Dear Mr. President:—

I hope you did not suffer under the wretched, insulting words printed in "The Weekly" last week about your Convocation statement. And I hope you will not pay any attention to it in your action for the future. It is amazing to me that it takes so long for our students to learn courtesy, especially in their actions toward what they claim they do not "like." I think all of us in the modern educational system are helping to cultivate this discourtesy among students, for "the fear of the freshman", as Mrs. MacClintock says, "is before the eyes of us all". We have so emphasized the individuality of the student, so endeavored to serve his likes and dislikes that we are dangerously near converting him into a selfish, hot-tongued boy whose one principle at all times is to do and say what he pleases.

It is my judgement that your Convocation statements have been wisely planned and wisely executed. I don't believe that we can dispense with them. I know that you have a very difficult problem in making such a statement as "interesting" as this childish boy would have it, but important, especially when your address comes so often. But I know also that they have been of material assistance in educating both the faculty and the audience in what we are doing and what we need.

I suppose I am old-fashioned, but I don't believe in such freedom of the press. In the army, which is now the idol of us all, an insult like this, however thoughtless, would call for a court-martial and the culprit would be drummed out of camp. I think we need a little more of that spirit in the management of our freshmen. I would hold a student who printed such things to a stricter account—
Dear Professor,

I hope you find this letter within the week.

I am writing to inform you of a new article that I have recently submitted for publication. The article, titled "The Impact of Climate Change on Biodiversity," addresses the urgent need for action to mitigate the effects of climate change on our planet's ecosystems.

I believe this topic is of particular interest to our department, and I would be grateful for any feedback or suggestions you may have. I am planning to attend a conference in New York next month, and I would be honored to discuss the article with you at that time.

Thank you for your continued support and encouragement. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
ability than a student who insulted an instructor in class, or an executive officer in his presence. I don't know anything that would be a greater lesson to our students than to be compelled to see that many things they call uninteresting are of first-class importance to them and must be listened to. Our principle of education is too much "interest" and not enough "principle."

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
CHICAGO

The purpose of this letter is to invite you to attend the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which will be held in Chicago on the 20th of November, at 11:00 a.m. The meeting will be held at the Union League Club, 150 East Jackson Boulevard.

The meeting will feature discussions on various topics, including the latest developments in science and technology. I urge you to attend this meeting to stay updated with the latest advancements in your field.

Please let me know if you will be able to attend. I look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
My dear President Harper:—

I have at last found out what we care to know about the WEEKLY and its editorials criticizing you and our other instructors. Mrs. MacClintock has a proverb like this,--if you wish to keep on hating anyone don't go near them. In a long talk I had this morning with the managing editor I found him most open to reason and glad to have a conference with somebody in authority. It was he who wrote the article about your Convocation address. I am sure he had already felt half guilty on the subject and yet didn't dream that he was insulting you. Indeed he said he had no idea you would ever see it. I am sure he is regretful of it and his attitude of mind would justify your determination not to take such things very seriously. I am sure the boys have a pretty hard time running their paper and deserve more sympathy and help from us than they get. I guessed that Mr. Freeman would probably make an opportunity to say a word of regret to you about his article.

He tells me that Mr. Thomas has been doing practically nothing on the paper this summer; that he secured the place on the board in order to redeem himself in the favor of the faculty and students. I was glad to hear this because it shows that Thomas did feel the penalty we imposed upon him for his action last winter and perhaps is struggling to regain his place.

While these items were not given me in formal confidence they were spoken quite freely and I wish you would not mention them, because I wish to take more interest in the members of the board than I have ever done. I am more convinced every day I live that more can be accomplished by personal consultations, good fellowship, and reasoning than can ever be done by rules and punishments. The student is young and hasty but he is entirely human and grows in the sense of responsibility just in proportion as he is trusted.

Yours truly, 

[Signature]
I propose that there can be no more


to your previous letter. I wonder if the situation you described is the same as the one I read about in the newspaper.

If you have any further details, I would be grateful for any information. I can get in touch with the managing editor regarding this.

If you need to get in touch with him, I can provide the necessary details.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear Dr. Harper:

I have yours of November 4th. enclosing the clipping from the Tribune. I sympathize with your annoyance at being misquoted, specially in so important a matter, but it is pleasant to have the friendship of the Tribune for the work.

Yours very truly,

F. D. Gates

President W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.
Dear Dr. Harper:

I have been at Harvard all these years and have been working on the development of the typewriter. I think it is important to have a machine that is not only efficient but also easy to use. I am pleased to hear that the typewriter at Harvard is working well.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President W. R. Harper
University of Chicago
5726 Monroe Avenue, Chicago;
II November, 1898.

William R. Harper, President,
The University of Chicago;

My dear Dr. Harper:— I was surprised this morning when I heard your remarks about the publication of your recent statements about the university to the senior class and later regretted that I did not at the time say just a word, unprepared, on behalf of the public press in general and of the seniors in particular who seemed to have committed an error. You said you were chagrined both by inaccurate reports and by the fact that anything whatever had gone into the papers. I shall never defend either those papers (or reporters or students) whose aim is rather to create a sensation, or those who fail in the difficult task of working under extreme pressure as to time and yet getting every statement absolutely perfect. Yet in this respect I think the entire press of the country and especially of Chicago has rendered to the university, merely by advertising it, a service that can never be estimated in value.

Did you not say to the class, in your remarks about the religious affairs of the university, that you wished to inform them definitely of the situation in order that they might, after graduation, prevent misrepresentation of the religious attitude of the university? You expressed a desire to have the alumni act, in a sense, as missionaries of the university -- an office all alumni ought to fulfill -- so that the general public would know where the university stood. You addressed a big company of students and admitted this morning that you did not expect them all to refrain from talking about what you said. The univer-
Willie W. Harper, President

The University of Chicago

Mr. [illegible] Harper:

I am pleased to report that the University has approved the appointment of your recent recommendation for the position of the new dean of the College for the next academic year. The interview with the candidate for the position and a careful consideration of the qualifications and experience of the candidate have convinced us of the appropriateness of the appointment.

You have made a valuable contribution to the educational and professional development of the University. Your efforts and contributions have been recognized and appreciated.

I am confident that the new dean will bring new perspectives and energy to the College.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
sity is a public institution, subject at all times to the inquiries of the newspapers, and the students go to every corner of the city. Even matters discussed at private meetings of university officers are continually leaking into the papers. In view of all these facts I cannot see wherein I, as a senior, erred in printing what I did, and it seems to me that the university cannot suffer so much -- if it suffer at all -- from statements made by persons who heard your address, as from "talk" among the members; the talk is far more likely to become perverted from its first meaning than the original publication from a hearer. Moreover, since you said you wanted the seniors to tell the world the truth, not the mistaken reports, about the university's religious attitude, it would almost seem that one who was present at the meeting and who sought to spread widely what was said, was performing a service in the positive interest and to the advantage of the university.

In my report to the Des Moines News I tried, and cannot see in what respects I failed, to give the spirit and the important facts just as you gave them. I should be glad to know, for my own discipline, what vital statements in my article are vitally wrong. I did not receive a cent for what I sent out; in the first place, I did not dream that I was doing what could hurt the university or even cause inconvenience to you, and secondly, because of my intense interest in present day religious discussion, I felt it a duty to let facts be known.

Please pardon my writing as I do.

Very truly yours,

William P. Lovett.
of the importance of public presentation, subject to all types of criticism. How the need is so great, and the effect of the critics, I often wonder. But I believe the majority of my listeners are convinced. I can now honestly say that I have never been more interested in a subject than in the importance of the University.

I am now in the process of preparing a talk on the subject of the University and its importance to the community. I plan to present this talk at a local meeting of the University and hope to have a good attendance. I am aware of the need for a strong, well-organized university, and I believe that this talk will help to reinforce that need.

I am also planning to write an article on the subject of the University and its importance to the community. I hope to have this article published in a local newspaper or magazine. I believe that this article will help to raise awareness of the importance of the University and its role in the community.

Finally, I am planning to give a speech on the subject of the University and its importance to the community. I hope to have this speech delivered at a local meeting of the University and hope to have a good attendance. I am aware of the need for a strong, well-organized university, and I believe that this speech will help to reinforce that need.

In conclusion, I believe that the University is an important institution, and I hope that this talk, article, and speech will help to raise awareness of its importance. I believe that the University can help to create a better future for our community, and I believe that we all have a responsibility to support and strengthen it.

Please don't let me worry about it, go on,
Fostered by the "Baptist" Chicago University.

Harper Shows That His Is Hardy a Real Baptist Institution.

To The News.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The exact religious position of the late Dr. Geo. H. Harper, which has been a subject of much discussion in college circles and is still a matter of considerable interest in the literary world, is being elucidated by the late president of the university. In an interview given to The News, Dr. Harper declared that he was a "Baptist" in the true sense of the word, and that his views on religious matters were those of his beloved and respected father, Dr. Geo. H. Harper.

Dr. Harper said that he had always been a "Baptist" in the true sense of the word, and that he had never been a member of any other church. He also stated that he had never been a member of any other religious denomination, and that he had never been a member of any other church.

Dr. Harper further stated that he had never been a member of any other religious denomination, and that he had never been a member of any other church.

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CHRYSANThEMUM

Show Now Going on at
Younger Bros. ‘Store.

Hundreds of People There to
See the Big Shaggy Flowers.

"Oh, my! how beautiful!" was the expression of many who entered the Younger Bros. store in the past week.

This is Younger Bros. celebration, and they have decorated their store with the choicest blossoms and plants of the season's favorite chrysanthemums, to be found in the state. Blossoms in great many handsome arrangements in artistic manner.

You may see any one of many flowers which make the floral departments of the department store or the shops of flower admirers who adore them, and men and many women interested in their beauty, to call each floor of the building a charm unheard and unsung.

There are blossoms at least eight inches in diameter and there are stems, and smaller blossoms in most tempting.

You may not be very familiar with the chrysanthemums and the delightful and fascinating coloration of the flowers was enjoyed by an almost constant crowd of people on the first day of the Chrysanthemum Celebration. At moments, the doors of the store were crowded to the point of exclusion.

The door is now opened to the public, and the wonderful display of the chrysanthemums for years. It is a regular

TODAY’S MARKETS.

Wheat—October closed $1.02; December $1.00375.

Barley—December $1.00.

Barley—September $0.9875.

Oats—January $0.96.

Oats—September $0.92.

Hogs—December $10.25.

Barley—October $1.00375; November $1.00.

Wheat—October $0.9875; November $0.96.

Barley—November $0.9875.

Wheat—September $0.96.

Barley—December $10.25.

Hogs—December $10.25.

Barley—October $1.00375; November $1.00.

Hogs—November $10.25.

BARBER—Wheat—November $0.96; December $0.96.

Barley—November $0.9875.

Barley—October $0.9875.

Hogs—October $10.25; November $10.25.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS.

New York—Hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, sold at 23.50.

Chicago—Barley—October $1.00.

Barley—November $0.9875.

Oats—November $0.96.

Sheep, 120 to 160 pounds, sold at 15.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS.
5726 Monroe Avenue, Chicago;

15 November, 1898.

William R. Harper, President,

The University of Chicago;

My dear Dr. Harper:- Your letter of yesterday, in response to mine of Nov. II on the public disclosure of remarks you made recently to the senior class, has just come to me. If it has been understood from the beginning that the president's addresses to the senior class are confidential, I have never been acquainted with that understanding before today. It is hard for me to see how anybody can ever speak "confidentially" to a company of several score persons. As to prepared newspaper statements of matter that is to be proclaimed to the world: are not public officials continually speaking to the few for the information of the many? The famous Monroe doctrine was thrust at all Europe by a mere message to congress. I assumed that the "exact position" of the university was for the first time defined in this exact way in that the statement was wholly new to all who heard it, and it seems to me that if you have "more than a hundred" clippings, from the entire country, bearing on this publication, then there was some ground for my assumption; the statement was new so far as the public was concerned.

But I am now a student, not a newspaper man in any direct way. I believe that for newspaper men there is in this question large room for contention. For myself, however, there is little. I wish to express to you my sorrow for causing you embarrassment or inconvenience. I regret that anything you regarded as vitally in error crept into my article and hope you will pardon my forwardness in addressing you as I have. All sen-
Alfred E. Houston, President

The University of Chicago

I am glad to have the opportunity to make you aware of the new faculty appointments at the University. I have been in touch with the deans of the various schools and colleges of the University and have learned that they believe that the University is holding its own in the competition for the best men. I have been pleased to learn of the success of the new faculty appointments and of the work that is being done in the various departments.

I am confident that the University will continue to maintain its high standards of excellence and to attract the best men from all parts of the world. I am sure that the new faculty appointments will add to the prestige of the University and will contribute to its growth and development.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to express my appreciation to the Board of Trustees for their support and to the faculty for their cooperation. I hope that you will share my enthusiasm for the University and its achievements.

Alfred E. Houston, President
ior class talks from the president I shall hereafter regard as confidential. Were the same circumstances as we have discussed to arise again, I think I should act differently.

I am, yours with respect,

William P. Lovett,
You can get some idea of how the Bible fares at the Chicago University by reading the following from the pen of its President: Abraham was an "ignorant, superstitious zealot, who imagined that he had received instructions from a higher power, i.e., from Jehovah himself, to kill his own son." Is this the kind of "intellectual freedom" for which Dr. Whitsitt's advocates are pleading? Is the right to think and speak to have absolutely no limitations? Is it to be in bold disregard of reverence and truth? Are the trustees of the Seminary to be lobbied by the Chicago University and advised by the Standard? It looks that way. Information reaches us to the effect that letters have been sent out from the University, to the presidents and professors of Baptist schools, calling on them to use their influence with the Seminary trustees not to accept Dr. Whitsitt's resignation.

Word and Way, Kansas City Mo. Feb.

The Biblical World expresses the opinion that religious teaching should not be by authoritative method, and says that
behind the plan say to them. New chil-
ren, let the real issue be thoroughly un-
derstood. Dr. Whitsitt made some excursions in Baptist history. He expressed an opinion as to his findings. Because of this a great fight has been made on him. As a Board of Trus-
tees you have already declared your incom-
petency to pass upon the questions of Baptist history under discussion. Dr. Whitsitt's only offense is the announcement of a historic discovery. Surely you are too wise to sacri-
fice Dr. Whitsitt, and with him, freedom of thought among Baptists, and all of this to sat-
ify the clamor of the ignorant and narrow—and this you will surely do if you accept his resignation. Besides the other professors stand with Dr. Whitsitt. By what right can he be set adrift while these are retained? If he goes, they ought to go with him. This would crush the Seminary. The price is too great, we cannot pay it, Dr. Whitsitt must re-
main.

There is a determined and a seemingly stud-
ed effort to dodge the true issue and substitute false one, by the re-openers of the Whitsitt
Dear brother,

In an editorial in the now defunct "The Word and Way," you quoted the following from President Harper:

"Abraham was an ignorant superstition zealot, who imagines that he had received instructions from a higher power, i.e., from Jehovah himself, to kill his own son."

You use this quotation to give your readers an idea of how the Bible fared at the University of Chicago. It would lead them to believe that it represents the views of its president.

Having been a student there for more than three years, and having spent a good portion of that time in the president's class room, I know that the Bible is revered and highly as the Word of God, and can not believe that the quotation in question truly represents the article from which it has been taken.

You will know that any man may be misrepresented in that way, but that such misrepresentation can never be in the interest of truth, even though it does bolster up an argument.

May I call on you for your authority for the quotation and ask that if injustice has been done that you make the proper correction in your paper.

Sincerely yours,

Chas H. Murray
President W. R. Harpe, L.L.D.

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed an editorial from "The Mind in May," a Baptist paper published in Kansas City, also a letter that I addressed to the editor concerning it. Will you kindly refer me to the article from which the quotation was made and where it can be procured. Such statements occur frequently in our state papers, and are calculated to make it slightly uncomfortable for an alumnus of Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Murray
ROW AT MORGAN PARK ACADEMY

Boy Students Rebel Against Faculty's Anti-Sweater Rule for Chapel.

Boys of Morgan Park academy, the preparatory school of the University of Chicago, are at swords' points with the faculty because they are not permitted to wear sweaters in chapel. The youngsters of this school take great pride in their success in athletics, and have followed the custom of the university athletes in putting big emblems on their sweaters. Almost every boy has a sweater, and accordingly when the word was passed around last Friday that each should wear his decorated garment, the faculty faced an array of boys in chapel who appeared to be ready for a football game rather than for the midday service. Dean Chase told the boys that it was almost sacrilege for them to come to chapel in such dress and declared that in many schools students would be suspended. The boys took this as a joke and cheered heartily. Thereupon Prof. Fred D. Nichols, forgetting the good old times when he used to glory in wearing his big "C" sweater to classes and chapel at the University of Chicago, gave the boys special invitations to the faculty meeting Saturday morning. The leaders of the dress reform were given five demerit marks each and warnings were sent to their parents, while those "who just did it because the other boys did and didn't mean to do anything naughty" were given three marks each. Further, the boys were forbidden ever again to enter classroom or chapel unless they could leave their handsome sweaters in their rooms.

Saturday night the students held a mass-meeting. Speeches were made denouncing the action of the faculty. Several boys declared they would leave school before they would abide by such a rule. A committee was appointed to lay their grievances before President Harper of the university.
BIG GIFT FOR A UNIVERSITY.

Half a Million Offered to a Kentucky Institution by a Chicagoan.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 26.—J. W. McGarvey, Jr., of this city this afternoon received a telegram from Robert Breckinridge Halligan of Chicago saying it was his intention to endow the Kentucky university here with $500,000, provided the institution would perpetuate his name.

Young McGarvey, who is a personal friend of Halligan's, was not at home, and his father, President John W. McGarvey of the bible department of the university, to whom Mr. Halligan went to school, answered the telegram, asking for an expression of the full desire of Mr. Halligan.

Halligan was born in Fayette county, four miles from Lexington, and up to the time his parents moved to Missouri he was a schoolmate of young McGarvey. His parents died in Ray county, Missouri, and young Halligan went to Chicago. His mother was the daughter of Nathaniel Moore, a wealthy Fayette county farmer. From the fact that his parents moved from Kentucky when he was but a boy he never attended college.

Robert B. Halligan lives at 6142 Monroe avenue. He has an office at 908 Fisher building and is given in the directory as a broker in municipal bonds. According to his story two weeks ago, he pawned his watch for $5 and now he says he is worth some where between $15,000,000 and $50,000,000—he does not know exactly how much—and that within a year he expects to be the wealthiest man in the United States. After a conversation with several newspaper men last night he decided that $500,000 was rather a niggardly gift for a man of his wealth, so he increased the gift to an even $1,000,000. Mr. Halligan says that six weeks ago he purchased 135,000 shares of stock in a copper mine in Wyoming about twenty miles from Laramie. The ore, he says, assays almost pure copper and he is just commencing to realize on the greatest mining strike of the century. He says that he has refused $20,000,000 for his interest in the mine. Yesterday afternoon he says he purchased handsome rest.
President Wm. R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Harper:-

The enclosed clipping is from the Chicago Record of Monday morning. As it may have already come to your attention or may come later, I wish to inform you that it is absolutely untrue in every particular, as in no way have I or the members of the faculty recognized the practice of wearing sweaters. I have written to the Record, asking them to discredit future reports that may come from the same source as this.

Very truly yours,

Wayland J. Chase
President of the University of Chicago

Dear Mr. Harper,

The news of the Griffith series from the Chicago Board of Regents is now before your attention. As it may have signified some to your attention or may concern future, I wish to inform you that it is important to us our way in your position as to how we can improve the faculty housing. The promise of assistant professor of academic excellence I have written to the Board, seeking the same to financial future reports.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
Chicago Ill. MAR 9 1899

Dear Sir & Dear Mr. Cattie,

I was directed to write you the abrupt, but fair and honest question, what is your opinion of John D. Rockefeller up to date. Presuming you are aware that Judge Moorrit of Ohio recently furnished a colossal attempt at bribery on the part of one agt. of Mr. Rockefeller, I would like to ask if this new revelation throws any new light upon, or in any way modifies your previous estimate of the Rockefeller character. You occupy a conspicuous place as a public teacher and the people are interested to know if you stand for the Rockefeller idea.

Nothing that is abominably hydropathic and hypocritical can you reconcile at the head.
What is the cause of the democrization? Naturally, the press depend upon the first people for patronage. Surely speak the truth. If it is not reliable, it must be because it is influenced by business interests which profit at the expense of the people. Therefore it is business that corrupts the press, and Mr. Rockefeller as a business man before he is anything else: the business thief who robs the people of millions by sheer economic force, and then bestows a fraction of his boot for charity as a criminal whose demoralizing influence is more pernicious and far reaching than that of all the inmates of a state penitentiary.

Please return Enclosed Copy, truly,

[Signature]
of Jesus before we can experience individual or social salvation. Of course, the position you occupy is dependent upon your fidelity to the present economic order. Should you publicly or secretly advocate the economies of Christ, you, as an official head, would soon drop. Remember I am not saying you do not feel at liberty to express your thought. It is because in the exercise of their liberty you choose to stand for the present order that makes it so safe for you to speak. You seem to think that the public should hold Mr. Root fellows in high esteem until in a court of law he is proven to be a rascal beyond dispute. But is the public dependent upon judicial decisions for information concerning the character of men and corporations? If the press is so divulged, according to your view, that its utterances are
direction of covering up or condoning the crime of Corporate management. The public can therefore always count upon a far more rotten state of affairs than is disclosed by the press, now 2 and not speaking by guess or from hearsay. My life for 20 years past has been spent in business. I have also had an insight into politics. I know whereof I speak when I say that the principle upon which business is conducted are unethical and unethical and necessarily breed monopoly and corruption. Further than this: All the corruption we behold in politics is bottomed upon business. Corruption and politics can never be purified so long as the present economic system prevails. There is no solution but the collective ownership of all resources upon which the common life depends. We must get back to the economics
Chicago

MAR 17 1899

Dear Sir,

I base my statements upon newspaper reports (which are absolutely unreliable) you seem to speak with the authority of knowledge, but do you consider what a wholesale assignment of the press is involved in what you say? Upon what facts do you base your judgment that the newspaper reports respecting the corruption and the efforts of bribery upon the part of The Standard Oil (which for all practical purposes is not Rockefeller) are absolutely unreliable? Is it because they do not agree with your subjective impressions concerning Mr. Rockefeller’s character, which impressions have been created by his “generous” bestowals in the way of University Endowments?

You should remember that as a rule the mass of the country is returned in the platitude and that efforts are chiefly for the...
of an institution endowed by
gifts from such a purely
handed criminal whose dad
and villainous deeds call to
him the blood of vengeance.
If so you should in all
duity and consistency
turn the face of Christ to
the wall and never allow
his name to be polluted
by passing your lips.
The people are tired of seeing
the backspy of plutocracy
leading the way to absolute
industrial slavery. Tired of
seeing Jesus crucified again
in the house of his professed
followers!
Yours truly,
C.N. [Signature]
2430 North Ave
FROM ATTY.-GEN. MONNETT, WHO COULD
NOT BE RIBED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10.—To the Editor of the Journal—I feel highly gratified, and it is indeed a source of encouragement to me in my fight against monopolies that persist in violating the laws and defying the courts of the State, to have an ally as powerful as the New York Journal.

I have just completed some figures which show that the Standard Oil Company, by means of the monopoly it holds in the State of Ohio, makes a profit of two and one-half times the entire value of crops and farm products of the State, and I have the statement of the Standard Oil Company of State in his last report to back my assertion.

The sworn report for the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, filed with the State Excise Board, of which I am a member, shows as follows: 1896—Gross receipts for the year next preceding the first day of May, $5,641,367.65.

For the year 1896, $6,900,833.42.

A total of $13,540,201.07.

The sworn testimony of Lima was that the uniform price was 20 cents a barrel, which would be five barrels to the dollar—that is, in the three years they were obliged to report under the law of the Buckeye Pipe Line shipped the enormous quantity of 97,472,475 barrels of oil. They paid

out in money for the raw material in the three years $97,472,475.50. According to the sworn testimony in the true investigation last Winter their retail price was 8 cents a gallon where they had stilled all competitors. And at fifty gallons to the barrel they received the enormous sum at retail for this same product of $380,880,000. The testimony shows that they have obtained the power from the Government, through charters of their corporation, to run pipe lines—that is, exercise the power of eminent domain through the State. In return for this power they contracted to pay for their pipe lines they should act as common carriers, treating everybody alike, which they do not.

They have organized their Ohio Oil Company, which produces the oil or takes the contract as lessor. They own the Union Tank Line Company, which unlawfully absorbs the right of common carriers of petroleum from the State its power, which they injuriously used against the public. Then they turn the oil over to the other Standard Oil Company of Illinois and Ohio for refining, on which they have a monopoly, on the Solar Refining Company, and through the tank line system they destroy all independent competitors shipping by barrel. They also do not allow

a retailer to make any profit, and put men and wagons on the road in every village to get the last cent; they keep up a monopoly from the rock to the lamp.

Instead of Ohio getting its portion of that $880,000,000 the Standard Oil Company gets the money toiling and working. The bulk is poured into the lap of the millionaires of New York, or invested in Europe. As soon as Ohio is robbed of all this valuable resource, Ohio land and Ohio laborers will hold the ashes of a burnt-out volcano.

It is amusing—the ignorance on this subject that one or two dupes have been the people being robbed of their Kiondlke wealth and are, satisfied with the mere per cent of their true share thereof. I give threatening letters daily that I am driving capital out of the State. My effort is to keep capital in the State and give Ohio laborers and Ohio land owners their share of this $380,000,000.

What would a farmer think if he were obliged to divide sixths of his wool and of his cattle and of his grain to have it produced, and then received a fractional part of the actual value for the fraction so left? We quarrel over a tariff on wool of a few cents, and hold political jollifications, where we have only one cent and upon less than $2,000,000 worth of wool in the State annually (as shown by the statistics), while here we give away without question $250,000,000 as a war profit. An oil man in Chicago, who has had thirty years’ experience, estimates that one-half the proceeds is not profit after every imaginable expense is paid, which would be $200,000,000, which they make out of Ohio alone. This could not endure for three months if the State would assert its rights and give its subjects the protection they are entitled to as against this ungodly hold-up.

I might further and more accurately illustrate the conditions from statistics in order to compare this enormous amount of money carried out of the State by the combination by giving you some of the statistics from the Secretary of State and Auditor’s report of our farm products. The following is a fair estimate, as turned in in their tables for 1897, the last report I have at hand: Wool, $2,500,000; cattle, $12,000,000; sheep, $4,000; beef, $4,900,000; corn, $26,000,000; oats, $3,500,000—a total of $28,000,000.

In other words, the proceeds from farm products in gross were $28,000,000, of which the proceeds to American citizen of Ohio alone would be 18, for their pipe lines they should act as common carriers, treating everybody alike, which they do not.

The products taken, about $57,000,000, would be no more than the Standard Oil combination makes in clear profit every year from its monopoly of the Ohio oil industry and oil magnates hold their heavy hand on every farmer and took without compensation the entire crop of wool, cattle, sheep, corn, and oats, which produces the oil or takes the contract as lessee. They own the Union Tank Line Company, which unlawfully absorbs the right of common carriers of petroleum from the State its power, which they injuriously used against the public. Then they turn the oil over to the other Standard Oil Company of Illinois and Ohio for refining, on which they have a monopoly, on the Solar Refining Company, and through the tank line system they destroy all independent competitors shipping by barrel. They also do not allow

Frank S. Monnett, Attorney-General.
AN ELDER BROTHER VISITS MOLINEUX.

They Spend an Hour Talking in the Reception Room of the Tombs.

SEES NO ONE IN HIS CELL.

The Prisoner Chats with His Keeper About the Time Men Await Trial in Prison.

CALLS IT HARD ON INNOCENT MEN.

The Thing He Misses More Than Any is the Possibility of Taking the Exercise to Which He IsAccustomed.

Yesterday was the first time that a member of Molineux’s family—excepting his father, the gentleman visited him in the Tombs. His elder brother, Leslie Molineux, who is married and lives with his family at Metuchen, N. J., called at the prison. Leslie Molineux makes the pretense to provide himself with a pass issued by the Commissioner of Corrections, which he presented at the Leonard street entrance. He was admitted within the gate, but was kept waiting in the office until the big prison gate announced the hour of 11, when visitors and prisoners were permitted to pass. Leslie Molineux was conducted to the reception room and his brother—the prisoner—was not seen.

Five minutes later Roland joined Leslie in the reception room, to which he was permitted by a keeper. The meeting of the brothers was evanescent. Leslie grasped Roland’s hand in his and tears started in his eyes. The brothers sat on a bench and conversed earnestly until the 2 o’clock bell sounded. Upon his departure Leslie again took his brother’s hands in his, and, wishing him “good luck,” departed.

Molineux returned to his cell under escort. He betrayed no emotion. In his cell he threw off his coat, removed his eyeglasses, and, throwing himself at full length on his bed, was soon absorbed in the sleep of the weary.

Leslie Molineux at Home.

After leaving his brother in the Tombs, Molineux went to his home at Metuchen, where a Journal reporter found him. He had just returned from a little two-story cottage about two blocks from the railroad station. Molineux is apparently about forty years old. He is of medium height, a round, full face, which seems to adapt itself to the good-natured, cordial expression of his countenance. His hair is of the same color.

He is slightly built, the Journal reporter’s brother, he said, “I don’t want to be disagreeable, but I really must not, will not, say anything about my brother’s affairs.”

Molineux was told that the Journal wanted to know if anything could be said of him, as he should be glad to hear anything that would tend to prove Roland’s innocence.

“Well,” was the reply, “I should like to talk with you about it, but it might involve things if I did. Mr. Bartow & Weeks can give you all the information you desire, I simply won’t talk; that’s final,” and the cottage door closed with a bang.

The monotony of the dull life of Molineux could be made varied and interesting.

AMSTERDAM AVE SETBACKS, BU

In Spite of Temporary Defeats in Cou Stirred Up to Greater Efforts and Another

Undismayed by some reverses, the fighters against the Amsterdam avenue four-track grab are hard at work. The victory in the courts has been rendered for the moment barren. The injunction against the Third Avenue Railroad forbids the laying of new trolley tracks only in the neighborhood of St. Michael’s Church and the Home for the Destitute Blind.

Former Judge Howland, of counsel for the property owners, however, announced that injunctions will be obtained by other property owners covering the entire length of Amsterdam avenue.

A monster mass meeting will be held on Monday night.

GRADY SUCCEEDING IN DELAYING THE BILL.

Strong Opposition Developing, and the Reason Why in the Cases of Some Senators.

Albany, March 10.—Mr. Davenport’s cartoon on the editorial page of the Journal a few days ago was to Senator Grady’s great regret—both houses of the Legislature. Its presentation of the spiral Grady was considered by the legislators and admirable description of the Senator from the Fourteenth, Grady didn’t seem to mind it. He showed the cartoon to Senator Stringham and jokingly said, “You think I can get a libel suit on that?”

“No,” replied Senator Stringham, “It looks too much like you.”

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan said: “If you drive a nail in Grady’s head it will come out a corkscrew.”

The Journal reported a bill that passed the House yesterday was handed down in the Senate. The delay in the Senate is due to the fact that the subject constantly agitated and let no opportunity pass for discussing it. Therefore he sprang to his feet and made several motions to push it along, but Grady carried his point in having all discussion stopped Monday night.

In this way the matter rests. Every day’s delay increases the number of opponents to the bill. A secret but powerful organization in the Senate, the minority, is a constant advocate of the measure. Senator Frank M. Baker and Senator W. M. Dunne are the real corner-stones of the opposition. It is believed that they are working under instructions from the State Police.

Baker was formerly superintendent of the Adirondack and Saranac railroad. To the Journal he disposed to the idea that the road was defunct, and that he was interested in it to the extent of $200,000, got J. Pierpont Morgan to take it off his hands. Baker has no interest in railroads save in the line of benefit to the corporations that control them.

Dunne is a Platt man pure and simple.

Here are a few of the Senators who voted against the Amsterdam Avenue bill on Thursday and the power that contrôle them.

AMBLER (Rep.)—Controlled by Louis F. Papp.
Evanston, Dec.

April 14/99

Dear Mr. R. Harper:

It may have come to your attention by way of today’s “Tribune” that you are about to collaborate with Mr. E. J. Goodspeed, in the editing of the New Testament in the English version. As you may not have been consulted about this new demand upon your scholarship, may I explain?

On Friday I came upon a copy of the “Marked New Testament.” It was interesting. I wrote a short story into origin and subject, with illustrative extracts. I sent it with the “Tribune” for publication. The article was signed and was also accompanied with my card. For reasons known to the Tribune, they rewrite the article, and incidentally...

fut upon your writer by inference, new duties in Biblical editorship. The
mistake is annoying, and I am inclined to tell you of it.

I have met once, dear Doctor, at the office of the daily paper where, until recently, I was long employed. I am now unconnected with anyone connected with anyone paper, and so far as the busy hangers of this morning.

January forty years

H. Hudson Warner

1275 Sheridan Road
Clipping from the
Manchester College Standard
of May 1899.

Prof. H. P. Albaugh has been elected as president of the College. In a recent interview with Pres. Harper, Prof. Albaugh was assured that all grades from Manchester College would be accepted in the University of Chicago. Moreover there is further assurance that Manchester College will soon be affiliated with the University of Chicago. This announcement will please our ambitious young people, and will be strong inducement to win patronage. Young men and young women who aspire to the front ranks in education will find much to admire in the work offered by Manchester College. The courses are shaped for the student’s best interests. Write for catalogue.
I.

A WINDING tunnel, then a mountain side,
A glimpse of towers from the rumbling train,
A breath of dawn from windows opened wide.

The brakeman's monotone, "Saint Vrain! Saint Vrain!"

II.

The vision passed. Melodius, undefined,
Like summer wind or gentle summer rain
That freshens memories long since left behind,
So years lie bare before that word, "Saint Vrain."

III.

Like snow-white mist that wreathes the mountain's brow,
And rests so lightly on the lower plain,
The spirit of those days comes o'er me now
As, musing, I repeat, "Saint Vrain, Saint Vrain."

IV.

Again Virginia's mountains rise to view,
And songs of love return with sweet refrain;
Once more dear trembling lips bid me adore.
GETTING THINGS IN SHAPE.

College Trustees and Faculty Hard at Work in the Interest of the School.

During the past week the college trustees have nearly completed the reorganization of that institution. As stated last week Mr. H. P. Albauigh has been chosen to the presidency. Prof. M. M. Sherrick, one of the most popular teachers in the school has been selected for vice-president. The faculty will be substantially the same, all the old standbys—Profs. Ulrey, Crouch, Whitted and others—remaining in their old positions. Additions will be made in the persons of Prof. W. C. Perry, of this city, who will have charge of the normal work; Prof. Huff, of Chicago, who will teach bible literature, and Prof. Early, who will have charge of the elocution department. It is the intention of the trustees to have the strongest corps of teachers and under the circumstances will warrant. Everything seems to be working harmoniously for the success of the college and the trustees tell us that they could not be better pleased with the outlook for the institution.

Mr. Albauigh is taking hold of the work with a live and energetic spirit. Word has just been received from him that he has effected an arrangement for affiliation with the Chicago University and that all work done in the college here will be fully credited to any of the students who may enter Chicago University. This arrangement has been made positive. In the meantime, until President Albauigh arrives, the management and interests of the school are being looked after by Vice President Sherrick, who is devoting much time and effort to the matter and any information that may be desired can be had.
THE JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Take the JOURNAL to get the news.

Try the celebrated Gunther candies at Tilman's.

O. L. Moore was in Chicago several days last week.

Try the Toledo Blade with the JOURNAL one year.

Boss Walters, of Wabash, was in town one day last week.

Dow VanBuskirk, of Roann, was in town one day last week.

S. T. Cast, of Huntington, was in town a few days last week.

Shears and scissors sharpened to order at Nagle's barber shop.

T. C. Hewitt is in Chicago this week on some business matters.

Mrs. Will Platt, of Rockfield, visited her parents here last week.

Peerless ice cream made by A. S. Timan, best on the market. Try it.

Oliver Fox is getting around again after a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. J. W. Royer went to Cincinnati last week on a visit with her mother.

Money to loan by Walter Irvin, attorney. Office over Lawrence National Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Yates visit friends in North Manchester last day. Monticello Gazette.
Manchester College.
North Manchester Indiana
May 21st 1899.

Dear Sir:

I enclose two articles which may be of interest to you. One cut from the current issue of one of our local papers, and the other from the first issue—just printed—of the Manchester College Standard, the new official organ of the College.

The articles will, in the main, explain themselves. I suppose you have already learned how Pres. Young has been treated by certain of the Trustees in combination with a small faction of the Faculty, and how a new President, Dr. A.P. Altbaugh, a book agent from Chicago, has been elected to fill his place.
My special reason for sending you these clippings is to call your attention to the reference to the University of Chicago. The report has been widely circulated here that Mr. Albaugh has made definite arrangements with you whereby the grades from this school will be reckoned as your value at the University and that the school will soon be affiliated with the University.

Some of us who are acquainted with the methods of the University feel sure that the matter must have been misrepresented in some way. As an alumnus of the University of Chicago, I feel that it would be an injustice to yourself to the University and to many students who are misled by such statements to allow them to pass...
unchallenged. Will you kindly inform me at your earliest convenience, whether such an interview as is here referred to ever took place, or what arrangements have been entered into regarding grades and affiliation.

Awaiting your reply, I am

Very respectfully yours,

C. A. Hodges
Manchester College
North Manchester
Indiana.
which was 1/2710th of the national Col.

It was divided into various sections, and each section was assigned to a specific person.

The administration of the project was quite complex, involving various departments and organizations.

I think we should focus on the practical aspects of the project and work closely with all parties involved.

Before we proceed, I suggest we conduct a thorough review of the project's financial records.

[Signature]

D.J.

[Date]
To The President

My dear Dr. Harper,

1) The enclosure was sent to me, by whom I know not—be desirable to reply?

2) Mr. James will submit to you a proposal to institute courses in Arithmetic in College for Teachers. The plan has been carefully considered by him and Messrs. Smith and Slaugher and myself. I believe that Mr. Smith will be able to make marked success of that work, and perhaps to build for himself from and around this course a position in College for Teachers' call for his full time—

July 5, 1879
To: The 3.14 men

I have received an urgent message from the London office. The situation is critical and requires immediate action. The deadline for the delivery of the project is coming up, and we need to ensure that everything is on track. Please review the documents and provide me with a report on the current status.

Best regards,

[Signature]
The University of Chicago.

for the present partial work, it is desirable, then, that Mr. Smith now receive a status on the staff (as to which the general University policy would be determinative), I suggest "associate in mathematics in the College for Teachers". I recommend this as very desirable action, but of course with the thought that Mr. Smith must not expect to be taken on for full work in our College-University staff. On that we must first of all secure Dodson.

Yours most truly,

[Signature]
Mr. de G. Blasberg
This is a refusal to
request
for
amenities

THE BALTIMORE NEWS
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
AT THE NEWS BUILDING
BY THE EVENING NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY OF BALTIMORE
Charles H. Hoppin
Louis M. Brown
NEWS TELEPHONE NUMBER:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1877

 Visitors to the Telephone service in Maryland and vicinity will be interested in the news that the Telephone service in the State has been extended to include the counties of Caroline, St. Mary's, and Calvert. The service is now available in Annapolis, St. Mary's City, and Solomons, and is being expanded to include all the towns in the county of Calvert. The service is now available in Annapolis, St. Mary's City, and Solomons, and is being expanded to include all the towns in the county of Calvert.

The extension of the service in these counties is the result of the efforts of Mr. de G. Blasberg, who has been instrumental in the development of the service in Maryland. Mr. Blasberg has been a strong advocate of the Telephone service, and has worked diligently to bring it to the people of Maryland.

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A boycott of France is already suggested by the united action of England and the United States. These two powers are not implicated in the alleged Dreyfus treacheries and would be the most effective in pronouncement in favor of truth and justice. This might bring France to her senses.
that his party, the Freischiage,
will introduce some sensational bills in the
Reichstag and the Diet.

**Spirit of Independence.**

An amusing feature of the press cam-
paign against the Emperor and the govern-
ment is that the Conservatives, who, while
enjoying the favor of the government, were
Mr. William R. Harper,
Pres. Chicago University,
Chicago, Ills.,

My Dear Mr. Harper:

Your letter of the 6th. inst. has just been handed to me upon my return from Crystal Lake. In view of what has transpired in France since you wrote your letter, we do not feel that we could become willing contributors towards any fund to be used for the purpose of making an exhibit at Paris during the World's Exposition there.

We may be wrong in holding the view we do, but it is represented by a "clipping" which I enclose you, taken from yesterday's Tribune.

The members of our Company feel a deep interest in the welfare of the University which you so ably represent, and while we cannot conscientiously give in this instance, the writer assures you that if you will let us pass on this occasion, we will try and contribute the next time you have occasion to call on us.

Hoping that you will understand the situation from our stand-point, and assuring you of the writer's great respect, I remain,

Very truly yours,
Your letter of the 6th inst. and your coin paper

Your letter of the 6th inst. and your coin paper were in receipt of your letter and are now in receipt of your letter.

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Dear Dr. Harper:

In the last issue of the Bulletin which is published by this association the following notice was published about Prof. Breasted:

Dr. James Henry Breasted, of the University of Chicago, is the only professor of Egyptology in an English or American college. He is a graduate of Yale, and, although still a young man, has achieved considerable fame in his own line of work. The present year he is devoting to study abroad.

Mr. Randal, the editor of the Bulletin, glanced it from the Times-Herald, and in the same page with this had five other short items about the Hopi, which he had gleaned from other places. I had nothing to do with putting them there.

Now, Prof. Winley comes forward to contradict the item about Prof. Breasted saying it is not true, and that Thiers Petrie has been in Univ. College, London, and is far ahead of Breasted. What I want to know is when Petrie became connected with Univ. College, London.

Can you inform me on this point? Prof. Winley thinks
Students Christian Association
University of Michigan

nov 11 '10

Newberry Hall and Annex

To the President,

I have received a copy of the program for the forthcoming proceedings of the Association to be held at the Grand Hotel, Boston, March 22-24. I am interested in attending this event and would like to participate in any capacity that would be appropriate. I am available to provide assistance or any other help that might be needed.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
that if the W.P.C. is going to be given cheap advertising in the U.M.C. papers, it would be well to have it corrected.

Now, don't think for a moment that I am mixed up in this, for I have had nothing to do with it. The men on the paper simply want me to find out if Mr. Winley knows that he is talking about before anything more is done, and considering you a better authority on this subject than Winley, they asked me to write you. To tell the truth, I never saw such a jealous crowd of professors as they seem to have up here. Every man seems to be jealous of every other man, and they all seem to love (?) the W.P.C.

Kindly let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

R.B. Davidson.
St. Esthe, Hall and Apartment

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Smith,

I am writing to express my appreciation for the kind hospitality extended to me during my visit to your home. The reception I received was most cordial and I am grateful for the opportunity to have met you and your family.

I was impressed by the beautiful setting and the facilities that have been created in the apartments. It is evident that much thought and effort have gone into the planning and execution of these arrangements. The facilities provided are well-appointed and the attention to detail is gratifying.

I also wish to express my gratitude to the staff for their kind assistance and the pleasant manner in which they conducted themselves. Their courtesy and attention to detail made my stay here very comfortable.

I am sure that these apartments will be a source of pride and satisfaction to you and your family. I hope to have the opportunity to return here in the future and to take pleasure in the continuation of the facilities.

I remain, yours sincerely,

[Signature]

E.R.
The calculated risk, as a result of their actions, is perceived as being prohibitively financially.

Marvin Martin, publisher of the New Haven Register and New Haven American, has announced that the new company will be nearly entirely owned by infantilistic, childlike individuals. Mr. Martin recently stated:

"We believe that a new company, run by children, will lead to a better, more playful atmosphere. The idea is simple, yet profound. If we can teach children the principles of business and commerce, we can create a company that is both profitable and enjoyable for all involved."

Mr. Martin's decision to entrust the company's future to the minds of children is not without its critics. Some fear that the lack of experience and understanding of the younger generation may lead to poor decision-making and financial losses. However, Martin remains steadfast in his belief that the children will thrive in the business world. He has promised to provide them with the necessary tools and support to succeed.

In a related development, the New Haven Register has announced a partnership with a local playground to offer internships for children interested in journalism. This move is seen as a step towards preparing the next generation of journalists and business leaders.

The New Haven Register, a 121-year-old newspaper, has always been at the forefront of innovation. Under the guidance of Martin, it looks to continue its legacy by embracing new approaches to business and education.

The New Haven Register and New Haven American can be found online at newhavenregister.com and newhavenamerican.com.
The trend of the urban population has been to move to the cities, a majority of those most able and therefore most mobile, to seek their fortunes in the metropolis. This growth is not just a matter of population, but of wealth. In the United States, for example, the cities are home to a disproportionately high number of the nation's business, cultural, and political elite. This concentration of wealth and power has significant implications for the rest of the country.

In many ways, the cities are the driving force behind the nation's economy. They are the centers of innovation and creativity, the places where ideas are born and businesses are created. But they also face significant challenges, from poverty and crime to infrastructure and public transportation. These issues are not just local problems; they affect the entire country.

One of the biggest challenges facing the cities is the gap between the rich and the poor. This divide is not just economic; it is also social and cultural. The cities are home to a diverse population, but this diversity is often divided, with different neighborhoods struggling with different issues.

The cities are also facing demographic shifts. The population is becoming more diverse, with a growing number of immigrants and people of color. This diversity is a strength, but it also presents challenges, from language barriers to cultural differences.

Despite these challenges, the cities remain a vital part of the country's fabric. They are the places where the nation's future is shaped, and they are where the most significant changes are taking place. As the cities continue to evolve, they will continue to play a crucial role in shaping the nation's future.
sence of the wealthy and the city-bred has, undoubtedly, made more difficult the administration of college discipline. The rough and brutal practices of a generation ago have, indeed, largely disappeared, but their place has often been taken by practices which, while more modern and outwardly refined, are in reality more pernicious. The average American college of to-day has less outward disrespect and more actual indifference, less law-breaking and more wickedness, than the average college of fifty years ago. There is less regularity of attendance, less zealous pursuit of knowledge, less general and pervading interest in intellectual things. The presence, in the student body, of a conspicuous element
Camerden & Forster

Choice correspondence papers, exquisite desk furniture in silver, brass, enamels, leather purses, card books, plain and jeweled.

273 Fifth Avenue,
Opposite Holland House, between 29th and 30th Sts.
November 10 1899.

President Wm R. Harper, D D.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago Ill.

My dear President Harper:

On Saturday, November 4th, an editorial entitled "The College Leisure Class" appeared in the New York Evening Post. The article is herewith inclosed that you may see it all. I greatly desire your opinion upon the following sentences:

"The rough and brutal practices of a generation ago have, indeed, largely disappeared, but their place has often been taken by practices which, while more modern and outwardly refined, are in reality more pernicious. The average American college of to-day has less outward disrespect and more actual indifference, less law-breaking and more wickedness, than the average college of fifty years ago. There is less regularity of attendance, less zealous pursuit of knowledge, less general and pervading interest in intellectual things."

Do they correctly describe life in the "average American college of to day"?

I shall not use your reply publicly without your permission.

Yours sincerely,

William W. McDowell
CALL IT CHICKENPOX.

Dixon Students at University of Chicago Undergo Medical Examination.

Thursday's Chicago Chronicle says: Owing to the receipt of letters from the parents of students calling attention to the danger of smallpox being spread at the University of Chicago by students returning from Dixon, Ill., Dr. Harper caused all the young men and women from that city to undergo a medical examination yesterday. All were declared free from contagion. "Dixon physicians have informed me that they have positive evidence that there is no smallpox in their city," said Dr. Small, the university physician. "They consider is a joke and say that it is Porto Rican chickenpox."

The Record says: Rumors of smallpox at the University of Chicago caused considerable agitation yesterday for a short time. Several students from Dixon, Ill., were troubled with a rash which a medical student thought was smallpox. The university physician pronounced the cases slight attacks of chickenpox.

WAS A HOTEL KEEPER.
SALE

LOWER GOODS.
PRICES ON

CROCKS,
JUNIOR GOODS,
COLLARETTES,
ANKETS, ETC.

Childrens' and Childrens'
Plush and Cloth
ALL PRICE.

In all our Wool
Goods.

FOR COLLARETTES,
SCARFS,

DAVIS
To the President Chicago University:

Dear Sir,

Noting what the Chicago Recorder says, I have to tell you some of the experience we have had in Sterling. We have had 31 cases of small pox as of this date. The first was a Phil Richardson about 56 years of age. The IPLH is in a bed that had been occupied by a Wypon nurse that had chicken pox. The case was a young lady from Sterling that was employed at Nelson a small settlement half way between here and Wypon. She lived with the family when she worked, and the doctor at the central home in Sterling cut her down. Younger sister a brother had the small pox. The second case was a family that came from Wypon who lived in a double house in Wypon. When they had the chicken pox, the whole family of 5 members had the small pox. The doctor that brought them down to Sterling took along his bow to assist in moving.
Dr. W., 15th-15th, 19th

In the proceedings of the City Council.

According to the original plan, the site of the park would have been

located near the river. However, due to the

construction of a new bridge, the site had to be changed. The city council

decided to move the site to the other side of the river.

The park was originally

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CITY OF STERLING

OFFICE OF... DR. J. B. CRANDALL,
HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

Sterling, Ill., 189

now had the small pox as well as his sister. Mrs. O. was isolated in town to modify the disease - Mr. Sears who lived just outside of City limits had a grandchild from Diphtheria make them a visit. The whole Sears family had the Small Pox including an old lady past 75 year of age, and as I might go on to the end of the list,

The Diphtheria may make sport of the disease but if they could hear the265 silence from some of them that had the disease, they would understand how they rattle the Diphtheria from the266 physicians. This is no fancy sketch and no bad the entire charge of the cases here I tell you this from flesh knowledge.

I give you our experience to let you know that I am out of all measure of patience. When I hear the Diphtheria subject aired out with public

Wm. J. B. Crandall.
July 27th, 1910

Go for the pleasure and the pleasure it brings with it...

Dear Friend,

I hope this finds you well. I am writing to express my thoughts and feelings about our recent meeting. It was a very pleasant experience, and I enjoyed our conversation. I hope that our friendship continues to grow.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. I enclosed a small gift for you. I hope you like it.
DELAWARE, Kent College.

DEAR HENRY, ROMEIKE,

I am writing to inform you of an incident that occurred at the university last week. It seems that the faculty are divided on the issue of whether or not to continue with the planned academic year. Some members of the faculty believe that the university should remain closed due to the ongoing health crisis. However, others argue that it is important to continue with the academic year to ensure that our students receive the education they need. I would appreciate it if you could provide me with your thoughts on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]

[Signature]

Date:

[Date]

[Address]
DR. Mercury and Potash Make Wrecks, Not Cures

We are all aghast before the fact that reputedly well-dressed patches in the frame of skin, or, as these are

These polio-

tioned. They drive the disease even to the bone. These poisonous meals produce in the body a feeble and oodly to drop

dress with these drugs are never

Unity of aware the poison out of the body and the system. It is not directly to treat and can: or how long

It, in cases, has been known in as few as one, but

and disease will

the suffering from the effects of disease. After being given

was discharged. We had done our first

and second and the rest. The system will be overpowered in the mind and body. An

and also when

valuable informa-

the directions for self-treatment. Our

to write to the nearest

BRIGHT COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

They Poison the Blood With Disease, Bright's

fire System

To Prove What the Great Will Do for YOU, Every

Have a Sample Bottle Sent

Laboratory of Dr. Kliner & Co., Home of S.

You know what happens to a worm when it becomes clogged. Do you think the

human system when the bowels become clogged? They are unable to throw out the impurities from the body and become infected with polio-

bulk and paste

out in the urine, the sweat, the breath, the air and the

and if not checked death fol-

they are the owners of the human system.
Henry Romeike

THE FIRST ESTABLISHED AND MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER CUTTING BUREAU IN THE WORLD

110. Fifth Ave.

New York March 28th, 1900.

Pres'f Harper,

Chicago Univ.,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Will you not become a subscriber to my Press Clipping Bureau for all the newspaper articles which appear about you, and the matter to which the enclosed clipping refers? We read every paper of importance published in the United States, and also the principal educational journals published here and abroad, and if you favor me with an order, I have no doubt I could send you many interesting articles which you would not see otherwise. I shall also be glad to send you these clippings at the reduced rate of 3 cents each, my account to be sent at the end of each month.

Trusting to receive your order, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Henry Romeike
To Henry Romeike,

139 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Please enter my name as a subscriber to your Bureau for notices referring to

Name...

Address...

Date...

SPECIAL TERMS.

$ for __________________ month. Payable in advance.

3 cents per clipping monthly account.
The Success Company,  
Boston, Mass., May 31st, 1898.

You are giving me very good service and are clipping now just the kind of material I want, and I think your readers now understand just what I can use. 
Sincerely yours,

O. S. MARDEN.

Atlanta, Ga., March 17th, 1898.

Bishop Turner is now in South Africa. Your bills are now before me and I take the privilege of requesting you to continue his subscription, as I know that he is well pleased and will settle the bill upon his return. Very truly,

EDMONIA L. RANDOLPH, Sec'y.

Senate Chamber,  
Albany, June 10th, 1898.

I desire to say that I am very well satisfied with your work.  
Yours truly,  
HOBART KRUM.

45 Madison Avenue,  
Morristown, N. J., June 16th, 1898.

Your services have been very satisfactory and I would like them continued.  
Yours truly,  
SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN.

Chicago, June 17th, 1898.

I send you herewith $5.00 as per enclosed bill, and I am pleased to add that your services for the past seven years have been highly satisfactory.

Very truly yours,  
WILLARD GLAZIER.

Washington, D. C., June 23rd, 1898.

I have to thank you for your services, and I take pleasure in saying that many of your clippings have been very valuable, and most of them would not have been accessible except through your instrumentality.

Yours truly,  
ALEXANDER PORTER MORSE.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,  
Washington, July 28th, 1898.

The clippings were very satisfactory and you can continue them until further notice.

Very respectfully,  
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

War Department Library,  
Washington, June 1st, 1899.

Referring to your communication of May 29th, General Greeley desires to say that he has not had time yet to make a critical examination of the twenty volumes of the Spanish-American History recently received in this Library.

I may venture to say that this valuable collection has been highly praised by many competent critics, including prominent officers of the army, who are unanimous in their high appreciation of its increasing value to historical students.

Yours very truly,  
JAS. W. CHENEY, Librarian.
My Press Cutting Bureau will send you Clippings on any subject from every important newspaper and commercial, technical, scientific and literary periodical in the United States, and if you desire it, from those published in Europe as well.

Clippings are mailed day by day and with as little delay as possible.

WE FURNISH NEWS.

I started the first Bureau of Press Cuttings as a business in 1881, and though there are today at least one hundred in existence in all parts of the world, I have a far larger business, greater resources, a much more numerous staff than any of my imitators, and my New York Bureau alone is patronized by over 5,000 subscribers.

Our system of reading is such that even if your name does not appear quite frequently, we will send you every article about you. On receiving your order it goes into a Department in which are hundreds of other subscribers engaged in a similar work or profession, and the readers in that Department know all about you, and your instructions will be carefully carried out to the letter.

I have a Department for compiling scrap books, and, as a client remarked, have "developed it into a science."

If you have soiled or even torn clippings you value, send them to me and we will mount them for you in a book which will be an ornament to your library.

What the typewriter and the telephone are to-day to the business and professional man, the Press Clipping Bureau is to everyone whose doings are chronicled by the Press, and if you become a subscriber to my Bureau you will find my services indispensable.

If you ever patronize another Bureau give me an order, and you will soon find how much superior my services are.

During nineteen years I have been established I have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials, but I print a few received during a recent period.

TESTIMONIALS.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., March 21st, 1898.
The services of your Bureau as to the last work done were very satisfactory.
E. O. WOLCOTT.

The __ Publishing Co., Boston, March 19th, 1898.
I frequently have inquiries in regard to Press Clipping Bureaus and I am free to say I recommend your business as being the most satisfactory. As I said before, I find your Bureau more satisfactory than any other where I have given experimental orders.
Quartermaster's Office, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, April 12th, 1898.
I have been much pleased with your service and have received a review from nearly every paper in this country to which I sent copy of my book.
Sincerely yours,
H. H. SARGENT.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, New York, April 16th, 1898.
I have been very well satisfied with your services.
HOWARD GOULD.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, April 20th, 1898.
Permit me to thank you most cordially for all your courtesy, and to express my appreciation of the wholly satisfactory service which you have rendered.
Very truly yours.
GEORGE WHITEFIELD MEAD.
February 3rd, 1903.

Editor of the Quincy Whig,
Quincy, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

I have before me a clipping from your paper of the issue of January 27th headed "More Flunking and Flirting than ever". I wish to say to you that every statement contained in this presentation is entirely false. It is evidently written by someone who, with malice of forethought, desires to injure the University. In the name of justice I beg you to investigate the matter for yourself before publishing additional statements of this kind.

Will you kindly regard this statement as confidential?

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
My dear Sir:

I have pleasure in forwarding your report of the issue of流产 for the Medical School and P.M. and P.T.

I wish to say that the report was abandoned after consultation in this connection and a preliminary letter has been sent to the University. In the name of Justice I beg you to impress the necessity for your personal appearance at the meeting of the University Board of Inquiry. I am 

Yours very truly,

W.R. Harper
July 24th, 1900.

Mrs. Edgar M. Hatton,
Hotel Vendome, Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Madam:

The newspaper statement in reference to Count Leo Tolstoy's visit is entirely erroneous. Count Tolstoy is seventy-three years old, very feeble, and would not under any circumstances be able to make so long a trip.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
The Minister of Defence
H.R. Haldane, G.C.B.

To Great Express:

Please note that the express train from Edinburgh to London on Tuesday, the 12th of June, is: very crowded. Very, very crowded. I am afraid we shall have no room for ticket holders. Very, very crowded. Very, very crowded.

W.R. Haldane
Columbus, Ohio.

William R. Harper,
Pres. Chicago University.

My dear Sir:

The newspaper
stories of the pre-
tection visit of

Court Leo Tolstoy's
visit to this country
has left me to hope
heretofore has given success. We have no basis of work that I may say - literary, social or benevolent; in the last of which our chief energies are bent. Thus far we have given our support to children - public schools, kindergartens and day nursery. Some thinking this to imply that a lecture by Tolstoy might be a benefit in his directions, or least. With his objection to pecuniary remuneration I am inclined what the basis of this will end. Do with will be. Is an enigma current in all these directions to much to ask your valuable time? Accepting further it will be appreciated. Belows: Most sincerely, Geo. Edgar M. Hatton.

July 26, 1910, Miss. City - Education.
That Columbus may
have the profit of
hearing him.

From home, in con-
motion, embrodies
me to ask the
form of his plans.

The "City Federation
of Women's Clubs of
Columbus" is on a
organization marching
over by hundred,
and concluded action.
Oct. 13, 1900.

Mr. T. Carson Hanna,
Union City, Connecticut.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 6th has been received. I am glad that you have introduced the letter with the statement "If the Associated Press Dispatches have correctly reported your reply. Will you allow me to say to you and through you to your father that I have said absolutely not a single word to a reporter upon the subject referred to in your letter. I have conscientiously abstained from a statement of any and every kind. The report which you have doubtless seen was written in the office of the Hearst's Chicago American by a reporter who tried to get access to me and was refused by my secretary. I deny therefore all responsibility for any and every word that has been uttered. I had supposed that my attitude for ten ye in reference to all these questions would have led to have discounted any such statement as coming mouth. I have never replied to any critici.

W. R. Harper
Oct. 8, 1807

To Mr. R. H.—

My dear Sir,

If the President

Percy metaphysic has consented that to

some "only" to my father, Rev. T. R. T. Hume.

I should, I am astonished not only at

the power of the reply itself but that one who

has doubtless appeared himself by misfortune

true in our daily press of at least 500

who occasion so favorable a favor I am

out to should lend a moment's attention to

and rumors.

My father made me attach

whether when Chicago my more than he did

you to Boston. Hume is my true friend.

other institutions is another matter

but he shows an exemplary discretion in

mind to his Rima."

This letter was—
however they allow him to do so.

However, as to his knowledge of the facts, it would be difficult to find a man much more conversant with the finances of your associates unless it were a man born with a head enough to have taken advantage of the opportunities you offer. If you have any doubt as to his sagacity, it would be far better to avoid antagonizing one whose influence is much with me. I do not mean to be understood as saying that you realize this as much as you should. Ask any Baptist in Connecticut, one whom I do not mean to be understood as saying that you realize this. Ask any Baptist minister in Philadelphia what faith he receded in this conference during the year in which he believed in that city. Whether as to his judgment, efficiency,
scholarship, I beg you to ask Mr. Henry Hill, one of the champions of your
institution, who was teacher of art at Bucknell.
Furthermore, you will find that my father has yielded his former position
in a far greater degree than is generally required of one of his race and of
his own theological antecedents, from
Carson down.

If you have any comment, it will
be well received for such as the two
deleagtes, one the pastor of a New Haven
dchurch and one from Mendota who
in this state was bitterly opposed to
resolution in behalf of Barton on the
ground that "too many of its professors
are orthodox." This is an instance of
bigotry and intolerance which I had
And was foreign to the spirit of our new liberal theology. It would be wrong anywhere, is especially ungraceful in contrast with the still new movement, and is solely inconsistent with its pro-
visions.

I feel that you are my father an ex-press, through the public press, for your groundless attacks upon his judg-
ment and spirit as well as his knowledge of information. Now that you are in at Chicago University to relieve it from a situation which will damage it wherever my father is known and your remarks are read.

Yours very truly,

T. Carson Harman

Yale Divinity School '99
GAMBLER VERSUS COLLEGE MAN

Prof. W. L. Thomas Compares the Two Classes.

Gambling and the gambler were praised at the expense of the college man by Prof. W. L. Thomas of the University of Chicago, who spoke before the University college at the Fine Arts building this afternoon, showing the origin of gambling in conflict and cunning.

"Among the sporting class," said Prof. Thomas, "are many men of a high grade of intellect, men who under proper conditions would have taken high rank in the ministry, politics, in the army or in art. On the other hand, there are many college men who would but for parental guiding turn out gamblers, keepers of disorderly resorts and thieves. The bonds of society restrain them. They are usually college men, not because of special aptitude, but because their parents can afford it."

November 23th. 1900.

Resident Harper:—

This is a very deliberate misrepresentation for the purpose of making sensational copy. What I actually said was that neither criminals, college men, business men, nor gamblers formed psychologically a homogeneous class; that while many men of the sporting class had only ordinary or inferior natural intelligence and many were also criminal, there were in the class many who under better conditions would have made brilliant records in the useful occupations; that, on the other hand, there was no process of selection in application which made it possible for only brilliant young men to go to college; that many found their way into college on account of special aptitude, but many others simply because their parents recognized that it gave them an advantage, and could afford to let them have it; and that while the college man was not in all cases naturally different from men of the sporting class he represented better parental and institutional attention and therefore seldom missed finding a reputable profession; and that, inferentially, since the sporting class is not psychologically homogeneous, many men of this class represent social and pedagogical neglect rather than any peculiar organic predisposition.

In this form the statement is perhaps open to the criticism of being commonplace, but hardly of being sensational, and it is a fact of interest that the reporter who wrote up the lecture for the only Sunday paper which, so far as I have seen, took any notice of it, was not inventive enough to see anything out of the way in this part of it.

I am aware that you know just what is to be expected from a newspaper report, but I feel like sending you this statement, especially because I understand you are giving some attention to the attitude of the press toward the University,

Very respectfully yours,

W. L. Thomas
December 13th, 1900.

Mr. W. W. Montgomery,

Business Manager of "The Chicago Tribune".

My dear Mr. Montgomery:

I take the liberty of sending you the enclosed letter from Mr. Chase, Dean of the Academy at Morgan Park. The case is so clear that it seems to me worthy of note. This is a specimen of not a few statements that have appeared in "The Tribune" during the last six months. I am thoroughly persuaded that the Managers of "The Tribune" do not desire to do injury, direct or indirect, to the University of Chicago, and yet I wish to assure you that such injury is being done by the publication of statements wholly or partially false which misrepresent the University and make it ridiculous in the eyes of the public.

Hoping that this is a matter which may be thought worthy of your personal consideration,

I remain

Very truly yours,
December 18th, 1930

Mr. H.H. Montgomery

Pursuant to hearing of "The Chicago Times"

I take this liberty of reminding you of the enclosed letter from Mr. Glenn, Director of the Academy of Foreign Banks. The case as so clear that it seems to me worthy of note. There is a precedent of not a few advertisements that have appeared in "The Tribune" during the last six months. I am sure you will agree that the Kenner of "The Tribune" do not go to any great length to protect to the utmost variety of character, and yet I wish to assure you that much importance is being given to the protection of the real character of these mew advertisements. Nor is it surprising that the increasing number of malicious statements which are offered for the University may have an influence in the case of the hierarchy. Hoping that this may be a matter which may go forward without much of your personal consideration.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
December 10th, 1900

Mrs. E. C. Rhodes,
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

My dear Madam:

I am sorry to say, in reply to your letter of December first, that there is no truth whatever in the clipping which you enclose. If there is any truth in it I will be greatly obliged if you will favor me with the steps how to do and how to manage.

Yours Respectfully,

W. R. Harper
December 10th, 1900

Mrs. M. G. Hudson,
M. St. Pleasant, Iowa.

My dear Madam:

I am sorry to say, in reply to your letter of December 10th, that there is no truth whatever in the libelous matter you enclose. I remain

Very truly yours,

W. Harpe
Dr. Harper
Chicago, but the whole
world has learned by this time
that Dr. Harper, the president of
the University of Chicago, is a man
who does not propose anything but
what he brings to a successful termina-
tion. And when last summer, for the
purpose of encouraging frugality in
the great institution of which he is the
head, he did not only contend that a
family, as far as eating and drinking
are concerned, could not only live well
for 15 cents per day per head, but set
about to demonstrate the truth of his
preaching by practical trial in his own
family household, everybody knew that
he knew what he was talking about.
And it is stated that he succeeded quite
well in his demonstration, and those
who want to profit by his practice, will
gladly be accommodated by him with a
copy of the recipe how to do and how to
manage—on the amount stated.

Pleasant-Lu
Dec. 1st, 1900

Dear Sir,
The enclosed clipping
is from The Burlington Hawk-Eye.
If there is any truth in
it—I will be greatly obliged if
you will favor me with the
receipt how to do and how to
manage—

Yours Respectfully
Mrs. E. G. Rhodes
Burlington Plating Works.

Hawk-Eye cannot do better than to count their bills and buy their capital, direct from manufacturers located elsewhere. These houses have ample capital, and are able to buy in quantities, thus enabling them to buy as cheaply as houses located elsewhere.

Fore and the business men in all the towns covered by the circulation of The increasing their stock and carrying the increased trade which their plants and increases in a general way. Wholesalers and jobbers are in the foresight of the increased trade, which is bound to come. Whole...
Mr. Pleasant-La
Dec. 1st, 1900

Dr. Harper-
Chicago, Ill

Dear Sir:
The enclosed clipping is from The Burlington Hawk-Eye. If there is any truth in it, I will be greatly obliged if you will favor me with the receipt, how to do and how to manage."

Yours Respectfully
Mrs. E. G. Rhodes
December 21st, 1900.

Mr. E. W. Montgomery,
Managing Editor, "The Chicago Tribune."

My dear Sir:

A letter dated October thirty-first, and sent by you to the President of the University of Arkansas, concerning your proposed courses of instruction by correspondence, has been placed in my hands. I desire to submit to you that you have made an improper use in this letter of a quotation from my lips. It is in the same paragraph in which you say that you have received words of encouragement from distinguished educators, and it is implied that my words were intended to cover the particular work which you have in mind. I write to say, that the statement which I made was made concerning correspondence work done in the University of Chicago, by professors in the University selected for that particular work, and by professors doing the work not for the money involved, but for the sake of the work itself. This is also a work toward which the University contributes largely; in
Mr. H. W. Smolkerwell

Managing Editor, "The Chicago Times"

My dear Sir,

A letter dated October thirty-first,

and sent by you to the President of the University

of Chicago, concerning your proposed course of

instruction in correspondence, has been brought to

my notice. I gather from your letter that you make

the same proposition to the same President. I

write to the same President to

inform you that you have received more of an

invitation from this institution than you were

intended to receive. I write to the

institute that the more you have the better I

write. The proposition written you have to think

about, that the statement which I have learned

concerning correspondence work gone to the

University of Chicago by professors in the University

is not accurate. Professors get for that portion of work and by professors

teaching the work not for the money involved, but for the

giving of the work not for the money involved, but for the

gain of the work being. This is the same to the work itself. This is the same to the work itself.

In regard to the University correspondence teachers, I
other words, the work has not been intended to cover its expenses. Such work, I maintain, is very different from the work being done in many correspondence schools, most of which is being undertaken for the purpose of making money.

I feel that your use of my name in this connection has done me a personal injury. The sincerity in this statement is evidenced by the fact that I have received many letters from persons to whom you have sent the letter of October thirty-first, calling upon me to explain this use of my words. I should be glad to have you consider this statement. It ought to be manifest to you that strong institutions could not accept credits for work done as proposed in your letter.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
After working the work has not been performed to con-

el the expenses. Some work I mention to var-

different from the work that gone in many branches.

provement, enough, enough, although I am concerned

for the introduction of making money.

I feel that my name as the manager of this

concession have gone on a decommitment of the.

I am unable to collect the amount of money

that I have been sent to me from the branches.

It is quite clear how we explained about the

work as I claimed to lay to the process of secon-

statement. I must to prove to the consequences to go to

store, in consequence cannot not receive the order to cover the

work gone so I proved to your team. I agree to meet

W. M. Harker

order to end this situation, have successfully

concentrate of knowledge and gain in the

fifths of O'Shaughnessy. In opposition to the economical

statement. You can perform work and for the

goings the work what you can now inventing. You can

the scale of your work, before. You to explain a work

focusing with the utilization of construction targeted in