradually discontinued, so the College would be gradually built up by offering a wider range of advanced subjects completing a four-year course. We would retain our present two-year college courses in science, engineering, literature, domestic science and manual arts which have already proven themselves highly valuable. The Institute would then give three types of four-year college courses; the course for teachers of Domestic Economy; the course for teachers of Manual Arts; the proposed new general course. For each of these the A.B. degree would be given.
This new college course should be flexible enough to meet the needs of a great variety of individuals. It should provide for the student who goes on to the university to earn a higher degree and for the man and the woman who go directly into the business or home activities of Peoria. This new course should endeavor to meet the criticisms of college courses in so far as they are well founded and should provide a curriculum calculated to prepare students to meet efficiently the conditions of modern life. It should hold to a high cultural standard while taking into consideration changed and changing social and industrial conditions. For example, it has been suggested that in such a college course the Institute might offer a short course in business law, a course in economics, a course in sanitary science, work in industrial chemistry, and other courses which are found among the more recent subjects in some of the progressive colleges and universities.

It would seem that with such changes the Institute could better serve the community for which it was especially founded and continue to be a factor in the greater national field of education.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles A. Bennett, Chairman
Mary B. Blossom
Wales H. Packard.
REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU
OF EDUCATION TO THE TRUSTEES OF
BRADLEY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

In a report submitted to the board of trustees by a faculty committee in 1915 certain proposals looking toward a reorganization of Bradley Polytechnic Institute were offered. The board and the director were of the opinion that changes affecting the whole purpose and plan of the Institute should be made only after the most careful investigation of all the facts bearing upon the Institute's work reinforced by outside expert advice. Accordingly they requested the United States Commissioner of Education to cooperate in a survey of the Institute and of its field.

The Commissioner and the specialists in higher education and industrial education visited the Institute in September, 1916, and outlined the procedure and the scope of a survey to be conducted by the faculty of the Institute covering the industries of the Peoria district, the relation of the Institute to its educational constituency, and its internal administration. After careful examination of the material collected by the faculty of the Institute, the Bureau's committee begs leave to submit its opinion as to the appropriate function and the future policy of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

Bradley Polytechnic Institute is admirably situated and equipped to perform an almost unique educational service. Its location, its endowment, its plant, the wishes of its founder, its tradition, the spontaneous demands of its students, the needs of the area which it serves, the trend of institutional specialization in the United States, all point to its further development as a high type of vocational school. The facts presented by the faculty committees make unmistakably clear that it should continue to devote its resources to three lines of higher technical training in which it has won national eminence, and that its surplus energies should be given to the cultivation of certain fields closely related thereto. The immediate changes suggested by this inventory of its organization and of the demands now made upon it are, first, more concentration upon its primary activities, and, second, the abandonment of a few less essential curricula. The program indicated may be summarized as follows:-

Major lines of effort:

(a) Four and two-year curricula for the preparation of teachers of mechanic arts and home economics.
(b) Short vocational courses applied to the industries of its district.

(c) Horological instruction.

Subsidiary lines and new curricula:

(a) Junior college curricula in science and engineering.

(b) Continuation classes for workers in Peoria and vicinity.

(c) Training of employees for responsible technical positions.

(d) Commercial curricula of junior college grade.

Curtailments:

(a) The abandonment of the academy.

(b) The abandonment of general collegiate curricula, except as these contribute to the enrichment of the study groups already listed.

Bradley Institute should consider the possibility of readjusting the academic year to the four-quarters basis. The economic argument for this step is self-evident. In any event, the summer normal courses in manual arts and home economics, which have constituted one of the distinctive contributions of Bradley Institute, should be strengthened, extended, and to a degree subsidized. The development of these courses has in the past been measurably impeded by the necessity of being practically self-supporting.

In the following paragraphs the committee offers a brief resume of the facts brought to light by the survey which have led it to the conclusions just outlined.

THE INSTITUTE'S PRIMARY SERVICE.

Bradley Institute enjoys the distinction of having done pioneer work in a number of important educational fields, and in doing so has served a most useful function. With the freedom that belongs to the private school it has been able to discover and respond to certain special demands and to experiment with the means devised to meet these demands. In this way the Institute has been instrumental:

(a) in establishing the existence of a nation-wide demand for high-grade facilities for the preparation of special teachers of drawing, shop work, and home economics, and in developing courses for the training of such teachers;

(b) in calling attention to the demand in Peoria and vicinity for instruction of college grade which is distinctly preparatory for success in industrial life;
(c) in demonstrating what may be accomplished by a secondary school in which new emphasis is given to the manual arts and the household arts.

In the first of these activities the Institute has made a contribution unparalleled by that of any other school and has won for itself a nation-wide reputation. Students come to it in increasing numbers from all parts of the country for normal instruction in the mechanic arts and home economics; and this in spite of the recent general provision of courses similar in purpose by public normal schools which charge low fees and no fees at all. Prospective teachers of practical subjects recognize the special excellence of the work at Bradley. Employing boards have learned the value of Bradley training in these branches and give preference in appointment to the Institute's graduates. The following summary of enrollment (Tables 1 and 2), showing among other things the extraordinary relative growth of the enrollment in those subjects, is substantial evidence of the vitality of this part of the Institute's effort.

Table 2.-- Development of enrollment in certain subjects, 1900-01 to 1915-16, Bradley Institute.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1900-01</th>
<th>1915-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number. per cent.</td>
<td>number, per cent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,811</td>
<td>3,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General subjects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>1,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern foreign language</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History, civics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Language</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical subjects</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>1,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home economics</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freehand and mechanical Dr. Shopwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal subjects</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home economics</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedagogy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apparently the demand for trained teachers of the practical arts will be immensely stimulated by the Federal aid provided for industrial education under the Smith- Hughes act and by the increased emphasis on industrial proficiency which is already resulting from war conditions. As the direct outcome of the large expansion of the teaching forces in the practical arts which may now be expected there will be call for many more supervisors and directors. The Bradley Polytechnic Institute, being privately controlled, may not receive a part of the Federal grants for the training of teachers of industrial subjects; its equipment, its
prestige, and its already established patronage, however, give it an almost equal advantage, especially for the training of men and women for directive positions. In short, the committee believes that the continuance and the further development both of the four-year courses leading to the B.S. degree and of the two-year certificate courses for teachers of manual arts and home economics are part of the Institute's manifest destiny.

With respect to the horological school the Institute's policy is equally clear. This school has a practical monopoly of its field. In many ways it is a model trade school for a highly skilled trade. Moreover it is self-supporting.

Subsidiary Lines and New Curricula.

As a part of its provision for adequate instruction in the fields already mentioned the Institute of necessity maintains departments of general science, the humanities, and the basic elements of engineering curricula. It has in the past provided for the combination of certain of these subjects into junior college curricula in general science, engineering, and literature. The committee believes it may appropriately continue to do so—except in the general arts curriculum as later noted—with the understanding, however, that this service is in the main incidental and should not be permitted to encroach upon the resources necessary for the successful prosecution of the Institute's specialized task.

The three other lines suggested in the summary at the beginning of this report are in the nature of new departures. The reasons for the committee's proposals, therefore, deserve to be set forth in somewhat greater detail.

The report of the local committee on the industries of Peoria contains summaries of the findings and recommendations of seven subcommittees which made special studies of the wood-working industries, textile industries, printing and publishing industries, cereal industries, iron and steel industries, building industries, and stores and offices. Most of the suggestions resulting from this study are such as might appropriately receive consideration by the authorities having in charge the local public-school system. However, the Bureau's committee is of the opinion that the Institute will serve a useful function by supplementing the activities of the public schools and, so far as it may be able, to forecast the further developments of modern education, by seeking to work out one or more new experiments.

The following highly significant facts appear in the report of the industrial survey.

1. The commercial and industrial growth of Peoria has been steady and substantial, and there are many reasons for believing that it will continue to be so. Among these reasons the committee calls attention to the following:

(a) Situation on a navigable stream, the Illinois River.

(b) Proximity of the Illinois coal fields.
(c) A logical distributing center for a rich agricultural territory of considerable size.

(d) An important railroad center; 14 railways terminate in Peoria, none running trains through the city.

2- The conservative estimate of the committee, based on its studies, is that the increase in the number of employees in the manufacturing industries during the next ten years will be from 50 to 65 per centa and in the stores and offices from 35 to 50%.

3- Over and over again employers and employees alike expressed the need of a schooling which will give a more thorough grounding in the usual elementary subjects, relating the instruction more definitely and more effectively to the life problems which young people are bound to encounter, and which shall at the same time contribute more effectively to the development of sterling qualities of character, personality, and civic and social intelligence.

4- Similar situations have been met elsewhere, by the provision of day trade school courses, by part-time day courses in which young people work and study in pairs and alternate weekly between school and shop, and by continuation classes. The local committee is of the opinion that the last mentioned method is the one best adapted to Bureau conditions. With the possible exception of the machine industries there is not at present sufficient demand to warrant the establishment of day trade school courses. Existing sentiment is not favorable to the establishment of cooperative part-time day courses. Continuation schools or classes, however, in which young persons receive instruction for from four to eight hours weekly during working hours would meet real needs in a considerable number of commercial and industrial plants.

5- The industrial survey also brought forth the fact that the time is ripe for attempting to secure the cooperation of a number of the large industrial plants with a local institution having the facilities for offering higher technical courses, in order to make possible the recruiting of technical staffs by promotions within the plants.

The conclusions of the industrial survey are strikingly reinforced by the study made by members of the faculty of the vocational distribution of graduates of high schools covering a period of five years. Reports were received from 67 schools offering four-year courses out of a total of 127 high schools located within a radius of 50 miles from Peoria. An analysis of the data presented by the committee is given in Table 3 and Figure 1.
TABLE 3-- Vocational Distribution of Graduates of High Schools; Peoria, Illinois, and Vicinity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocations.</th>
<th>22 High Schools in Zone 1</th>
<th>45 High Schools in Zone 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>427</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal school</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business college</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous school, art, etc.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenography</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeping</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk, sales, office, etc.</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous business</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trades, carpenter, mechanic, etc.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrician</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garage</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draughtsman</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other professions</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician, dentist</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemist, pharmacist</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious work</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army, Navy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL 1,750 100.0 3,842 100.0
Per cent Distribution of Vocations of High School Graduates
Peoria, Ill., and Vicinity.

1,760 Graduates, 22 Schools in Zone 1, 30 Miles Diameter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Other professions</td>
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<td>Not reported</td>
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3,942 Graduates, 45 Schools in Zone 2, 30 to 50 miles diameter.

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<td>Factory</td>
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Figure 1.-- Analysis of the occupational distribution of high school graduates in Peoria and vicinity confirms the results of similar studies elsewhere. Not many graduates of high schools as now conducted find their way into the trades and industries. The large proportion who go into business suggests desirable modifications in curriculum and methods.

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The following significant facts are noted from a study of these figures:

1- Approximately one-half, 49.1 per cent, of the entire number of graduates are reported as studying or teaching.
2- Aside from these, and the graduates reported as engaged in housekeeping, the number engaged in business is nearly four to five times as great as the next largest group, farming.
3- The number of graduates reported in the trades and industries is practically negligible.

This analysis confirms the results of similar studies elsewhere. Not many graduates of high schools as they are now conducted find their way into the trades and industries, hence the great importance of continuation classes for employed workers in these groups.

The committee is therefore emphatically of the opinion that Bradley Institute would render a much needed service by devoting a part of its energy and resources for the next few years to working out the experiment of continuation classes, both day and evening, for employed workers in Peoria and immediate vicinity. Most of the day continuation classes would probably be held in quarters provided by cooperating commercial and industrial plants. Some evening classes may be offered in similar quarters, though doubtless it will be practicable to offer a considerable part of the evening work on Bradley Institute campus.
The first aim of these continuation classes should be to demonstrate the possibility of meeting the need which has been expressed for instruction in fundamentals which shall be more effectively related to the practical problems and situations of life and to the development of desirable qualities of character and personality. Since it is held with some unanimity of opinion that the lack of this quality in the education hitherto provided is one of the serious obstacles in the way of individual progress, the attempt to supply it appears to be in harmony with "the first object of this institution," as expressed by the founder, which is "to furnish its students with the means of living an independent, industrious, and useful life."

Without doubt the local committee which made the study of the industries is prepared to recommend in detail the places and kinds of employment which present the most urgent need, and the establishments which afford the most favorable conditions for initial effort. The following suggestions of courses which have been specifically asked for offer a basis for the formulation of a comprehensive program of day and evening classes:

(A) Mechanical Drawing, machine drafting, architectural drafting, practical mathematics, electricity, chemistry, penmanship, English composition, salesmanship, and perhaps others, specifically adapted to the needs of workers in a variety of employments.

(B) Forestry, including the identification of commercial woods, modern processes of kiln-drying, etc., for groups of employees in the woodworking industries.

(C) Mechanism, for machine operators in several industries (woodworking), (cooperage, sheet metal, gloves, and others), which would enable the workers "to trace cause and effect through machines."

(D) Publicity English, for newspaper writers, advertising agents, and others.

(E) Courses adapted to workers in the baking industry.

(F) Pattern drafting, for workers in sheet metal.

(G) Power sewing machine operating.

The committee also believes that Bradley Institute should follow up the suggestion that a number of large industrial plants are favorably disposed toward a plan for cooperating with a school in training employees for the higher responsible technical positions in these plants. The Institute may very readily place itself in a position to provide the necessary laboratory and shop equipment for a considerable range of technical study and research, and, with its faculty supplemented by specialists drafted from the industries for part-time service, it should be able to exert a marked influence upon the industrial and commercial development of the city.

Both the industrial survey and the study of the high schools of the Peoria district reveal the fact that little in the way of conscious and organized training is being given the young people who enter business. Table 3 and Figure 1 show that more graduates of the high schools in the Peoria circuit go into business than into any other occupation.

-8-
Unquestionable there exists a demand for practical instruction preparatory to various types of careers in the business world, which shall be of somewhat lower grade than that available in a few colleges and universities, but which shall be more thorough and more comprehensive than the courses offered in the typical private business college.

The committee is of the opinion that the Bradley Institute should study this field further with a view to supplying the training apparently called for. In case the demand is found to be as great as the survey indicates the Institute may very appropriately begin its experiment in commercial education in connection with the day and evening continuation classes already referred to. A part of the plan ultimately should include practical intensive courses, one or two years in length or both, designed to fit young persons of some maturity for advancement in the business world. The courses should be of somewhat lower grade than the work of the college of commerce. Presupposing some elementary work in bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting, these courses should aim to facilitate promotion to the more responsible positions in bank, store, and office. Close cooperation of local commercial firms with the department of the Institute having these courses in charge will be indispensable to success.

Curtailments.

It has already been noted that Bradley Polytechnic Institute performed an important educational service in demonstrating what may be accomplished in a secondary school in which due emphasis is given to the manual arts and household arts. The academy was a valuable, perhaps a necessary, part of the Institute's first experiment. Conditions now have changed, however. The proposition which Bradley undertook to demonstrate has been accepted. Peoria and its environs are well supplied with high schools, some of them with excellent equipment for the industrial subjects. The diversion of part of the resources of the Institute to the maintenance of a secondary school represents now an unnecessary extravagance, viewed from the standpoint of the educational welfare of the district as a whole. The committee understands that the trustees have already decided to abandon the academy. The committee applauds this decision.

The report of the faculty committee referred to at the beginning of this document recommended the building up of general four-year college courses leading to the A.B. degree in arts and sciences and the bestowal of this same degree (A.B.) upon the graduates of the curricula for teachers in domestic economy and manual arts. The Bureau's committee is certain that the insufficiency of evidence in the possession of the faculty committee at the time its report was rendered misled that committee. The Bureau's committee submits that the facts presented below—and others which it is not necessary to mention here—indicate the very great unwisdom of the recommendation.

Bradley Polytechnic Institute is not at present manned and equipped for general collegiate courses. Some of its departments, to be sure, are such as furnish constituent elements in general arts and science curricula. The emphasis of the Institute's instruction has been on the practical applications of science, however. Both the faculty and the teaching appliances with which the faculty work have been selected with this end in view. To convert the Institute into a college offering general liberal training and comparable rank and quality, with the school as at present organized, would require considerable additions to the staff.
The persons so appointed should be persons of advanced academic training and experience, persons who would command a fair salary. Such a change probably—although the committee has little definite information on this point—would demand additions to the Institute's teaching equipment, especially in the way of library material.

The Institute's budget meets the income from the endowment and from tuition exactly. There is no room for considerable additional expense. Moreover, the unit costs are exceedingly low, lower than in any institution of collegiate grade which the Bureau of Education has thus far studied. The average cost per student is reported, for example, as $144.72, which is hardly more than half the cost per student in most collegiate institutions maintaining four college classes. The low cost at Bradley is due to many causes, some of which the committee has not attempted to analyze. Prominent among them, however, are low salaries to the teaching staff (a defect which should be remedied in any event) and large teaching schedules. To make Bradley Polytechnic as good a four-year college as it now is a junior college, it would be necessary at once to raise salaries and reduce programs.

The Institute spends approximately $61,000 a year. There is, of course, no fixed sum that a college must have to run successfully. Reports from a number of institutions of the type that Bradley should strive to be, if it were to become a college, indicate, however that this amount would furnish hardly more than a reasonable margin of safety for an institution of the first-class which attempted to offer liberal arts work alone to say 200 to 300 students. But Bradley is committed to other things. These things were recognized by the faculty committee. These it cannot neglect.

Some emphasis was laid in the report of the faculty committee on the apparently strong demand for the development of a liberal arts college at Peoria. This estimate of the situation appears, in view of the later returns, to have been mistaken. Attention is called again to Table 2. It there is shown that the relative importance of the general subjects in Bradley's total effort is considerably less than it was 16 years ago. It may properly be pointed out also that the state of Illinois is well supplied, perhaps even over supplied, with colleges. Several are within easy reach of Peoria. Chicago with its great universities is not far distant. The State University offers free tuition to residents of the State and is not difficult of access. Peoria is not yet large enough, on the other hand, to need, and indeed fully to employ, the services of a municipal college or university.

The Bradley Polytechnic Institute, in the committee's judgment, has a great and important mission in a field which it has largely created for itself. To turn its back on this for the sake of the doubtful distinction of being classed among the four-year colleges of the United States would be a fatal mistake, viewed merely from the standpoint of an institutional policy. The committee is also of the opinion that it would represent a violation of the desires of the founder. The provisions of Mrs. Bradley's will make clear her intention to found a polytechnic school which was to be devoted to instruction in "practical and useful arts, sciences, and learning." It also provided that "If in the future the resources of said Institute shall warrant and the wants of the people in the vicinity require it", there shall be added such instruction in mathematics,
history, modern language, literature, and the fine arts as shall be deemed advisable. Permission to offer such instruction is characteristicly modified by the following proviso, which occurs at the close of the second paragraph of section 5 of the will:

But the course of instruction in the practical and useful arts and sciences shall not give way or be crippled or impaired to make room or resources for any others, it being the first object of this institution to furnish its students with the means of living an independent, industrious, and useful life, by the aid of a practical knowledge of the useful arts and sciences.

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SUMMARY.

1- Bradley Institute is admirably situated and equipped to perform an almost unique educational service, continuing to devote its resources to the lines of higher technical training in which it has won national eminence, and to certain lines closely related thereto.

2- Major lines of effort should include:
   (a) Four-year and two-year curricula for the preparation of teachers of manual arts and home economics.
   (b) Short vocational courses applied to the industries of the district.
   (c) Horological instruction.

3- Subsidiary lines and new curricula should include:
   (a) Junior college curricula in science and engineering.
   (b) Continuation classes for employed workers in Peoria and vicinity.
   (c) Training of employers for responsible technical positions.
   (d) Commercial curricula of junior college grade.

4- Curtailments should include:
   (a) Abandonment of the academy.
   (b) Abandonment of general collegiate curricula, except as these contribute to the enrichment of the study groups already listed.

5- Bradley Institute should consider the possibility of readjusting the academic year to the four-quarters basis. In any event, the summer school courses in manual arts and home economics should be strengthened and extended.

-11-
Chicago, December 20, 1917

Dear Mr. Burgess:

Your favor of the 17th inst. with enclosure is received. I have examined with much interest the report of the Bureau of Education, and find myself in entire accord with the recommendations therein.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

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Director T. C. Burgess
Bradley Polytechnic Institute
Peoria, Illinois
October 25, 1919.

Dear Mr. Judson:

Bradley Institute, October 27, 1919, of enlarging its endowment. It has carried on its work for 22 years without any addition whatever to the sum of money which Mrs. Bradley left. Before the war it had expanded its work to a point where practically all of the resources of her estate were being employed. The increase in the cost of everything, including teachers’ salaries, in the last few years makes the situation very difficult. There has been no further increase in the salaries of our faculty, or we shall lose our good men; in fact, we have lost some who ought not be us. In your favor of the 25th is received.

Our school is too young to have a body of Alumni to whom we can appeal. They are immemorial to speak as to what they might do. The time is ripe for securing further funds, so far as the General Education Board is concerned, of course, and here is an opportunity to assist to any great extent financially. They will be helpful in appealing to others do. The proper procedure would be to write

Directly to the Secretary, Mr. Abraham Flexner, of the General Education Board, and if possible secure from this source a promise of a grant of $500. It is possible that this will be a very important assistance in securing co-operation in Peoria; in fact, has nothing to do with the matter.

I am writing because I am interested in the school and its future development, and also because you are yourself a member of the official staff of the General Education Board, and will naturally be glad to assist us in any way possible, and I feel that your Mr. Theodore O. Burgess, effective. I would like to know what the Bradley Polytechnic Institute is. Should I write to the Field Education Board of the General Education Board, or would you suggest some other person?

Thanking you for your assistance in the matter, I am,

Very cordially yours,

T. C. Burgess
October 25, 1919.

Pres't Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Judson:

Bradley Institute is greatly in need of enlarging its endowment. It has carried on its work for 22 years without any addition whatever to the sum of money which Mrs. Bradley left. Before the war it had expanded its work to a point where practically all of the resources of her estate were being employed. The increase in the cost of everything, including teachers' salaries, in the last few years makes the situation very difficult. There ought to be still further increase in the salaries of our faculty, or we shall lose our good men; in fact, we have lost some who ought not have been allowed to leave us. It is also time for outside gifts to begin. The Institute will in some measure, at least, stagnate unless it can receive funds from sources other than Mrs. Bradley's original endowment. I believe that the time is ripe for that. We have been discussing it in a general way here for some little time, and wish in the immediate future to make a special effort, particularly in the city of Peoria. Our school is too young to have a body of Alumni to whom we can appeal. They are interested, but are too young to be in position to assist to any great extent financially. They will be helpful in appealing to others.

It is our intention to present the situation to the General Education Board, and if possible secure from this source a promise of a considerable sum as a starter. I believe that this will be a very important assistance in securing co-operation in Peoria; in fact, I believe it will be essential.

I am writing because of your general interest in the school and its further development, and also because you are yourself a member of the official staff of the General Education Board, and will naturally be glad to assist us in any way possible, and I feel that your assistance would be most effective. I would like to know what is the proper method of procedure. Should I write to the Field Agent -Jackson Davis, Richmond, Va., setting forth the case, and suggesting a personal inspection, or would you suggest some other person?

Thanking you for your assistance in the matter, I am,

Very cordially yours,

T.C. Burgess
Dear Mr. Jansen:

I am writing to express my concern about the recent changes in the scheduling of classes at the University of California. I understand that the administration has made these changes in an effort to improve the efficiency of the academic year, but I believe that the students are being unfairly affected.

I have spoken with several students who are concerned about the new schedule, and they report feeling stressed and overwhelmed. Many arefinding it difficult to balance their studies with other responsibilities, such as work and extracurricular activities. The changes have also caused confusion and frustration, as students are having trouble keeping track of their coursework.

I understand that the administration is trying to make the best decisions for the students, but I believe that more consideration should be given to the impact of these changes. I urge you to reconsider the new schedule and to find a solution that is more beneficial to the students.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Very officially yours,

[Signature]
BRADLEY INSTITUTE.

Building Committee Decide on Fire-proof Buildings.

The Building committee of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute was in session the greater part of yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Bradley and continued the discussion of points raised at the morning session, deciding each one in turn.

Mr. Cobb's recommendation to make all the buildings fire proof was adopted. This will cost from ten to fifteen percent more, but the committee deemed a fire proof structure safer, more substantial and more lasting. The entire building will be of stone, iron and steel except the doors and windows, which will be of wood and glass.

Cost of the Building.

Then the question of the cost of the building was considered, and Mr. Cobb was instructed to keep his plans within the cost limit of $110,000. This includes the horological building, which is to be separate from the main building, and means a capacity for 500 pupils. The cost of maintaining the school was estimated at $50,000 yearly.

Dr. Harper presented the names of a number of professional men whom he recommended for dean or principal of the school. Definite action was not taken, as the committee had not investigated the abilities of the candidates.

Mr. Cobb was employed as architect for the buildings now to be erected, and has made arrangements with Shank & Wetherell, of this city, to act as local superintendents. When the new plans are completed a set will be sent to Peoria, so Peoria contractors may have an opportunity of bidding. The members of the committee are favorable to a Peoria contractor, and they hope a Peoria firm will be successful in the competition.

The committee considered the grounds as revised at the last meeting of the board. This tract contains seventeen and a half acres extending from Bradley avenue to Main street, 1200 feet wide and 660 feet long. The location of the buildings in reference to Main street and Bradley avenue was considered.

After the afternoon conference Dr. Harper and Mr. Cobb became the guests of Mr. Hammond, and dinner was enjoyed at his home on Garfield avenue. They left for Chicago on the late train.
No musical evening of the season has interested the musical people as much as the song recital which will be given by Mr. Edward C. Kuss, assisted by Mrs. Jacques Bloom in the Women's Club hall this evening. It certainly will be a treat and no one should fail to attend who is interested in music.

ANOTHER CROWD AT THE GRAN...

The Marvelous Baldwins' Delightful Entertainment.

Public interest seems to be on the increase as regards the superb and bewildering performances being given all this week by the Baldwins and their associate entertainers. The house yesterday evening was another evidence

A PLAGUE OF THE NIGHT.

Itching Piles and Other Rectal Troubles Easily Cured by a New and Safe Method.

A Remarkable Number of Cures Made by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

About one person in every four suffers from some form of rectal disease. The most common and annoying is itching piles, indicated by warmth, slight moisture and intense, uncontrollable itching in the parts affected.

The usual treatment has been some simples ointment or salve which sometimes give temporary relief, but nothing like a permanent cure can be expected from such superficial treatment.

The only permanent cure for itching piles yet discovered is the Pyramid Pile Cure, not only for itching piles, but for every other form of piles, blind, bleeding or protruding. The first application gives instant relief and the continued use for a short time causes a permanent removal of the tumors or the small parasites which cause the intense itching and discomfort of itching piles.

Many physicians for a long time supposed that the remarkable relief afforded by the Pyramid Pile Cure was because it was supposed to contain cocaine, opium or similar drugs, but such is not the case. A recent careful analysis of the remedy showed it to be absolutely free from any cocaine, opium, or in fact any poisonous, injurious drugs whatever.

For this reason the Pyramid Pile Cure is probably the only pile cure extensively recommended by physicians.
Important Meeting of the Trustees to be Held To-Day.

This is the day for the regular meeting of the committees and board of trustees of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute. Dr. William R. Harper and Prof. Albion Small, of the University of Chicago; Mr. Sisson, the head of the South Side Academy, (an affiliated school) and a representative of Architect Henry Ives Cobb will arrive from Chicago this morning. The committee meeting will be held at the office of Hammond & Wyeth in the Y. M. C. A. building at 10 o’clock and the meeting of trustees will be at Mrs. Bradley’s residence at 2 o’clock. Much business is to be transacted upon this occasion and it is probable that there will be a night session. It is expected that the complete plans will be submitted by the architect and that final action will be taken upon them. The subject of curriculum will come up for discussion and the applicants for the position of dean will be considered and may be passed upon.
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Guarantee
Printing
Quick Time
Corner
Fine Style,
Washington and
Best Work,
Fulton Streets
Low Prices

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For
Catarrh
Nay-
Fever
Cold in
A rumor which cannot as yet be verified is current to the effect that a superintendent of the new Bradley Institute in Peoria, an institution affiliated with the university, has been chosen.

Indications point to Professor Newton C. Dougherty, superintendent of the public schools of Peoria, as the man. The fact that Mr. Dougherty has been in Chicago several times lately to consult with Dr. Harper lends considerable color to the story. Besides being a personal friend of Dr. Harper and of Mrs. Bradley, Mr. Dougherty is one of the foremost educators in the country, and his election to such an important position would meet with the hearty approval of the whole university faculty.
watch, the same as policemen.

"Well, there may be hardships in the life of the horses of fashionables and coal dealers," the sore-mouthed horse observed, musingly. "But I want to tell you that it's no joke to belong to a doctor."

And the man straggled along his way, impressed with the conviction that cold snaps are not the good thing they're cracked up to be.

**Valuable Tips for Owners and Drivers.**

Dr. A. H. Baker of the faculty of the Chicago Veterinary College strongly emphasizes the importance of warmth and ventilation of barns. "One of the great sources of injury," the doctor said, "is in ventilating barns by opening them at both ends..."
When a few minor changes have been made in the plans of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, the trustees will be able to go ahead with the work of letting contracts and preparing for actual construction of the buildings. The people of Peoria, while wanting the preliminary work to be properly done, are eager to see the work of construction begun as soon as possible, and hope that no further delays may interfere with the fruition of their hopes.
HON. JOHN SHERMAN.
Who Has Accepted the State Portfolio in the Coming Cabinet.

by Capt. H. O. Neisland and Capt.
Coroner's Inquest Concluded Late Last Night.

DEFENDANT MEYER TESTIFIES.

Still Maintains That it Was a Friendly Scuffle and That He Did Not Strike Barry—The Testimony.

Coroner Harper and the jury yesterday evening finished the inquest on the body of Richard Barry, the North Adams street blacksmith, who was killed Tuesday afternoon by John Meyer. While some of the stories were conflicting the general trend of the evidence was that Meyer resented the objection of Mr. Barry to can shooting in the blacksmith shop and threw a horse shoe at him.

Barry picked up a nail keg to defend himself, which Meyer took away from him. Then he struck him a violent blow with his fist under the left ear, breaking his neck.

The evidence showed that Meyer was angry at the time, threw off his apron and was anxious for the fight. He demanded his money, and seemed to be the instigator of the unpleasant affair. On the witness stand he denied that he and Barry had ever been on unfriendly terms, and said that the killing resulted from a friendly scuffle.

The coroner's jury, however, at 11 o'clock last night, after an all day's session, returned a verdict that Richard Barry came to his death by having his neck dislocated between the first and second cervical vertebrae by a blow inflicted by John N. Meyer, and recommended that the said John N. Meyer be held in custody without bail until discharged by due process of law.

At the conclusion of the inquest Meyer was returned to the calaboose and it
ically examined by the building com-
mmittee during the morning, the meet-
ing being held in the office of Ham-
mond & Wyeth.

Plans Changed.

The plans are entirely changed from
the original sketches, the architecture
being of a different style and the ex-
terior appearance as different as night
and day. The new plan of the Bradley
Hall, the main building, shows a three
story stone and brick building with
sharp gables and square topped tower
in the center. On either end is a ma-
chine shop, one story, and running
back 100 feet or more, which will ac-
commodate the woodworking and oth-
er departments. The horological buil-
ding will be separate. The gothic style
of architecture is followed in Bradley
Hall.

Agreed Upon.

The plans were changed slightly as
to interior arrangement and practical-
ly agreed upon at the morning session,
but they are being submitted to Mrs.
Bradley for approval this afternoon.
The entire party dined with Mrs. Brad-
ley at noon and the trustees' meeting
is being held this afternoon. The com-
mittees on building and grounds, cur-
riculum and course of study will re-
port.

The Faculty.

Dr. Harper was asked concerning the
faculty. He said he did not know
how members there would be, but sup-
posed about fifteen. He said they had
considered no applications for the posi-
tion of dean and would not. They want-
ed to single out the men for the work
and tender them the position, deeming
it the better principle to follow to let
the office seek the man.

"We hope to get matters settled at
this meeting so that we can get to
work," said Dr. Harper, "for we have
been a long while getting at it."
Regular Meeting of Trustees and Committees.

The regular meeting of the trustees of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute is being held in this city today. There are present Dr. W. R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago and of the Bradley Institute; Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago; Zealy M. Holmes, of Peoria county; O. J. Bailey and Judge L. D. Putterbaugh, of Peoria. Edward O. Sisson, dean of the South Side Academy in Chicago, is also present to advise with the building committee, and C. A. Eckstrom, a draughtsman, represents Architect Cobb. W. W. Hammond, Mrs. Bradley’s attorney, is also present at the meeting and has the visitors in charge.

Mr. Cobb was unable to come, being detained by important business in Washington, but Mr. Eckstrom brought the plans prepared, and they were crit-
Leaves Chicago 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, reaching Los Angeles in 72 hours and San Diego in 76 1/2 hours. Returning from California on Mondays and Thursdays.

Equipment of superb vestibuled Pullman palace sleepers, buffet smoking car and dining car. Most luxurious service via any line.

Another express train, carrying both palace and tourist sleepers, leaves Chicago at 10:25 p.m. daily for Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco. Inquire of Geo. C. Chambers, Passenger Agent, Peoria, Ill.

 SENATOR MASON IS BETTER.

Ormend-by-the-Sea, Fla., Feb. 25.—United States Senator Mason, of Illinois, is much improved in health and is preparing to start for Chicago. He expects to leave there with his family March 1st for Washington in a special car via the Monon, and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern route. Some friends will accompany him.

Best line to Omaha or Kansas City? C., B. & Q.
logical School was formally accepted as a part of the institution, so that now the Bradley Polytechnic Institute may be said in one sense to be in active operation, since it has one of its departments open, fully equipped and manned, and running with a large number of students.

The people of Peoria hail these preparations for active work with the greatest pride and pleasure. They have looked forward eagerly to the fruition of their hopes in this regard, are glad to know that the preliminary work is now over, and will watch with the deepest interest the raising of the walls of the institution which promises to add so greatly to the fame of Peoria and to make residence in this favored city an even greater boon and blessing than it has been in the past.
February 27, 1897

No Whips Needed With
From Pick-Me-Up.
Progress of the Bradley Institute.

The meeting of the trustees of the Bradley Institute Thursday was a most important one, as it at last fairly set the institution from which Peoria hopes so much in the way of speedy completion.

The building plans which have delayed the board so long, were finally agreed upon and the contracts ordered let at the earliest possible date, so that the institution can be ready to receive students next fall. Edward O. Sisson, of Chicago, a young man who has already made his mark as an educator of modern methods and progressive ideas, himself a graduate of the University of Chicago and thoroughly in sympathy with President Harper's ideas, was chosen as dean and will largely outline the teaching policy of the institution. The Parsons Horo-
INSTITUTE PLACE.

At the council meeting Tuesday evening an ordinance was introduced and referred to the proper committee, providing for the improvement of Institute Place, from Bradley avenue to Main street. This will be a private improvement, involving the paving of two and a half blocks of street, and will be made by Mrs. Lydia Bradley, the founder of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, which is to be located there, but the improvement must be under the supervision of the city, hence the introduction of the ordinance. It is probable that the paving will commence as soon as possible in the spring, but it depends upon the convenience of the building operations which will be carried on there.
GOOD soft lump coal delivered in the city at 5½ cents per bushel, city weights. Leave orders at 108 Gallatin St., or 1019 S. Adams. 12-24-tft

Wm. T. Jones has bought the meat market formerly conducted by Paul Marech, at 600 S. Adams St. The place has been remodeled Patronage of those desiring first-class service is solicited. 2-17-3tt

WE are in 400 block. Call and examine our extensive line of furniture. Sold on easy monthly or weekly payments. No notes to sign or interest to
An important meeting of the building committee of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute was held yesterday. There were two sessions, one at the office of W. W. Hammond in the Y. M. C. A. building in the morning, and the other from 2 until 5 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Bradley.

Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, and Dr. Harper, came to Peoria early yesterday morning and were driven to the home of Prof. N. C. Dougherty, where they remained until the hour for the meeting. Then, with other members of the committee, they visited the institute grounds, which Mr. Cobb had not seen. He was highly pleased with the site and said that the vacant ground in that locality would be occupied by residences soon after the completion of the buildings.

The plan of the grounds was first taken up and discussed. Including the additional donation made by Mrs. Bradley, the tract is now 660x100 feet, running from Bradley avenue to Main street. The buildings were located in the middle of the west side and are to face the east and look out upon an avenue which runs through the grounds from north to south.

Architect Cobb recommended that the several buildings, with the exception of the horological engineering department combined under one roof. The committee decided that this department must necessarily be reached from that of the machinery and wood working, and a separate building will be erected for it. The material to be used will be either Bedford lime or Kennel river sandstone.

Mr. Cobb further recommended that the buildings be made fire proof, which would entail an additional cost of 10 percent. This point was discussed at length and it was finally agreed to.

Arrangements were made with Mr. Cobb to complete 7 plans and to superintend the erection of all the buildings. It is probable that Shanks & Wetherell will act in conjunction with him as local superintendents.

Bradley Hall, the main building, is to be 2 stories in height and basement, with wings on the north and south sides for shops. The architect was instructed to make a rough draft and submit it at the earliest possibility.

Dr. Harper presented the names of a number of applicants for the position of dean or principal of the institution, but final action was not taken owing to the committee having not yet finished the investigation.

Dr. Harper and Mr. Cobb took dinner with Mrs. Bradley and tea with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hammond. They returned to Chicago last night.
THE HERALD
TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

Alt ads, under this head, cash in advance.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!—New, second hand, second hand, second hand school books as good as new at asking prices. Only one of second hand country school books. Send in your mail orders. PAUL DAKENIE, 25 South Main st., 1-14.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell very complete line of lubricating oils, greases and specialties. Liberal terms to proper party. JEWEL REFINING CO., Cleveland, Ohio. 1-14.

NOTICE—My claim against the Blue Accident Co. of Chicago, was promptly paid, and there is nothing further to recommend that the check be held and a letter be written. My claim has been paid in full. T. S. Herring. All my friends. 1-14.


MASONIC—Special communication Ploora Lodge No. 14, A A. M., Saturday, January 18, 1897, at 7:30 o’clock p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. Work in the M. M. Degree. CHAS. A. JOHNSON, W. M.; J. M. STEELE, Secretary. 1-14.


THE RUSH IS OVER and we have settled down to hard knocks. Come and see us. This is the best time of the year to buy pianos cheap. Our prices are lower than ever. CHAPPELL MUSIC CO., 201 Water Adams st., 1-14.


LOST—A ladies open-faced silver watch with initials H. E. H. on back. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 331 Harrison st. 1-14.

FOR SALE—Good span of mules, wagon and harness for $250 at 922 Garden st. 1-14.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, one block from college, Price 60 Per week, 69 Buckner avenue. Call at 321 Fayette st., M. C. BENTON. 1-14.


WANTED—To buy a small house to move to my lot. Must be in good repair and near Morton Square. Address No. 790. 1-14.

FOR SALE OR RENT—33 Perry street. Formerly Mr. Henry Sandmeyer’s residence. One of the most substantial and modern houses in the city; will sell at easy terms or rent to respectable tenant. W. H. ROBERTSON, 622. 1-14.

WANTED—A good kitchen girl; must cook and wash; good references are required; call before 10 a.m. or 3 p.m. at 202 North Madison st. 1-14.

TO RENT—A five room house at 41 Johnson street. 1-14.

WANTED—Two boarders (men) in private family, 924 Lincoln-ave. 1-14.

WANTED—Boarders; nice pleasant rooms at 60 S. Fifth, Furnace and gas. Terms reasonable. 1-14.

WANTED—Two furnished room for housekeeping. Address J. F. Herald, 60 S. Fifth, 1-14.

WANTED—By a practical bookkeeper with A 1 reference, a set of books to keep after hours or evening. Address: 1-14.
BRADLEY INSTITUTE  
Dec. 13, 1897
BUILDING COMMITTEE MEETS.

Dr. Harper and Architect Cobb Attend the Conference.

NEW PLANS ARE DISCUSSED.

Mr. Cobb Recommends Combining the Three Buildings in One Large Building—Other Plans.

The Building committee of the Bradley Poly-technic Institute, composed of O. C. Hammond, Judge in the Circuit Court, John Van Buren, and Dr. W. R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago and of the Institute, is meeting in Proctor today.

Dr. Harper and Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, arrived from Chicago on an early train and were met by Prof. N. C. Dougherty, City Superintendent of Schools, who took them home with him to breakfast. They spent some time talking over the husband's home and at 11 o'clock the committee met in the office of W. H. Hammond, of Hammond & A. C. A. Building. Judge Peterbaugh was also present to hear Judge Love for the County Court.

Nothing definite had been decided upon at noon and a second session was arranged for Monday at the home of Mrs. Lydia Bradley at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

New Plans.

Mr. Cobb brought with him some new plans, one of Bradley Hall with a plain outer court of the Institute, and another for the possible plan of the new buildings on the ground. The committee had al- so before them a general plan for the arrangement of the projected buildings from Shank & Wetherell, of Peoria, who also submitted their plans for the Horolo- logical department in accordance with the suggestions of the committee. These were taken up and discussed and several features of them were under consideration when the committee adjourned for lunch at Mrs. Bradley's.

Mr. Cobb recommended that the three buildings be combined in one large building, including Bradley Hall, Machinery Hall, the engine room and the horological school and machinery Hall together in his plans, but the committee decided that the Horological department should be separate from the machinery and wood working depart- ments and that the architects Shank & Wetherell to draw a separate plan for the Horological department. Different locations were suggested for each of the various buildings, the committee having visited the site and surveyed the grounds carefully during the forenoon.

Fireproof Buildings.

Another point brought up for dis- cussion was whether the buildings should be made thoroughly fireproof, which point was discussed at length without any decision being arrived at.

Mr. Cobb submitted the plans for a much more at- tractive and ornamental building than before.

Dr. Harper and Mr. Cobb will return to Chicago tonight.
UNDoubted
The Marvel of Curing
Most Astonishes
DR. W. OAKLEY
The Noted Oculist and A
He Will Continue His Sta

People that are not deaf or blind
Coffee helps to see the great equa.
are made to see the world in all its
are not see, and perfe people suffer
are never great crowns of sufferers from all secti.
say to you about being to see
to cases of deafness, of blindness
cured by him.
do not go blind or deaf and he is
cured. CONSULTATION FREE.

Had Not Heard a Clock in Five
Years

Mrs. Sarah E. Doleman, of Washin
Woodford County, says: "I have
been growing deaf for about 10 year.
and for five years I have not heard a
watch or clock tick until I came to Dr.
Coffee last Wednesday. The first
treatment restored my hearing so
I could hear a watch easily in both ear
and each day I am improving. I think Dr. Coffee is the instrument of
the Lord in his great work. His terms
are reasonable and his treatment pain
less. I advise everyone suffering to go
and see him. It will certainly do no
harm."

"There Are Others" That Have
a Word to Say.

Sam Johnson, of North Jefferson
street, says, "Have been under Dr.
Coffee's treatment one week for catar.
and deafness and my cataract has
improved every day, hearing is better
and noises almost gone."

C. P. Gibson, that works in one of
the large drugstores here, says: "Dr.
Coffee treats cataract and deafness dif
ferent from anyone I have tried; and
my hearing is improving every treat
ment, and so is my cataract. The doc
tor is all right."

Was Deaf Twenty Years.

Wilton Stark, of Mocknow, III., was
in town last week, and in talking to a
reporter said that he was in town to
see Dr. Coffee, the oculist, at the Hotel
Pey, and upon inquiry he reported
whether he was benefited or not.
CITY SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS.

Wanted For Director of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

RUMOR THAT HE HAS ACCEPTED.

It is Certain That He Can have the Responsible Position If He Will Take It.

The rumors which have been current for some time, that Professor N. C. Dougherty, of the city schools, is to become Director of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, have at last crystallized into a statement that he can have the position if he chooses. This is the position which Professor Newton J. Dougherty, superintendent of schools at Peoria, has been asked to assume, if he will consent to the direction of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute. It is known that Professor Dougherty was at the university last spring, and that President Harper, and that he was there on business, as well as on pleasure. Professor A. W. Small says he has not heard that Mr. Dougherty has been appointed to the position. President Harper says there is nothing in the story, so far as he knows, but in spite of the denial, those on the inside at the university believe that the well-known educator will be at the head of the great technological school. He has been prominently identified with the enterprise from the beginning, and probably has done more than anyone else to have it located in Peoria. His long and successful career in connection with the city's schools makes him eminently qualified for the position of director, and he should be induced to accept.

"Superintendent Dougherty has been connected with Peoria schools as principal since 1877, and previous to that was principal at the Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris. He is a leader in all the prominent educational movements during the last few years, and was a vote in favor of the National Education Association."

Mr. Dougherty denies that any such position has been offered him, or that he would accept it if offered, but it is believed that his declining is not final, and that the matter is still under consideration.

There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Dougherty will accept the position if he would take it. He was one of the first of those consulted by Mrs. Bradley with reference to founding the Institute. It was largely through his influence that the Institute became affiliated with the University of Chicago. He could not accept this position as long as a board of trustees had been willing to accept the responsibility. The relations between President Harper, of the University, and Mr. Dougherty, are intimate. Several years ago President Harper made Mr. Dougherty a very flattering offer to join the faculty of the University and take charge of the department of affiliated
PROF. N. C. DOUGHERTY
Who Has Been Offered Directorship of the Bradley Institute.

It is known that Profes-
sor Dougerty was in the University last week in conference with President Harper. It was supposed that the appointment of a person connected with the new school.

"Professor A. W. Small says he has not heard that Mr. Dougerty has been appointed to the position. President Harper in his letter giving the story, so far as he knows, but in spite of the details, those who have been let in on the facts by him say that the well-known educator will be at the head of the new school.

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Superintendent Dougerty has been connected for several years with the University of Chicago, and has a head of the school for educational movements during the last few years, and was last year elected president of the National Education Association.

Mr. Dougerty Denies It.

Mr. Dougerty denies that any such board, the possibility that he would accept it of offers, but he is not inconsistent, and he is in no way showing any signs of it at present.

Dougerty may have the position if he accept it, but he is one of the first of those consulted by Mrs. Bradley with reference to founding the Institute. The evidence in his favor is important and strong, and it was only natural that the school became affiliated with the University of Chicago.

He would have been one of the first board of trustees of the new school, and has been, according to his own statement, in charge of the schools of the University of Chicago.

The relations between President Harper, of the University of Chicago, and Mr. Dougerty are intimate and cordial. Several times he has refused to take charge of the Institute and to have Mr. Dougerty as a director, a position for which his executive ability, his long and successful work in connection with educational movements, and his popularity here at the head of the Institute so well qualify him.

Dougerty. The matter of taking the directorship was engaged with Peoria also, but he declined to consider it. He was principal of the Rockford Seminary at Mount Morris. He has been a leader in educational movements during the last few years, and was last year elected president of the National Education Association.

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Society TATES.

Assurance 1890 $916,103,070.00

Assurance 1891 127,694,084.00

Assurance Ex- 21,678,467.00

Habes stated at their commuted value

AUGUST BELMONT,
THOMAS T. E CKERT,
WM. B. KENNEDY,
HENRY S. TRENCE,
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS,
E. GRO. W. CARLSTON,
E. B. BURDNETT CUYT,
DANIEL B. NOYES,
ALANSON TRASK,
B]AYTON IVER,
BENTLY D. REPELI,
J. DE NAVARRO,

Manager, Building, Peoria, Ill.

Useful Map
McNally & Co.'s

I ILLINOIS.

Front and Backside Map of Our Forest State.

Every County in

Active Colors!

IT SHOWS

Section Line.
Township Line and Roads.
County,

Town, No Matter How Small.

Retail price, on heavy paper. Sticks to hang by,

$2.00.

Supply it for 50c Additional To

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Useful Map
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Test and Handmade Map of Our
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y County in
active Colors!

IT SHOWS

Section Line.
Ownership Line and town-
ship names and numbers,

County.

County Seat in heavy type.

Railroad.

Post Office.

Town, No Matter How Small.

Small Lakes, Etc.,

presented . . . .

Detail price, on heavy paper,

Tacks to hang by,

$2.00.

supply it for 50c Additional To
the Daily Transcript or Evening

be an m ornament for your home

The Transcript, Job Printing Company

Superior Printing Binding Presses and Photo

Lithographing

307-315 S. Adams Street, Peoria, III.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

FINANCIAL REFORMS.

The Monetary Convention Agrees on a Line of Action.

Executive Committee Appointed to Urge Legislation.

SOLD STANDARD FAVORED.

Gradual Retirement of Treasury Notes is Demanded.

A Warm Discussion Over Adoption of the Resolutions.

President Asked to Appoint a Committee to Study the Convention—Appoint One if He Does Not.

Indianapolis, Jan. 1.—It was after four and one half hours of committee discussion, reassembled in committee that this convention, which has been in session since December 26, adjourned. The last vote was that the operators got their money's worth. This adjournment marks the last session of the convention was divided, but the majority of the operators was against. The minority was represented by two members of the American Bankers Association, and the Currency of the National Houses of Rep- resentatives, Messrs. Allen and Frewen. They lost, but they went down in defeat and not in disgrace.

After the conventions had been called to order by Mr. Allen, of Kentucky, it was introduced a resolution of thanks for the valuable services of the con-veners and the commercial bodies of Holland against, and the commercial bodies of the West from the convention. Mr. Allen, aschair on the con- tinent, made a speech of commendation, in which he took extraordinary precaution to avoid the appearance of favoring the commercial bodies of the West. This speech was followed by Mr. Wilson, of Kentucky, in a brief speech.

Gentlemen, the question is now up before the executive committee, then respond, dissatisfied individually to the work. Mr. Hore then called on Mr. E. M. Oglesby, of Ohio, to report the part of the committee on resolutions. The report was then pushed.

The Resolutions.

Gentlemen of the Monetary Conven- tion, - We here make the following report: The convention declares that it has been absolutely necessary that a convention of this nature should be held. The existing monetary system is absolutely incomparably more valuable in commercial transactions than the system of credit and dis- duces notes, by a general and steady procress, as to de avoid digitation of the currency or disbur- ration of the business interests of the country, and that such such a convention should be held.

First—That the standard should be adopted by the different states and territories. This convention should be appointed by the chairman, who may be a member of the Executive Com- mittee. The Executive Committee shall be appointed, and the chairman shall be a member of the Executive Committee. It shall consist of such number of members as shall be agreed upon by the Executive Committee.

The convention is appointed by the chairman, and the Committee to select a com-mittee which shall be in charge of the convention. The Executive Committee shall appoint a committee to each member of the convention, and the chairman shall be of shall at all times constitute a question of credit and of the currency. The convention shall be held at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee. It shall be held at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of this executive committee to report.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of this executive committee to report.
THE BRADLEY INSTITUTE

Decided That the Buildings Shall Be Fire Proof.

COST LIMIT OF $110,000 SET

The Board in Now Considering Several
Applicants For Club House On the Hill.

An important meeting of the building committee of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute was held at the institute Tuesday evening. Several important questions were discussed, and it was decided that a final action on the entire matter should be taken to-morrow. The committee, made up of Prof. Albert J. Dott, J. R. Hare, Maj. J. M. Harter, Mr. Lewis W. Braun, and Mr. Charles E. Farley, chairmen of their respective departments of the city, are also members of the committee on buildings. Mr. Lewis W. Braun, chairman of the committee, was present, but Judge Porthenbury was detained from the meeting on account of court being in session.

Mr. Andrew J. Lanyon, President of the institute, and Mr. Henry Jocob, the architect, arrived from Chicago on the early train and were received by Prof. Dott. In the absence of Mr. Lanyon and Mr. Jacob, Mr. Dott presented Mr. gebruik to the committee, and Mr. Dott and Mr. Jacob were presented with a copy of the plans and specifications of the building.

Mr. Dott said that the committee would be glad to have the plans and specifications of the building examined by the architects, and that the plans would be submitted to the committee for examination.

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FACULTY SELECTION
FOR THE BRADLEY INSTITUTE
Edward Geary Bliss, of Chicago,
Will Be Dean.
BUILDING PLANS ARE APPROVED

Important Session of the Trustees of the Polytechnic Institute Held Yesterday

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute was held yesterday afternoon, and an important message was received from the institute.

The board of trustees of the Bradley hall and the students' union committee were instructed to consider proposals for the construction of a new hall and union. The proposals will be presented at the next meeting of the board.

Mr. Harper presented the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, at $25,000. Eighteen professors and students received scholarships.

Mrs. Bradley turned over the equipment of the Institute to the trustees and Mr. Parsons was selected to head the board.

A new building for the north side was advertised at a meeting of the board and the board adjourned.

FACED PLANS

Bradley hall has been extended 40 feet east, and a stairway leading to the back of the institute was added. The new building will be 30 feet wide and 200 feet long.

In the rear of the building will be an engine and boiler room, a laboratory for the School of Mines, a mechanical engineering laboratory, a laboratory for the School of Agriculture, and a laboratory for the School of Forestry.

The building will be a secure room with a separate entrance from the main building.

The cooking department will be located on the third floor. There will be a restaurant for a noon lunch for those who are not members of the institute.

After the plans were finally approved, the board was instructed to complete and complete the construction of the building on a possible site in order that the site may be used.

Other Business

The horological school as at present operated will be discontinued. A new house will be rented by the board of trustees and by the board of trustees of the new school.

Dr. Harper presented the budget, estimated at $25,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945. He also estimated the number of professors and students required at 10. It was approved unanimously by the board.

Mr. Harper presented the board with a deed for a ground-school building.

Other business was deferred until the next meeting of the board.

Director Chose

The board, as the most logical and best possible, selected Edward Geary Bliss, of Chicago, as the new manager of the new school.

Mr. Bliss combines business ability and scientific talent, and has made valuable acquisitions to the people of Indiana and the United States.

He was educated at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and in 1863, and came to this country in 1864 to study agriculture.

He took a scientific and industrial course and was associated with the Society of Blacksmiths of Science.

In 1861, he was president of the Illinois and the Chicago University of Agriculture, and in 1863, he was president of the Illinois Agricultural College.

He is a member of the board of the University of Chicago, and is a leading member of the board of the Chicago and the trustees of the public schools.

The board is now busily engaged in the selection of the board and the board will be held a month hence.
The building committee had instructed to have the plans prepared at the earliest possible time. The building, named the New Hall, was completed in 1885. Mrs. Bradley oversaw the construction supervised by Mr. and Mrs. Parsons was selected from a long list of candidates. The dedication of the new hall was performed by Governor Oakes, and the dedication ceremony took place in Chicago. The new building was designed for the Kettle River and its location, selected after a competition, was chosen on the outskirts of the city. The building was completed in 1886.

Other Business
The missionary society asked for funds to support their mission work in China. Dr. Harper presented the budget, asking for $3,200 for the first year. He also asked for a second year's budget of $3,000. The budget was approved by the board.

Mrs. Bradley presented the board with a proposal to erect a new building on the grounds of the school, including plans and specifications drawn up by a local architect. The board decided to fix the amount of funds for the new building at $25,000.

Choosing a New School
The board, as usual in May, met to discuss the future of the school. President Edward Otis Stimson, of the South Bend, Indiana, was invited to discuss the possibility of a new school. Mr. Stimson came to the meeting with an offer of $10,000 for the purchase of the land and buildings in South Bend. The offer was accepted, and the school was renamed the South Bend Academy, as of which he will be the president.

Mr. Stimson has had the benefit of many fine schools in which he has made his career. He is a man of great experience and is not confined to a single grade or subject. He is known to be an active advocate of the plan of the school to create a successful academy. He will be a great addition to the board of the academy and will cooperate with the teachers and the trustees of the public schools.

The meeting ended with the announcement that the new building will be held a month hence.

Chicago Comment
The Chicago Board of Education is making efforts to improve the education in the city. President Edward Otis Stimson, of the South Bend, Indiana, was invited to discuss the possibility of a new school. Mr. Stimson came to the meeting with an offer of $10,000 for the purchase of the land and buildings in South Bend. The offer was accepted, and the school was renamed the South Bend Academy, as of which he will be the president.

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The meeting ended with the announcement that the new building will be held a month hence.
The board, as the most important people of the city, has considered the location of the new school. Mr. Bliss has come here within a few days to choose the most suitable location for the new school. In 1809, he came to this city in order to buy land for the new school. Where he was educated at the Manhattan Academy, and studied in the sciences and industrial courses.

Mr. Skelton, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, was appointed at the meeting of the board on the 25th of January at 2:00 P.M. He attended college at the Chicago University, and has been a Professor of Mathematics and Physics. For there he was engaged in scientific work, and during this time he founded the Missouri Academy of Science, which has been a great benefit.

Mrs. Brown has had the benefit of his kindness and of his examples of thoroughness throughout his career. He is a man of culture and has been recognized for his wisdom and integrity. He has been shown to be an advocate of liberty and believes in the value of education for all people. He speaks very highly of the treatment the board has received from the public and the influence of the board on the city. The board will be held a month hence.

Chicago Comment.

The Chicago Post-Gazette comment on the election of the new school board and the date of the new school's opening. The editorial director of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Brown, was chosen to edit the board. The Bradley Polytechnic Institute is a college located in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Brown is the director of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute and has been a great benefit to the city of Chicago. He has been shown to be wise in his management and has a great influence on the city. The board is planning to open the new school in Chicago, which it is expected to be completed by 1892. The board is excited about the opening of this new school, which is expected to be one of the best colleges in the country. The school is expected to be under thirty years of age. The school
over which he will have control ranks
in point of endowment among the largest technological schools in the country. It will start with an assured annual income of $25,000, which in a short time will probably be doubled.

The magnificent possibilities thus opened were made possible by the munificence of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, of Peoria, whose total gifts to the institution will amount to $2,500,000. Ten acres of land have been set aside for the buildings, which will be under way in a short time, and the trustees have been promised as much more land as they need.

The man who will guide the fortunes of the institution, so auspiciously begun, is an Englishman by birth and an American by adoption. He came to this country while young, his parents settling in Kansas. He received the degree of bachelor of science from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1886 and the bachelor of art degree from the University of Chicago in 1893. He has been superintendent of schools at Manhattan and Mound City, Kansas. In 1892 he founded the South Side Academy, where he has achieved marked success.”
the committee, the guests numbering several hundred making up the long line of marchers. During the intermission the ladies of Hazel Lodge, the auxiliary of the Brotherhood, served a very elaborate supper. The tables were artistically decorated with flowers and the menu offered was one of the kind that delights a fireman's heart after a hard day's work.

The committees responsible for the success of the eleventh annual dance follow:


Arrangements—H. L. Kells, T. F. Smith, E. S. Ash, Thomas H. Murphy, J. S. Meidroth, C. W. Morris, R. R. Martin, J. D. Potter.


The supper was served by Hazel auxiliary lodge No. 3, Mrs. A. Forbes being chairman of the general committee.

Warren-Stevens.