

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject

Helen Culver

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject

File No.

See gifts

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."



Cat. No. 30-5902

For use in all Filing Systems

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

File No.

Name or Subject Helen Culver

Date

Regarding

SEE

File No.

Name or Subject

See Gifts



For use in all Filing Systems
Cat. No. 30-2902

This cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."

MISS HELEN CULVER,

SUCCESSOR TO C. J. HULL,

... REAL ESTATE ...

614 WEST LAKE ST.

Culver

File
Chicago, December 3, 1895.

Dr. W. R. Harper,

Pres. University of Chicago,

My Dear Sir:

Permit me to introduce myself to you as the survivor of the family of the late Charles J. Hull, who was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of Chicago University and whom you may have met. I have plans for using a portion of my estate for the public good and it has occurred to me that I might carry them out in connection with, or better still through, the University of Chicago. I should be glad to confer with you, personally and confidentially

PP 29:30

MISS HELEN CULVER

SUCCESSOR TO J. W. W.

REAL ESTATE

101 WEST LEXINGTON ST.

[Faint signature]

Chicago December 3, 1893.

Dr. W. R. Hooper,

Pres. University of Chicago.

My Dear Sir:

Permit me to introduce

myself to you as the successor of the family
of the late Richard F. Hunt, who was for
many years a member of the Board of
Trustees of Chicago University and whom
you may have met. I have plans for
using a portion of my estate for the
public good and it has occurred to me
that I might carry them out in connection
with, or better still through, the University
of Chicago. I should be glad to confer
with you personally and confidentially.

MISS HELEN CULVER,

SUCCESSOR TO C. J. HULL,

.. REAL ESTATE ..

614 WEST LAKE ST.

Chicago, 189

on the matter at your convenience.

I would esteem it a favor if you would call at my house (31 Ashland Boulevard, opposite Union Park) by appointment at any time in the near future.

Yours very truly

Helen Culver.

PP 29/30

MISS HELEN CULVER

WILLIAM H. CULVER

REAL ESTATE

OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

189

Chicago

on the matter of your communication.

I would esteem it a favor if you

would call at my house 751 Jackson

Street, opposite Union Park, at

appointment at any time in the near

future.

Yours very truly

John Culver

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1895.

To the Trustees of

The University of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

It has long been my purpose to set aside a portion of my estate to be used in perpetuity for the benefit of humanity. The most serious hindrance to the immediate fulfillment of the purpose was the difficulty of selecting an agency to which I could entrust the execution of my wishes. After careful consideration, I concluded that the strongest guarantee of permanent and efficient administration would be assured if the property were entrusted to the University of Chicago.

Having reached this decision without consulting the University authorities, I communicated it to President Harper, with the request that he would call on me to confer concerning the details of my plan. After further consideration, in which I have had President Harper's assistance, I now wish to present to the University of Chicago, property valued at \$1,000,000., an inventory of which is herewith transmitted, to be applied as follows:-

The whole gift shall be devoted to the increase and spread of knowledge within the field of the Biological Sciences.

By this I mean to provide (1) that the gift shall develop the work now represented in the several Biological Departments of the University of Chicago, by the expansion of their present resources;

(2) That it shall be applied in part to an inland experimental station, and to a Marine Biological Laboratory;

THE CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1895.

To the Trustees of
The University of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

It has long been my purpose to set aside a portion of my estate to be used in perpetuity for the benefit of humanity. The most serious hindrance to the immediate fulfillment of the purpose was the difficulty of selecting an agency to which I could entrust the execution of my wishes. After careful consideration, I concluded that the strongest guarantee of permanent and efficient administration would be assured if the property were entrusted to the University of Chicago. Having reached this decision without consulting the University authorities, I communicated it to President Harper, with the request that he would call on me to confer concerning the details of my plan. After further consideration, in which I have had President Harper's assistance, I now wish to present to the University of Chicago, property valued at \$1,000,000, an inventory of which is herewith transmitted.

to be applied as follows:-

The whole gift shall be devoted to the increase and spread of knowledge within the field of the Biological Sciences. By this I mean to provide (1) that the gift shall develop the work now represented in the several Biological Departments of the University of Chicago, by the expansion of their present resources; (2) That it shall be applied in part to an inland experimental station, and to a Marine Biological Laboratory;

(3) That a portion of the instruction supported by this gift shall take the form of University Extension Lectures to be delivered by recognized authorities at suitable points on the West Side of Chicago. These lectures shall communicate, in form as free from technicalities as possible, the results of Biological research. One purpose of these lectures shall be to make public the advances of science in sanitation and hygiene.

To secure the above ends, a portion not to exceed one half the capital sum thus given, may be used for the purchase of land, for equipment and for the erection of buildings.

The remainder, or not less than one half of the capital sum, shall be invested, and the income therefrom shall constitute a fund for the support of ~~xxxxxxx~~ research, instruction and publication.

Among the motives prompting this gift is the desire to carry out the ideas, and to honor the memory of Mr. Charles J. Hull, who was for a considerable time a member of the Board of Trustees of the old University of Chicago. I think it appropriate therefore to add the condition that, wherever it is suitable, the name of Mr. Hull shall be used in designation of buildings erected, and of endowments set apart in accordance with the terms of this gift.

Yours very truly

Helen Culver

in accordance with the terms of this gift.

Yours very truly

Helen Culver

used in designation of buildings erected, and of endowment and spent condition that, wherever it is suitable, the name of Mr. Hull shall be University of Chicago. I think it appropriate therefore to add the for a considerable time a member of the Board of Trustees of the old out the idea, and to honor the memory of Mr. Charles J. Hull, who was among the motives prompting this gift is the desire to carry the support of research, instruction and publication, shall be invested, and the income therefrom shall constitute a fund for The remainder, or not less than one half of the capital sum, equipment and for the erection of buildings. the capital sum thus given, may be used for the purchase of land, for To secure the above ends, a portion not to exceed one half purpose of these lectures shall be to make public the advances of scientific as possible, the results of biological research. One Chicago. These lectures shall be organized, in form as free from by recognized authorities at suitable points on the West Side of shall take the form of University Extension lectures to be delivered (3) That a portion of the institution supported by this gift

Dr Ingalls

Culver

31 Ashland Boulevard

Dec. 20. 1895.

My Dear Dr. Harper:

I thank you for your kind note of the 19th with its inclosures. The references to you are eminently appropriate, and I take pleasure in calling your attention to a similar one in the enclosed slip.

Mr. Ingall's letter suggests to me a possibility in connection with your strong desire, expressed last evening, to find some one to help the University to gain control of the Country Normal School. The estate to which Mr. J. refers is doubtless the O. Morrissan estate. Mrs G. W. Spofford, 1520 Washington Blvd. and Mrs S. W. Mills 1510 Wash. Blvd. are the heirs. The E. Morrissan estate is in the other branch. Mr. Spofford was formerly

Dec 20, 1895

a Principal in one of the public schools. Whether he would have a deep interest in this matter, I can not say. Naturally I should prefer not to be understood as suggesting it.

Yours very sincerely

Herlan C. Carter.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

I have been thinking of you very much lately
and wondering how you are getting on.
I hope you are well and happy.
I have been very busy lately
but I have not forgotten you.
I have been thinking of you very much lately
and wondering how you are getting on.
I hope you are well and happy.
I have been very busy lately
but I have not forgotten you.

OFFICERS

OF

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MARTIN A. RYERSON, *President*
T. W. GOODSPEED, *Secretary*
CHAS. L. HUTCHINSON, *Treasurer*
HENRY A. RUST, *Comptroller*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF . . .
THE SECRETARY

Culver

CHICAGO Jan. 10 1896
OR

Culver
Pres. W. R. Harper.

My Dear Sir.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees you were instructed to reply to the letter of Miss Helen Culver, which was read at the meeting, and express to her the intention of the University to carry out the wishes expressed therein.

I have asked Mr. Judah to draw up the instrument to be signed by Mr. Mc Leish & myself securing the free use of the residence to Miss Culver & Miss French.

Yours truly,
T. W. Goodspeed
Secretary

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
WILLIAM D. HARKER, President

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MARTIN A. RYAN, President
J. W. GOODYEAR, Secretary
CHARLES J. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer
HENRY A. ROSE, Comptroller

CHICAGO Jan. 10 1892

Geo. H. R. Harper

My Dear Sir,

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees your resolution was adopted to refer to the Librarian the matter of the purchase of books, which was read at the meeting, and you were to be the Librarian of the University to carry out the wishes expressed therein. I have asked Mr. Fisher to draw up the statement to be signed by me. He has already accepted the position of the Librarian to receive books & money.

Very truly,
J. W. Goodyear
Secretary

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Culver

CHICAGO Jan. 14th, 1896.

File

Miss Helen Culver,
Chicago.

My dear Miss Culver:-

Your letter of Jan. 4th to the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago was read to them at their meeting held Tuesday, Jan. 7th. In accordance with your request, the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees were authorized to execute the proper instruments ~~as~~ to secure to you the use free of charge of the property known as 31 Ashland Boulevard to Miss M. E. French and yourself so long as either of you may live. The Trustees were entirely satisfied with the arrangement in accordance with which you are to retain the control of the property until May first, as well as with your ^{*request}~~proposition~~ that property should not be sold in the near future for less than the price indicated in the inventory, except with your concurrence.

It is believed that the sum named, \$300,000., to be transferred from another University fund and the interest to the same to be charged to the new fund, will be sufficient to erect the buildings. I am hoping however, that if in the end it should be found necessary to increase this twenty-five or fifty thousand dollars, you may be willing to consent. I am expecting to be on the West Side next Saturday afternoon and shall take the opportunity of calling upon you.

Yours very truly,

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO Jan. 14th, 1892

Full

Miss Helen Culver,
Chicago.

My dear Miss Culver:-

Your letter of Jan. 4th to the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago was read to them at their meeting held Tuesday, Jan. 12th. In accordance with your request, the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees were authorized to execute the proper instruments as to secure to you the use free of charge of the property known as 31 Ashland Boulevard to Miss M. E. French and yourself so long as either of you may live. The Trustees were entirely satisfied with the arrangement in accordance with which you now retain the control of the property until May first, as well as with your ~~request~~ that property should not be sold in the near future for less than the price indicated in the inventory, except with your concurrence. It is believed that the sum named, \$300,000., so be transferred from another University fund and the interest to the same to be charged to the new fund, will be sufficient to erect the buildings. I am hoping, however, that it in the end it should be found necessary to increase this twenty-five or fifty thousand dollars, you may be willing to consent. I am expecting to be on the West Side next Saturday afternoon and shall take the opportunity of calling upon you.

Yours very truly,

Dupree, Judah, Willard & Wolf
Attorneys & Counselors at Law.

Charles A. Dupree
Noble B. Judah
Monroe L. Willard
Henry M. Wolf

Adams Express Building
Chicago.

Jan. 16, 1896.

80

DR. WM. R. HARPER,

President, University of Chicago,
City.

Dear Sir:-

I herewith return your form of letter to Miss Culver. After studying it over I do not see how the letter could be amended so as to make it better other than by changing the word "proposition" to the word "request". It seems to me that if you should do that the letter will be satisfactory to Miss Culver, and not, as a matter of law, change the situation.

I understand that in substance she does not intend to bind the University with regard to the selling price, but simply intended to express a desire that it would not in the near future sell below her schedule. If you use the word "proposition" along with the word "satisfied" it might be said that the University understood that she had made a condition and you had accepted it.

Briefly, I think if you substitute the word "request" for "proposition" that you will have the best letter which under the circumstances can be written.

I sent over to Miss Culver's attorney a form of Life Lease, *of the*
Homesstead - but have not yet heard from him. I suggested to him that if it was not such an instrument as suited him to let me hear from him and suggest any change that he desired. It occurs to me therefore that possibly this letter from you ought to go to her speedily.

Superintendent of the University of Chicago

80

Jan. 16, 1896.

Chicago

Miss B. J. ...

DR. WM. R. HARPER,
President, University of Chicago,
City.

Dear Sir:-

I herewith return your form of letter to Miss Oliver. After studying it over I do not see how the letter could be amended so as to make it better other than by changing the word "proposition" to the word "request". It seems to me that if you should do that the letter will be satisfactory to Miss Oliver, and not, as a matter of law, change the situation. I understand that in substance she does not intend to bind the University with regard to the selling price, but simply intended to express a desire that it would not in the near future sell below her schedule. If you use the word "proposition" along with the word "satisfied" it might be said that the University understood that she had made a condition and you had accepted it. Briefly, I think if you substitute the word "request" for "proposition" that you will have the best letter which under the circumstances can be written.

I sent over to Miss Oliver's attorney a form of Life Lease but have not yet heard from him. I suggested to him that if it was not such an instrument as suited him to let me hear from him and suggest any change that he desired. It occurs to me therefore that possibly this letter from you ought to go to her speedily.

Jan 16, 1896

W.R.H.--2.

Therefore I send my answer over to Major Rust expecting that he will send it to you at an early moment.

Yours truly,

Noble B. Judah

Jan 12, 1896

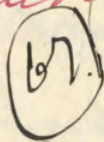
W.R.H.--S.

Therefore I send my answer over to Major Rust expecting that he will
send it to you at an early moment.

Yours truly,

Wm. B. Rust

Culver



31 ASHLAND BOULEVARD.

My Dear Dr Harper:

For a considerable time I have felt some uneasiness lest plans might be forming on a scale too large for the Hull fund to carry out and a casual remark dropped during my conference yesterday with Mr Rust and Dr Goodspeed increased my fear. I think if building is begun at once great care should be taken that the

cost of buildings and equipment
should not exceed the \$300,000.
designated for that purpose,
and also that no charge be
made against the fund for any
other purpose until this loan
has been materially decreased.

The closing up of the rental year
of 1895-1896 and work in renewing
rentals confirms strongly the
forecast already made and in-
dicates that while the present
business depression lasts at least
the income may hardly do more

than pay the interest on the
loan. I should feel very uneasy
if I did not see the debt
diminished year by year.

Yours very sincerely
Helen Luther.

April 3. 1896.

Culver

9

31 ASHLAND BOULEVARD.

My Dear Dr. Harper:

The building plans have just gone back to the Architect. The more we looked them over the more we were pleased with them.

I very much hope they may be gotten through on the specified sum without ~~detrimental~~ changes. I did not see the name, Hull, on the buildings

or gate. It is to be there?

Otherwise I have no suggestions
to make and shall ^{have} great joy
in the buildings and the
work done in them.

Yours very respectfully

Helmer Selmer.

May 18. 1896.

PP 29:26

Lulver

(9)

31 ASHLAND BOULEVARD

My Dear Dr. Harper:

The building
plans have just gone back to
the Architect. The more we
looked them over the more we
were pleased with them.

I very much hope they may
be gotten through on the
specified sum without ~~detrimental~~
changes. I did not see the
names, Hull, on the buildings

or gate. It is to be there?
Otherwise I have no suggestions
to make and shall ^{have} great joy
in the buildings and the
work done in them.

Yours very respectfully

Walter Coulter.

May 18. 1896.

PP 29130

~~Henry H. Cobb~~
~~Please select~~
31 ASH AND BOULEVARD.

Culver
137
on

Dr W. R. Hooper.

University of Chicago,

My Dear Sir:

I thank you for suggesting that I prepare the inscription for the Biological Buildings. There is no special form which I wish to obtrude and only mentioned the matter in order that it should not be overlooked and the work required in its execution omitted from the contracts. The obvious method

has of course occurred to me
of placing on the General buildings
Hull Anatomical Laboratory,
Hull Botanical Laboratory
&c or Hull Laboratory of Anatomy
&c. Also I had thought of the
inscription over the gate: The
Hull Laboratories, and ^{the same over the} other
principal entrances and each
building to bear in addition
the name of the science to
which it is devoted. But if
the gate is not considered a
part of this group of buildings

and particularly if it is to be
the gift of Mr Cobb as was
intimated this will not be
suitable. I should be glad
to know your own taste and
wish in the matter and doubtless
that will be acceptable to me.
I wait with interest to know
the estimates.

Yours very respectfully

Herbert Culver.

May 29. 1896.

~~Henry J. Cobb~~
~~Please return~~
~~MT~~
 31 ASHLAND BOULEVARD.

Culver
 137
 gm

Dr W. R. Harper.

University of Chicago,

My Dear Sir:

I thank you for suggesting that I prepare the inscription for the Biological Buildings. There is no special form which I wish to obtrude and only mentioned the matter in order that it should not be overlooked and the work required in its execution omitted from the contracts. The obvious method

now of course occurred to me
of placing on the several buildings
Hull Anatomical Laboratory,
Hull Botanical Laboratory
or Hull Laboratory of Anatomy
etc. Also I had thought of the
inscription over the gate: The
Hull Laboratories, and ^{the same over the} other
principal entrances and each
building to bear in addition
the name of the science to
which it is devoted. But if
the gate is not considered a
part of this group of buildings

and particularly if it is to be
the gift of Mr Cobb as was
intimated this will not be
suitable. I should be glad
to know your own taste and
wish in the matter and doubtless
that will be acceptable to me.
I wait with interest to know
the estimates.

Yours very respectfully

William Brewster.

May 29. 1896.

PP 29:30

MISS HELEN CULVER,

SUCCESSOR TO C. J. HULL,

.. REAL ESTATE ..

614 WEST LAKE ST.

Culver

(R²)

Chicago, June 27th 1896.

Dr. W. R. Harper,

Pres. of Univ. of Chicago,

My Dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind note and especially for the invitations to Mr. Treat. He could not stay over I think for the dinner on Friday evening.

Will you please make to the Trustees verbally the proposition made to yourself and Mr. Rust, and, if it is accepted, hand to them the inclosed:

- 1 Deed to house and lot on Lake av. valued at - - 12000.
 - 2 Cheque on Western Trusts. 5000.
 - 3 My note payable Jan'y '97 8000
-
- 25000.

MISS HELEN CULVER
REAL ESTATE
111 WEST 14TH ST.

W

Chicago, June 27, 1906

Dr. W. R. Harper

Brooklyn, Chicago

My Dear Sir:

I thank you very much

for your kind note and especially for
the invitation to Mr. West. We could
not stay over I think for the dinner
on Friday evening.

With your please note to the trustees
and the Trust, and if it is accepted, may
to them the interest.

1. Bond to be given and lot on
Lake and valued at 12,000.
 2. Chicago on Northern Trust 7,000.
 3. My note payable June 17 8,000.
- 25,000.

MISS HELEN CULVER,

SUCCESSOR TO C. J. HULL,

.. REAL ESTATE ..

614 WEST LAKE ST.

Chicago, 189

It will be noticed that the Lake Ave property is mortgaged for \$7,500. which in cumberance I agree in the deed to pay off at its maturity Jan'y 1, 1899.

The delay in arranging this matter was due to the fact that I had hoped to pay the full amount at about this time and cancel the obligation. This was not feasible. The present arrangement will I hope be satisfactory to yourself and the Trustees of the University,

Yours very truly
Helen Culver.

100

It will be noticed that the title of
 property is not registered for 1890 which is
 the date when it appears in the deed to pay
 off at its maturity for 1897.
 The delay in arranging the matter was due
 to the fact that I had hoped to pay the
 full amount at about this time and
 cancel the obligation. This was not
 possible. The present arrangement was
 I hope satisfactory to yourself and
 the trustees of the University.

Yours very truly
 Helen Culver.

Ever

31 ASHLAND BOULEVARD.

(32)

My Dear Dr. Harper:

If you
think the Trustees are not
in position to relieve the
Fund of part of its load,
please do not lay the matter
before them.

I hope your prediction
in regard to the future

of business conditions may
be fulfilled. We wait
upon events.

Yours very truly
Helen Culmer.

Oct. 14. 1896.

however, be glad to talk the
matter over with you at any
time when we both are disen-
gaged. H. C.

Lowell

31 Ashland Boulevard,
March 29. 1897.

My Dear Dr. Harper:

I have been
wrestling with various hard
problems, and in all keeping
in mind the need of some
provision of funds for the
equipment of the biological
buildings. You will remember
that at the time the gift was
~~was~~ made, I stated that for the
ultimate usefulness of the fund
it would be essential that the
income for some years should
be expended upon the property
in improvements, or in effecting
conversions. Knowing this, I
should not have censured

to loading it with a debt.

But it is now too late for repentance to avail much.

The facts remain unchanged.

While the fund should not be further imperiled by increasing its debt, it might part with some of its holdings.

Let the University, from its investment funds, buy from the Hull fund 100 ft on Park ave. (inventaried at \$19000.) and improve it by placing thereon an apartment building. The money thus received by the Hull fund could be used for equipment.

Although, in general, there are few inducements to build for renting purposes, in this particular neighborhood there is a large

demand for 4 and 5 room steam heated flats. It is my impression that such a building, properly constructed, would pay a good profit on the investment, even in these times. With \$19000. obtained in this way, I think the remaining \$6000. would materialize. (Now see I assume that \$25000. is the amount desired.)

Is this a way out of our difficulty?

Yours very truly,
Helen Culver.

P.S. Except by some such turn I see no alternative but for the buildings to wait for most of their equipment. I shall,

Bulver

136 31 Ashland Boule.

March 24, 1897.

My Dear Dr Harper:

Since last meeting you I have carried steadily the burden of your communication regarding the oversights in the letting of the contracts for the Hull Biological Buildings, but have been silent because I saw no way out of the disastrous situation produced by this grave mistake.

In view of the peril to the estate from the debt incurred by building at a most inopportune time, an increase of the loan can not be

considered.

I was writing you when your letter came. I may perhaps ask later for an interview with Mr. Cobb, or with some member of your Building Committee, or such representative of the University as is responsible for watching over its business interests in matters pertaining to construction. (I do not know precisely how your organization provides for business management.) Will you therefore tell me first who is responsible for this mistake? Perhaps I ^{shall} then know whom it will be best for me to see.

Some degree of moral responsibility would seem in such a

case to attach to the Architect.

I am profoundly disturbed, and wish at the outset to have a complete understanding of the situation.

Yours very truly,

Walter Lenz.

March 1897

Culver

31 Ashland Boulevard,

March 30. 1897.

My Dear Dr Harper:

When you were here to-day I failed to mention our matter about which you will remember we had some correspondence last Spring and which I have much at heart — that of having Mr Hull's name appear upon the biological buildings.

You may remember that you told me you had called Mr Cobb's attention to this point, but I saw no provision for it when I was last at the University.

In order the the contracts
already entered into may be
finished without any delay
I will be responsible for the
one or two thousand dollars
needed for the under cover
work. Will this statement be
sufficient, or would it be better
that I should give a note
payable at about the time the
money will be required.?

Yours very truly
Helen Culver.

Culver

(199)

31 Ashl and Boulevard

Apr 21, 1897.

My Dear Dr Harper:

Your engagements yesterday did not permit my speaking with you in regard to the equipment of the Biological buildings, I therefore write you today on the subject.

It is doubtless essential to the proper use of the money already promised that the Architect, and the Professor interested, should

know exactly what amount of
money they may count upon
for equipment. I have decided
that I will undertake to furnish
\$15,000. inclusive of the one to two
thousand already pledged, pay-
able as follows: \$5,000. from
time to time, as needed in settle-
ment of the earlier bills, and
\$10,000. on or before July 5th next.

My note for the latter amount
is inclosed.

Trusting this will supply

the equipment needed for
some time to come, I remain
Yours very truly

Herb K. Culver.

Inclosure.

P.S. It would be a favor to me
if publicity in this matter could
be avoided. 16.6.

(5)

Culver

Culver

31 Ashland Boulevard,

May 31, 1897.

My Dear Dr. Harper: -

The Gate
as shown in your enclosed sketch
is so beautiful that I am much
tempted; but I feel forced to
object to the honor proposed
me. This is not because I do
not appreciate its full worth,
nor yet that I am too modest
to accept it, were it fitting,
but because, as a matter of truth
and justice, I should not

be regarded as the donor.

I wish the truth known,
and the honor (so far as
it forms a feature of the
foundation at all) to go where
it belongs. Mr. Hull is the
real donor, not merely by
creating the fund, ^{but} by ^{the} ~~light~~
of his steadfast purposes
regarding it. It is by an
accident merely that I was
left at last to designate the
object, and sign the papers,
instead of standing by to see

his act. There should be
no confusion on this point,
and so it seems to me the
name Calver should not
appear. I thank you most
heartily for the proffered
honor, of which any one might
be proud.

Yours most truly,

Helen Leubner.

~~No date~~

Calver
66

31 ASHLAND BOULEVARD.

My Dear Dr Harper:-

I accede
to your wish and will
make the formal present-
ation of the buildings -
will also assist in
receiving the guests of
the day. The programme
seems right.

Yours very truly
May 25th Miss Helen Culver.

~~no date~~
Culver

31 ASHLAND BOULEVARD.

My Dear Dr Harper:-

In making
announcement of the
benefactions to the Univer-
sity during the last
quarter, will you kindly
withhold my name?

There are good reasons
for desiring it.

Hoping you are quite
well again and that

you are to take the
rest urged upon you
by your friends I am
Yours very truly

Walter Bulwer.

June 28th.

P.S.

In naming the persons
whom I wished invited
to the Convocation I care-
lessly omitted the names
of Miss French and Mr.
Ewing. I would thank you

for an invitation to
them. W.C.

32

31 ASHLAND BOULEVARD.

Culm

My Dear Dr Harper:-

Had I known
that my words the other
evening were to be honored
by a place in your Archives,
I should have considered
more carefully what it
were best to say and
perhaps have left a more
vivid impression of the
man you see so dimly

and I so clearly. But
such as the paper is, here
it is.

Wishing you and the
family bon voyage I am

Yours faithfully

Heber Leuver.

July seventh.

no dates

Louder

(65)

31 ASHLAND BOULEVARD.

President Harper,

University of Chicago,

My Dear Sir:

A very dear friend
of Miss French and myself,
one who loved Mr Hull
as a son, is here on a flying
visit from Europe. It would
be a great pleasure to us to
have him present at the laying
of the corner stones of the

new buildings. I think he
might postpone sailing
for the sake of attending
that ceremony and the
Convocation. Will you
pardon my boldness in
asking if you can stretch
your tent so much as to
send him an invitation
addressed to his Chicago
office?

W. P. Treat, Pres. European
Telegraph Co. The

Rookery.

Yours very sincerely
Helen Bulver.

Just Received
Convocation invitation
G.H.

Culm
34 Ashland Boulevard,
(130) Sept 12. 1899.

My Dear Dr Harper:-

I return here
with the correspondence you
were good enough to let me see.
The Professor seems irritated
by the restraining conditions
arising from want of funds for
the proper conduct of his depart-
ment. I sympathize with him
and regret the situation, but
don't know what can be done
about it — except to make
an patiently with the means
at command. Very good work
is after done with a poor tool

when guided by a clear head
and a right heart. I have
no funds for equipment, or
payment of salaries. And if
I could command money it
would be my choice to use
it in trying to make the
real Estate of the Hull Fund
more productive. The biological
department should eventually
have a steady income from
that source. But it must
wait for it. Your letter should
be very encouraging and set
things to working smoothly

It must be a giant's task

to keep a University moving.

Yours faithfully
Helen Culver.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED
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THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER

SENT BY

REC'D BY

CHECK

12
RECEIVED

at

WILLIAM HILL HOTEL

Dated

To

Dec 10 1897
Chgo Dec 10
Pres W R Harper
I will do what you
suggest or better will
write to Helen Culver

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100



Rome, Jan'y 15. 1901.

My dear Pres. Harper:-

Miss French and I have just heard of Mr Rockefeller's magnificent gift to the University of Chicago and must needs tell you how rejoiced we are over the added force it will under your hands give to the Institution.

We are just leaving for Naples and are anticipating among other pleasures a visit to the biological station there.

We had a brief visit with your family who seemed to be enjoying life in Paris.

Expecting to see your great plant
looking much changed and
very fine in the Spring when
we return I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours

Urban Luther.

these horrors are to be done
in his name?

Your gift will provide
comfortable berths for many
men who want such places
but it will not benefit
Mankind -

Believe me, dear Madam,
it will, on the contrary, do
a great deal to degrade Man-
kind by killing, in many
men, the moral sense - the
impulse of common mercy,
which ought to distinguish us
from savages, and which is
of more value to the world
than all the scientific dis-
coveries in the world.

Hoping that you will pardon
this intrusion upon your pri-
vacy in consideration of the
necessity which prompts it, I
Am very truly yours
Mary Anne Totten.
(Mrs Enoch Totten)

these persons are to be done
in this manner?
Open gift will provide
comfortable shelter for many
men who want such places
but it will not benefit
them much.

Believe me, dear friend,
it will, for the country, the
a great deal to be done
and by killing in many
men, the moral sense of
the people of common sense
which ought to distinguish us
from savages, and which in
all these things to the world
than all the benefits of the
covered in the world.
hoping that you will pardon
this intrusion upon your pen
very in consideration of the
interest which you have in
our country and the
the fact that you have
the fact that you have

pretence of anaesthetics.

Do not allow any one to delude you with the idea that these accounts are exaggerated - for they cannot be exaggerated. They are real hell's upon earth, in which men, first educated as students to do such work, have forgotten, in the ambition to achieve distinction by some small discovery, every impulse of mercy and even of common sense.

There are, in Paris alone, about a thousand of such laboratories of different sizes. Even supposing these things to be of great benefit to mankind (which is not true) how does the world need any other?

And can it be to the honor of your Cousin, Mr Hull, that

Washington. D. C. ^{Letter} Culver
1708 J. Street.
Dec. 22. 1895.

Miss Culver

Dear Maclane

I wonder if it will surprise you very much to hear that the friends of humane progress everywhere have been thrown into consternation by your gift of a million of dollars for the advancement of biological research?

It is to be presumed that you do not fully know the use to which this money will be put. But some of us know too well. We know, from the testimony of the operators themselves, that the greatest and most inef-

Cruel Cruelties that now
have place on this earth
take place in such labor-
atories under the name of
"Scientific research" - and
that, in such an institution
as is proposed to be estab-
lished by your gift, these
Cruelties will be on a scale
more appalling than ever.

I cannot know, of course,
how familiar you are with
the facts of vivisection. It is
only of late that the public is
beginning to gain definite
knowledge of them in this
Country - though in England
the subject has been for
some time a burning one.

But the facts are these:
that in the name of scientific

progress, very many institu-
tions have been founded all
over this country and Europe
in which cruelties beyond
the imagination to realize are
perpetrated upon the animal
world. In which, securely
fastened, and kept alive
by artificial respiration,
animals are carved living -
are burnt - roasted - frozen -
their brains practiced upon
by electricity - every conceiv-
able experiment perpetrated
upon them - the same experi-
ments done over and over
again by the thousand.

Do not imagine that these
animals are generally ren-
dered insensible by an-
aesthetics - for it is not the
case - An immense deal
of it is done without the least

WITHDRAWN FOR EXHIBITION

Culver

Case #

Item #

Exhibit Title:

Early Donors

Run Date:

8 May 2001 - Sept 5, 2001

ITEM IDENTIFICATION

Collection:

University Presidents' Papers, 1889-1925

Box: 29

Folder:

30

No. of Leaves:

2

Brief Description:

Letter to Helen Culver from Mary
Howe Totten dated Washington, D.C.,
1708 I. Street, Dec. 22, 1895. Totten is
taking Culver to task for her implicit
support of vivisection

Requested by:

Paged by:

EXHIBIT NOTES: LETTER HAS 5 PANELS - SHOULD
BE REPRODUCED SO THAT PANELS ARE
IN READING ORDER - VIEWER SHOULD BE
ABLE TO READ FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

Photo info:

BEGINNING W/ PANEL 2 - see photocopy

Returned by:

Date:

Note: After Reshelving original item, return form and photocopy with exhibitions coordinator.

pretence of anaesthetics.

Do not allow any one to delude you with the idea that these accounts are exaggerated - for they cannot be exaggerated. They are real hell's upon earth, in which men, first-educated as students to do such work, have forgotten, in the ambition to achieve distinction by some small discovery, every impulse of mercy and even of common sense.

There are, in Paris alone, about a thousand of such laboratories of different sizes - even supplying these things to the great benefit to mankind (which is not true) - how does the world need another?

And can it be to the honor of Jean Conner, Mr. Hull, that

^{Written}
Washington. D. C. ^{London}
1708 I. Street.
Dec. 22. 1895.

Miss Culver

Dear Maclaurin

I wonder if it will surprise you very much to hear that the friends of humane progress everywhere have been thrown into consternation by your gift of a million of dollars for the advancement of biological research?

It is to be presumed that you do not fully know the use to which this money will be put. But some of us know too well. We know, from the testimony of the operators themselves, that the greatest and most inces-

Creable Cruelties that now
have place on ~~this~~ earth
take place in such labor-
atories under the name of
"Scientific research" and
that, in such an indistinction
as is proposed to be established
by your gift, these
Cruelties will be on a level
more appalling than ever.
I cannot know, I cannot
be familiar you observe with
the facts of vivisection. It is
only of late that the public is
beginning to gain definite
knowledge of them in this
Country - though in England
the subject has been for
some time a ~~summing~~ ^{summing} one.
But the facts are these:
that in the name of Scientific

Progress, very many practices
have been formulated all
over this country and Europe
in which Cruelties beyond
the imagination to realize are
perpetrated upon the ~~unlucky~~
poor. In which, severely
fastened, and kept alive
by artificial respiration,
by chemicals and carved living
are burnt - roasted - frozen -
their brains practiced upon
by electricity - even conceived
able experiments perpetrated
upon them - the same experi-
ments done over and over
again by the thousands -
No remorse that these
Animals are generally re-
served in evidence by au-
thorities - for it is not the
Case - An immense deal
if it is done without the least

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document, written on aged paper. The text is arranged in approximately 10 lines, though some are partially obscured or faded. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of wear and discoloration.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, continuing from the top section. This section also consists of approximately 10 lines of text, written in the same style and on the same aged paper. The handwriting is consistent with the top section, suggesting it is part of the same document.

these horrors are to be done
in his name?

Your gift will provide
comfortable abodes for many
men who want such places
but it will not benefit
Mankind -

Believe me, dear Madam,
it will, on the contrary, do
a great deal to degrade Man-
kind by killing, in many
men, the moral sense - the
impulse of common mercy,
which ought to distinguish us
from savages, and which is
of more value to the world
than all the scientific dis-
coveries in the world.

Hoping that you will pardon
this intrusion upon your pri-
vacy in consideration of the
necessity which prompts it, I
am very truly yours
Mary Anne Totten.
(Mrs Enoch Totten)

the horror of the
in the name of
your gift will provide
comfortable seats for many
men who want such places
but it will not benefit
them.

Believe me, dear Mother,
it will be the very best
a great deal to be made
and by selling in Germany
then, the moral sense of
people of common sense
will not be distinguished in
your country, and which is
of more value to the world
than all the rest of the
country in the world.
I hope that you will find
the interest of your people
very in consideration of the
present which is of
your best that you have
(this is all)

Culver

Miss Helen Culver.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Madam:

It was with a heavy heart we read of your magnificent gift to the Chicago University, and are wondering how much work will have to be done to offset the work of the teaching of Biology.

The study of Biology means the practice of Vivisection, "He that gives needless pain to beasts must be classed among the infamous, close beside the mind of man, and close beside the mind of bird and beast, stands the thrilling mystery of a God, all life has its rights and its awful mystery, man should stand with holy reverence at the shore of that sea, that no intellect can cross." Death belongs to God alone, and why will man touch that unknown thing."

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Madam:

It was with a heavy heart we read of your magnificent gift to the Chicago University, and are wondering how much work will have to be done to clear the work of the teaching of Biology.

The study of Biology means the practice of Vivisection. "He that gives needless pain to beasts must be classed among the infamous, close beside the mind of man, and close beside the mind of bird and beast, stands the fulfilling mystery of a God, all life has its rights and its awful mystery, man should stand with holy reverence at the shore of that sea, that no intellect can cross." Death belongs to God alone, and why will man touch that unknown thing."

IF SEE WITH A PAPER PAPER NO LONG OF ROSE WOODS

DEPT. AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

AFTER READING, PLEASE HAND TO YOUR FRIEND.

ANTI=



Opposed to Experiments on Live Animals and
Every Other Phase of Cruelty in the World.

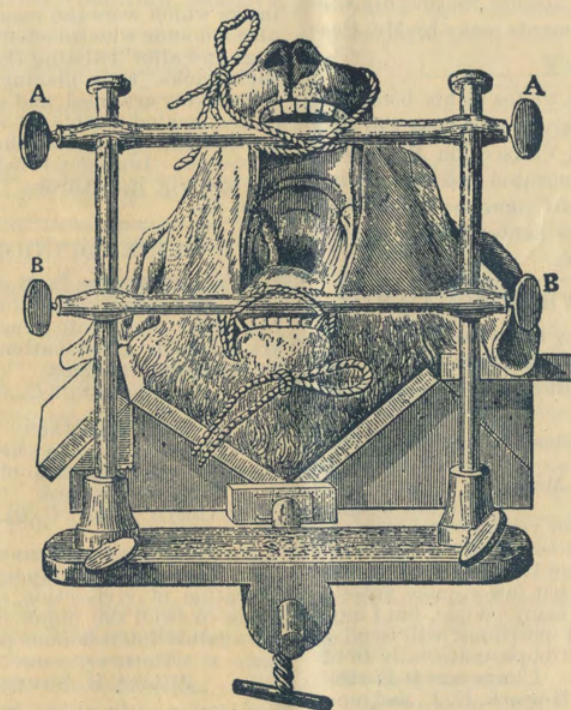
VIVISECTION.

THAT IS RIGHT WHICH MAKETH THE WORLD BETTER.

VOL. III.

OCTOBER, 1895. AURORA, ILL.

NO. 1.



The mouth held open for hours, or at the experimenter's convenience. Imagine the misery of this condition. From Bernard's *Physiologie Experimentale* p. 137.

APPENDIX.

Just as we close: Signatures to the Petition for the Total Abolition of Vivisection—11,967—including those of 181 Physicians.

The Animals' Guardian (London) for September says: "Mr. Herbert J. Reid who went over to Paris on behalf of the London A. V. Society thoroughly supports the statements made by Mr. Peabody."

Mr. Peabody writes us his book is in the printers hands; also that the New England Anti-Vivisection Society is now duly incorporated and that permanent officers will soon be elected. He approves of the contemplated exhibit at Paris in 1900.

DOING WHAT SHE CAN.

The following stirs the soul, and is an instance of the heartfelt devotion with which most of our adherents are working:

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 15, 1895.
Mrs. Allen.

Dear Madam:

I am an old woman, housed these four years by rheumatism. A Boston friend sends me the *Woman's Journal*. There I found your petition. I can send you but few signers myself, for I do not see many people, but I have sent out sixteen petitions; will send as many more, so I hope materially to increase your list. I have sent to Boston, N. Cambridge, Newark, N. J., and more to Chicago, and will mail to St. Louis, Washington, D.C., and many towns in this state.

I thought it best to write to let you know that we feel an interest in your cause, here, and to tell you to expect signatures.

Yours truly,

C. M. PARKER,
Los Angeles, Cal.

It is difficult to understand wherein science is to any appreciable extent benefited by the cruel practices of some experimenters in its interests. Take, for

instance, a case reported in the *Journal of Zoophily*, which says that in Philadelphia there is a doctor who experimented upon one hundred and forty-one dogs by raising them to a height and dropping them upon ridges and bars of iron in order to test the effect of the painful bruises and the breaking of the backs which were the result. There is also a doctor who selected a number of dogs and after twisting their legs over their backs, thus placing them in an excessively cramped and unnatural position, sealed them up in plaster of paris, which prevented their obtaining any relief. Inhuman cruelty and nothing short of it.—Aurora (Ill.) *Beacon*, Sept. 25.

MORE "OPINIONS."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, '95.

By all means put it down. We do not want to educate cruelty into the young of our great nation. It is MEN we want—not demons.

FLORENCE C. DIEUDONNIE.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 24, '95.

I am always glad to enroll my name among those opposed to vivisection.

Very truly yours,

ELIZABETH ABBOT CARLETON, M. D.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11, '95.

I am most thoroughly opposed to the operation of vivisection and send my name to swell the number of petitioners against the infamous practice.

Sincerely yours,

JULIET H. SEVERANCE, M. D.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 16, 1895.

So little has been or ever can be gained for the human race by vivisection that the question arises as to the cause of its continuance. There is no language which self-respecting people are wont to use which would fittingly express the feelings aroused by the details of the atrocities of vivisection.

A. J. HUTCHISON, M. D.

A correspondent says Dr. Hutchison stands at the head of the profession in the northwest and is the lecturer for Minnesota University Students.

ANTI-VIVISECTION.

OPPOSED TO EXPERIMENTS ON LIVE ANIMALS IN MEDICAL COLLEGES AND ELSEWHERE.

VOL. III.

OCTOBER, 1895. AURORA, ILL.

NO. 1.

Published Monthly under the auspices of the
Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society,

BY
MRS. FAIRCHILD ALLEN,
101 North Fourth St., AURORA, ILL.
Single Copies (Monthly) per an'm \$.50
Twelve " " " " 5.00
Twenty-Eight Copies " " 10.00

ANTI-VIVISECTION and the Illinois A. V. S. are separate institutions financially, although affiliating otherwise. Subscribers will please note this and specify to which enterprise they wish their funds applied.

Entered at the Aurora Post-Office in accordance with governing rules.

[We consider the term "scientist" a misnomer as applied to certain individuals in medical and private laboratories, and their proceedings should by no means be dignified by the term "experiment," but we submit to custom and use these terms under protest, and with quotation marks.]

The sending to you of this paper is an earnest request for your attention to and support of our cause.

VIVISECTION is the cutting up of Live Animals—also poisoning, burning, smothering, freezing, breaking the bones, irritating the bared nerves with electricity, dissecting out the stomach and other organs, etc., etc. It is done in nearly all the universities and medical colleges of the world—supposedly for man's benefit. Anesthetics frequently cannot be employed—according to the published records of the vivisectors.

The Restrictive Act, in England, after a trial of nineteen years, has failed to restrict—according to official returns. There is no reason to doubt it would be the same in America. The sixty-seven societies of the world are demanding Total Abolition.

We have not thought it wise to place any restriction upon experimentation involving prolonged or severe pain.

Wm. R. Harper.

[Pres. University of Chicago.]

FORM OF WILL OR BEQUEST.

I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society, a body incorporated according to the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... [or if other property, describe the property.]

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND VIVISECTION.

A medical man, on the staff of one of the large London hospitals, in lecturing the other day in favour of vivisection, asked ironically, "... What terrible moral disease had so played havoc with medical men that their utmost conviction passed for a mere snaf of the finger? I had thought the medical profession stood pretty high in public opinion as regards its morals." The question is quite worth a few minutes thought, and is not, I venture to think, difficult to answer.

The "terrible moral disease" which is playing havoc, and will continue with increasing force to play havoc with medical men, in public estimation, is nothing but the recent mania for experimentation on living animals. Medical men in this matter have fallen behind the morality of the age, and their reputation is undoubtedly suffering in consequence. It is in vain for special pleaders (like the lecturer) to point to Paget, Lister, Gull, and Andrew Clark.

They may be famous men in their own walk in life, but in as far as they have been advocates of vivisection their fair fame has been sullied, for no individual eminence can withstand the current of popular feeling. However high the medical profession may have stood (especially in its own estimation), it is as powerless against public feeling as is a straw in a mountain torrent.

"At one time," says Lecky, the historian, "the benevolent affections embrace merely the family, soon the circle expanding includes first a class, then a nation, then a coalition of nations, then all humanity; and finally its influence is felt in the dealings of man with the animal world."

This time is now on us and the sooner the medical profession realize the fact and adapt their morality to it the better for them. There is a homely proverb that "You can't touch a pot without being smutched." The medical profession, listening to the evil councils of certain wirepullers and professed vivisectioners, have persistently defended this evil and demoralising practice, unavoidably connected with cruelty, and their fame has become smutched in consequence, nor will they regain public approbation and confidence until they are again abreast of the morality of the times. The modern ultra-scientific young doctor, to whom patients are "material" on which to continue the research he has commenced on animals, is not the friend of the family; he is looked on with mistrust and suspicion. What wonder that the subscribers to our hospitals are falling off each year, when the aspiring young physician openly proclaims that the advancement of science not the benefit of humanity is his first object.

There is already on foot an agitation

to place the hospitals under public control—simply and solely because the medical profession is no longer trusted since it has allied itself with vivisection of animals first and then of men (see No. 13 of the Humanitarian League's Publications, "The Public Control of Hospitals.") The lecturer has unconsciously touched a deep cord and he and all other advocates of experimentation on living, sensitive animals will do well to ponder the matter before it is too late.

Yours truly,

ERNEST BELL (in *Daylight*,
Norwich, Eng).

A CHRISTIAN (?) ADVOCATE AND VIVISECTION.

Among the many things which have puzzled some people who do their own thinking is the recent publication in the New York *Christian Advocate* of an article from a medical journal approving the method of investigation by vivisection; and stranger still is the fact that with all the cruelties detailed by the vivisectioners themselves no protest is entered against them by the majority of pious editors or their ministerial leaders.

The editor of the *Christian (?) Advocate* refused the other side a hearing, hiding behind the weak reason that he "allowed" Henry Bergh to discuss the subject some time ago. It must have been a long time ago, for Henry Bergh has been gathered to his fathers at least seven years. In the meantime the world has been progressing rapidly—but some of its barnacles have not advanced one step. With these may be classed the capitalized human SELF which sees no rights beyond its own, and the spiritual element is so overtopped by the carnal that if either soul or body was to be left behind in the final round up, a portion of mankind would cling to the body every time.

LATER—THE FIRST GUN.

Sooner than we dared to hope and while our plans are in their embryostate, not perfected, but only forming, comes the following letter from one whose active brain and generous hand are never idle.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1895.

Dear Mrs. Fairchild Allen:

I have read with grief and horror of the heartrending scenes daily taking place at Alfort (France)—cursed Alfort! the Horses Hell—rightly so called—so far as the piteous doom of those poor brutes is concerned—equally so for the infamies perpetrated there by so-called human beings. Can you not see your way open at once to communicate with the Paris Society and distribute in that benighted land some of your impressive literature which with its wonderful pictorial evidence is so well calculated to convey the terrible truths concerning vivisection? May we not hope that thus may we begin there an agitation which shall awaken sympathy and action against this evil which constitutes the darkest page in this world's history?

May the enclosed ten dollars prove the nucleus of an increasing fund which shall be used for France.

If you are willing to undertake this difficult work (involving such distressing detail for yourself) I can but trust and believe that many will offer to aid you in your blessed work for those who suffer such agony at the hands of cruel men. I think I have means of rendering you, further on, valuable assistance.

With heartfelt thanks for your noble example of consecration to this work for others, Believe me, Faithfully Yours,

G. KENDALL

Since the foregoing was put in type the following cheering message comes from BENJN. BRYAN, Esq., Hon. Secy., and Editor of *The Zoophilist*, London:

VICTORIA STREET SOCIETY
FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS FROM VIVISECTION
UNITED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF VIVISECTION
20, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S. W. Sept. 6th. 1895.

Mrs. Fairchild Allen, Secretary Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society.

Dear Madam—You will see from the *Zoophilist* when it reaches you that I duly published your letter as you desired. I also brought it before the Executive Committee of the Society on the 4th. with a view of their cooperating in any attempt which is made to organize an Anti-Vivisection exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The Committee entirely concurs in your view and will communicate with the French Society in Paris, and, if they agree, act with them and the American Societies in organizing for the occasion.

As time goes on you will no doubt communicate with me again on the subject and I will let you know what is done by this Society, so that we may all cooperate to a common end.

In the *Zoophilist* next month I propose, at the suggestion of the Committee, to invite any friends of the movement who have ideas on the subject or suggestions to make to communicate them for publication.

I am, dear Madam, Yours Faithfully,

B. BRYAN, Secretary.

TO PARIS IN 1900.

Our plans are to move upon Paris—and France generally. We will soon issue the following circular letter:

TO OUR MEMBERS, AND PATRONS:

Dear Friends—In 1900 will open the twentieth century—also the Paris Exposition—towards which all the nations of the earth will gravitate.

Paris is the hot-bed of Vivisection. Philip G. Peabody, of Boston, Mass., who visits that city annually, says he is told by a vivisector there are in Paris 1,000 vivisectional laboratories.

We are in constant receipt of letters from people of intelligence and education who state they never knew of Vivisection until viewing our exhibit at the World's Fair. From among the people who viewed that exhibit have arisen our strongest supporters. Information is speedily acquired by an object lesson. So we believe it will be with the people of France.

In 1900 will be our opportunity. We appeal to all humane persons who have time and means, to consider this matter and come over and help us. Join us in a move upon Paris in 1900. We must have the Exhibit, and we must have workers. We must have literature in English, French and German. Already several of our workers have it in mind to study these languages for this purpose. We must also endeavor to find workers in those countries where there are none at present.

The undersigned hopes to reach Paris in 1900. Twelve determined anti-vivisectionists from America, actively co-operating for six months with the anti-vivisection society already in Paris can deal an effective blow to "the worst thing in the world." There are good, tender-hearted people in France as everywhere. Let us help our sister society at Paris to search them out and induce them to join us. Let us scatter our literature as far as we can throughout the republic. The common people from their experience in hospitals will soon be in touch and sympathy with the cause. Let all who can help in any manner, financially or otherwise, whether in Europe or America, address the undersigned, and tell us what they will do *personally*. If any have friends in Paris please give us their address. Kindly *make letters brief, to the point, and strictly business*.

Address MRS. FAIRCHILD ALLEN.

Secretary of the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society

[And Editor of ANTI-VIVISECTION, which has subscribers in France, Great Britain, Germany and India.]

ANTI-VIVISECTION

7.

BIOLOGY IN SCHOOLS—CONTINUED

At Hiawatha, Ks., two boys, after leaving a lesson of demonstrative physiology, procured a cat and cut it open alive, quickly, to again see the heart beat. Mrs. Fannie M. White, of Shenandoah, Iowa, visited Hiawatha a few days later and learned the fact.

The following letter and "example" explain themselves. Receiving no answer to the letter we assume the "example" is a correct statement.

AURORA, ILL., Sept. 4, 1895.

Prof. L. L. Everly, Aurora.

My Dear Sir—

To the enclosed circular upon Biology in the Schools we propose to add examples as they come to us. We refrained from publishing the one occurring at the high school, under your manipulation, hoping the practice would be discontinued and that we should receive some assurance from you to this effect.

But if the demonstrations are to continue, then we must place the matter before the community which we feel sure will not sanction such exhibitions before our youth. We wish to publish the truth only, and if there is a misstatement in the enclosed copy will you kindly set us right?

Very truly yours,

MRS. FAIRCHILD ALLEN, Sec.

COPY.

"Some time since, the dissection of a pregnant cat took place before the Physiology class of the East Side High School in Aurora, Ill. The condition of the animal was not known prior to the "demonstration"—it should be said in justice to the professor. But in conversation with the Professor and the Superintendent the further facts were elicited that boys captured the cats for dissection and that they carried pocket cases of instruments so they also could "operate." The superintendents of both the East and West Side schools de-

fend this method of instruction in physiology."

Let it be borne in mind that the capturing of cats by boys is a lesson in theft—for most cats belong to somebody, and even if not handsome or engaging they may, after all, be prized by their owners. But such disposition of even a vagrant cat is a brutal lesson and conveys no useful information that cannot be obtained by drawings, charts, manikins, &c. The effect of such lessons is illustrated by the following:

"Miss Page, my blind superintendent for Washington, has just written an admirable circular letter to her assistants throughout the state in which she mentions a teacher in one high school who makes it a practice to chloroform cats, cut them up with her own hands and exhibit them to the class; and then a boy hearing of it (not seeing it) took a poor cat and without any anaesthetics nailed feet and neck to a board because that was the way the teacher did it."—MRS. MARY F. LOVELL, National Supt. Dept. of Mercy W. C. T. U.

Miss M. FOLGER COLEMAN of Nantucket, Mass., truthfully says:

It is a very serious thing to encourage the wild animal in our developing young people, just when they need everything to strengthen the spiritual.

It betokens complete ignorance for anyone to suppose such practices necessary for mental development. Animal and Mental are directly opposed; neither is developed by encouraging the other. Only by constant cultivation of our highest nature can the mind or intellect be truly educated or strengthened.

So far every State Superintendent of Public Instruction whom we have been able to consult denounces these exhibitions as a debasing and immoral education.

Hon. Henry Raab of Illinois and Prof. Henry Sabin of Iowa have condemned them in unmeasured terms.

WHAT NEXT?

The exigencies of modern science and the methods of research into the realm of surgery and medicine have given opportunity for much that was extremely startling, as well as at times revolting, in the way of experiment and demonstration. Vivisection was quite extensively indulged in a few years ago until it was frowned down by the humane element of society.

It remained, however, for Dr. Charles Phelps, a surgeon of the New York police, and who is also connected with the Department of Anatomical demonstration in the surgical section of the police, to show that genius (?) has not exhausted itself in the selection of startling methods of scientific demonstration.

This cold-blooded chap has been conducting a series of experiments as to the conduct of a leaden missile when fired into a human skull or body at various ranges. He has conducted his experiments in the morgue building, and has used the bodies of the unknown and unidentified dead upon which to practice. His programme was to arrange as many of the bodies as he needed for his experiments along in a row, and then at various distances, ranging from a few inches to ten feet, he would discharge from revolvers various sized bullets into the heads of his silent and unprotesting subjects. He would then examine as to the direction taken by the leaden messenger of science, its effect upon the skull and brain, making copious notes the while.

Even the most enthusiastic of New York scientists, or the most ardent seekers after light in the domain of surgery, have failed to enjoy or appreciate this very original, but gruesome and horrible, series of experiments,

and after animated protests on the part of these, and the publicity which has been given the awful work, the experimenter has concluded to discontinue his demonstrations in this direction for the present. Did you ever hear of anything more horrible?—*Buffalo Times*, May, 28, 1895.

A Crawfordsville (Ind.) man is said to have advertised his home for sale, as follows: "In order to raise sufficient funds to supply my fifteen-year-old daughter with all the tomfoolery required by the high school faculty as a starter for an education (?) in our boasted fine educational institution I find that, my salary being insufficient, I am compelled to sell my home. At the rate the school faculty is going they won't turn out a scholar with enough common sense left to set a dinner table."

SURE OF A LIVING.

Proud Mother—Little Dick is the most ingenious boy. He'll be a great inventor.

Practical Father—If he has a bent for experimenting, I'll make a doctor of him. A doctor gets paid for his experiments; an inventor does'nt.—*Good Citizen*, Chicago.

We should never in any way consent to the ill-treatment of animals because the fear of ridicule, or any other fear, prevents our interfering. As to there being anything really trifling in any act of humanity, however slight, it is moral blindness to suppose so. The few moments in the course of each day which a man, absorbed in some worldly pursuit, may carelessly expend in kind words or trifling charities to those around him, and kindness to an animal is one of these, are perhaps in the sight of Heaven the only time he has lived to any purpose worthy of recording"—*Sir Arthur Helps' Essay on the Exercise of Benevolence*.

The *Zoophilist* reports the formation of a new Society at Birmingham.

The British Woman's Temperance Association has instituted a department of kindness to Animals, including opposition to vivisection.

We reproduce "The Black Art" as appropriate after Mr. Peabody's reference to the exploits of Prof. Zuill in Philadelphia.

In his "Progressive Morality" Prof. Fowler of Oxford President of Corpus Christi College says:

"The lower animals assentient beings have a claim on our sympathies . . . and we have duties in respect to them . . . as to the inferior members of our own race."

OUR valued correspondent, Mrs. F. B. Powell, of Woodstock, Vt., writes:

Ex-President Harrison has just reached the summit of his ambition and just killed a deer in the Adirondacks. ("Shame on him!") The guide assures him that it was "the most wonderful shot he ever witnessed." Humane education of both master and man is sadly needed here. The abnormal conditions of high place and low instinct continue to puzzle thinkers.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* of Sept. 1, published a lengthy article upon the use of "Microbes for Murder" citing numerous cases of the use of deadly disease germs by those who wished the "removal" of certain persons whose death would put them in possession of life insurance or other money. It is a great pity that the benefits(?) of "scientific" discoveries could not be confined to the devoted student in the laboratory, for at this rate humanity-at-large can fully afford to dispense with them.

JUSTICE INSTEAD.

Is not the term Mercy a misnomer in connection with our duty towards the so-called lower races? Mankind extends Mercy to the criminal and the erring classes with which the animals never assimilate. What is it but Justice then that we owe them? And the non-payment of this obligation involves tyranny.—F. A.

THE RIGHT TO MURDER.

Philadelphia physicians are excitedly discussing the statements made before the Medico-Legal Society at its recent meeting in New York by its vice president, Albert Bach, concerning the right of a physician to put an end to the life of a patient suffering under a malady regarded as incurable. Since the adjournment of the organization, Mr. Bach has reaffirmed his statements in a letter in which he says: "I do not retract anything said by me at the congress. I certainly did there state, and here repeat, that in my opinion a physician has the moral right to end human or brute life by administering drugs, under the circumstances above set forth, and that *I know that physicians do so end life*. I consider a physician only humane who relieves one of a positively ascertained fatal and torturing physical malady or condition by administering drugs that will end life painlessly."

Further Mr. Bach adds that while poisoning may be a crime, and anyone found guilty of it is liable to arrest and punishment as a criminal, yet "it is criminal merely because the language of the statute so declares it to be," and he also writes: "We do not always find the quintessence of morality in our criminal laws; nor should we look to prohibitive statutes alone for a comprehensive standard of moral ethics."

Strange refinements these, and uttera as will destroy the confidence and trust which the patient should extend to the doctor, and which is such an important factor in correcting disease. The charges are certainly disquieting, as Dr. Bach claims to speak from personal knowledge.

When it is considered that countless patients recover after being given up by the doctor, the doctor's right to exercise his judgement in thus taking life will be questioned without qualification.

It is certain that a doctor who practices cruel Vivisection has by so doing killed all the sympathetic feeling in his being, which are more important elements in healing his sick patients than drug medication. We will pit the power of Divine sympathy, and the intuitive wisdom inherent in that sympathy, against the learning of all the vivisection doctors, and effect cures with these simple soul elements far exceeding any that they can effect, in the same space of time, with all the drugs in the pharmacopœia.—*World's Advanced Thought*, Portland, Oregon.

BALL-PLAYING WITH CORPSES.

A recent special from Ann Arbor says: Since the faculty of the University of Michigan established a press censorship over the character of news student reporters should send out, the local papers have had a press correspondent in the university town and have learned that not half of the medical student outrages have ever been told. Today it was developed that less than two months ago the medics had a game of ball which for gruesomeness has not a published parallel.

The tutor was a little late and the students proposed a game of ball, in which three of the cadavers should serve as basemen, a sponge wet with human blood be the ball and the dismembered arm of a cadaver the bat. The pitcher used both hands in throwing the ball and so wildly hilarious did the sport run that whenever the umpire gave an unpopular decision he was made the target of the blood-soaked sponge.

The description of that game is too horrifying even to be told, although it lasted nearly a half hour and it ended by the umpire being driven from the room, clubbed out by the human arm bat and the sponge ball. Of course the medical faculty try to throw discredit upon the story, but more than a half dozen participants have acknowledged that they took part in the game. The press censorship has thus far been a gloomy failure and the horrible brutality of the medical students is being more and more commented upon by the town people every day.

HUXLEY AND VIVISECTION.

"We record with sincere regret the death of Prof. Huxley. He was one of the ablest of our living biologists, the leader of the Agnostics, and the most combative of the critics of the Christian theology. Worse still, in our opinion, he identified himself in general with the physiologists on the question of vivisection and

would have placed no more limitation than, according to the Jesuit Father Rickaby, the Catholic Church places on the scientific infliction of any amount of torture upon animals for the sake (whether real or imaginary) of the preservation of human health and the increase of human knowledge—an ethical doctrine which, if authentic, would do more to prevent any humane being from even accepting salvation from the Church at the price of submitting to such teaching than any theological difficulty in Roman doctrine, however profound."—*London Spectator*.

PASTEURISM.

Since the theory, christened Pasteurism, was grafted upon medical science, it has produced no fruit. In fact, the death rate from hydrophobia has steadily increased in and around Paris, the home of this bastard child of science. It has lived through a puny infancy by mere force of dogmatic assertion. It is easier to accept the conclusion of others than to investigate, weigh, consider and confute. But before a theory receives the sanction of time and custom, it should demonstrate its practical value.

The Pasteur method cannot show a single cure. Let us show a hypothetical case. If A. is bitten by a mad dog, is immediately placed upon this treatment, and escapes hydrophobia, what is proven? That he owes his salvation to the Pasteur method? By no means. Many individuals have been bitten by mad dogs who never had hydrophobia, and whose sole treatment consisted in the cauterization of the wound or the application of a mad stone. On the other hand, a number of cases of hydrophobia have died under Pasteur's treatment.—*Medical Brief*, St. Louis.

"SCIENCE IS PITILESS."

Under the above head there appeared in the Washington (D. C.) *Post* of Sept. 3, the following, a gist of which has been published in many papers throughout the United States. We reproduce it, because even now many of our readers will see it for the first time. Later it will be put in tract form and issued in large numbers:

[Philip G. Peabody, Atty.-at-Law, and President of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, was one of the first members of and donors to the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society and is one of Boston's wealthiest men. He is a young man, strong and vigorous, and the hope of American anti-vivisectionists is that he may be spared the full time allotted man on earth to fight the "worst thing in the world."]

Mr. Philip G. Peabody, the well-known anti-vivisectionist, has recently returned to his home in Boston from a trip through the pathological laboratories of Europe, undertaken for the purpose of securing first-hand evidence in regard to the present methods of the vivisectionists. This is the fourth visit Mr. Peabody has made to Europe for this purpose, says the Boston *Herald*, and, indeed, the expedition has now become an annual event of his life.

This last time he personally witnessed an immense amount of vivisection. He was accompanied by his friend, Dr. George Baudry, who was with him at every laboratory visited. Notes were taken on the spot of the experiments witnessed and these notes were subsequently read over carefully by both gentlemen, signed by them and sworn to.

"The number of animals vivisected is larger than has been claimed," said Dr. Peabody. "In the Pasteur Insti-

tute, in Paris, we went through so many rooms full of animals that we did not even count the rooms, much less could we count all the cages, and even an approximate estimate of the number of animals was impossible; in the last room we paused, during a few words with the attendant, long enough for us to count 127 cages of animals—some containing twenty rabbits or other animals in a single cage. All of these animals had been experimented on. A favorite place in which to inoculate an animal with any virus is in the eye; as the eye rots away, the progress of the disease is more easily and more interestingly watched.

"It is frequently denied that they vivisect dogs there. We saw, however, eighteen dogs there, all of which had been experimented on—some—or all—in the eye, with virus of rabies. Some were visibly rabid, and their demeanor was very painful to observe. At this institution we saw sheep, goats, dogs, rabbits, guinea-pigs, rats, chickens and pigeons. They have one laboratory there where fourteen doctors vivisect at one time. None of the animals I have mentioned (except the dogs) include those experimented on with rabies; those are kept in one of the many apartments which I did not visit.

"On June 5 we visited the Paris School of Medicine. At the laboratory of Prof. Charles Richet we found two rooms for animals, containing, we were expressly told, the supply for a very few days for that one laboratory. In one room we counted 140 cages of animals, some of the cages capable of easily holding twelve or more dogs. So short a time does this supply last that no provision is made for either feeding or watering them. Every few days the stock is replenished from a farm in the

country, where Prof. Richet breeds dogs for vivisection. This is on the authority of an official of the institution. Besides these two rooms there are other cages of animals in the laboratory itself, for dogs are vivisected in the immediate presence of others awaiting the same fate.

"Each laboratory in this medical school, and there are many, contains at least one large room full of animals for its own use, and some contain several. That of Prof. Strauss has three rooms for its supply, and it has a stable outside for the largest animals. Many thousands of animals are kept in that one school for vivisection, and the supply is replenished every few days. Probably 100 animals each day on an average, are vivisected in that one place. We visited many there. Dr. A. Lutaud, one of the very first medical authorities in all Europe, who is not an anti-vivisectionist, by the way, told me in the presence of Dr. Baudry and of my son, Charles L. Peabody, that there were probably 1,000 places in Paris where vivisection was carried on.

"Probably the most awful vivisections were those of three horses that I saw vivisected at Alfort, France, on June 10. At this place they usually vivisect four horses at a time. Eight boys vivisect each horse at the same time, and nearly 100 experiments are performed on each horse. As some of these are repeated by several of the boys, it follows that perhaps 200 experiments are performed on each horse. The vivisections began at 6 o'clock, and the horses were still alive at near noon. The inspector general of all the veterinary schools in France is himself a notorious vivisector, so that the cause of humanity has little to hope for

there at present. I have before me a complete list of all of these experiments.

"In my opinion there is no real gain to be looked for from vivisection, and, I may add, that nowhere in this wide world is it seriously claimed that vivisection is of any practical utility, except in England, and latterly in America; that is to say, in those countries where the vivisectors fear that an indignant public may put an end to their pastime.

"Many doctors are unequivocally on our side in this struggle. Many are not. Doctors are, as a rule, especially those who oppose us, as ignorant of vivisection as any set of men in the community. If vivisection is really of value, why are not doctors themselves vivisectors?

"I wish to recur to the subject of anaesthetics for a moment, to speak of the only case in which I have ever seen any used. It showed me how truthful are those vivisectors who admit that efficient anaesthesia is seldom attempted.

In this case two men were vivisectioning a dog. To stop the loud howls of the animal the windpipe was dissected out and tracheotomy was performed. The dog still being able to make some noise and struggling all the time with great violence, a rubber cup containing a little chloroform was balanced in front of and near its nose. For a few seconds at a time it was held near enough to stop the dog's struggles and then removed, and almost immediately the dog's agony was manifested by his again struggling. The experiment lasted about two hours, the dog's bladder and intestines being taken out, together with much other mutilation. After the experiment was over he was allowed to lie, bound in the

trough, in that mutilated condition for about forty minutes before being killed. Forty minutes of most terrible agony, confessedly to no purpose.

"What is worse, is that dogs are frequently left bound in the trough all night, and if alive the next day, again used for further experiment. The head of one of the great laboratories in France himself told us that he often kept the same dog bound in the trough and mutilated, alive for four days, using him each day for experiment.

"Often, however, dogs are left alive when the vivisectors are done with them solely through carelessness and indifference. I have repeatedly seen the vivisectors leave a dog alive after hours of agony, when they left for their homes. When we inquired at one great institution of vivisection if they ever used anaesthetics, the reply was 'Never! Never! The animals (principally horses) are securely fastened so that they cannot stir. Anaesthetics would be wholly unnecessary.' Think of this man, who could not even understand our question.

The ordinary series of experiments, such as I have repeatedly seen, and such as occurs at one of the best known of the French laboratories, is as follows:

"A horse is secured by means of various fetters, ropes, and other suitable apparatus so as to be incapable of any movement of offense or defense. During a considerable part of the time (for several hours) the professor was present during the vivisection; occasionally he took part in the experiments and did some of the actual cutting.

"Nearly all of it was done by boys, however, and, incredible though it must seem, eight of these boys are actually at work vivisectioning each horse at the same time. This is not at all an un-

usual or exceptional vivisection. It is done many times every week at this institution in its entirety. In fact, Prof. Cadiot, the ruling genius of the laboratory, explained to me that many of the usual experiments were omitted the day I was there, June 10, owing to the heat and approach of summer. I saw about forty different experiments on the horse in question, and as many were repeated by each of the eight boys. I saw about 100 surgical experiments actually performed on this one living horse. During the latter part of the time, perhaps for one hour, Dr. Charmean, the inspector-general of all the veterinary schools in France, was present, and he also took a small part in the work. Almost every possible operation was performed, arteries, veins, and nerves were dissected out and cut. Long, long before the end, I counted seventeen openings that had been cut on the left side of the horse, beside many about the abdomen and the central line of the body. The work then began on the other side, and lasted altogether about six hours, at the end of which time the horse was dead. No anaesthetic was used, and we were expressly told that they never were used there because the horses were so tightly bound as to be incapable of moving.

"A complete list of the experiments lies before me, but the mere names of them would convey little to the average reader. They have a considerable number of large timber and metal frames in which they can secure a horse so as to be almost immovable, and in every possible position. By means of ropes and pulleys and cranks one of these frames can be turned over in any position, together, of course, with the horse therein secured. Before the end came the horses looked more like a piece

of living meat than like any animal of this earth. If I only saw a part of what they usually do to each horse, what is usually the condition of a horse on which all their experiments have been performed?"

"It has recently become known that a graduate of this hell of horses has come to America and is actually teaching embryo horse doctors, after the manner of things in use at Alfort. His name is Zuill, and he exploits himself in Philadelphia behind locked doors, in a building having windows near its roof, so as to prevent what goes on there from being known outside. It is exceedingly difficult to gain access to these places anywhere. In America and in England vivisection is concealed and guarded like the crime it is. On the continent it is less timidly carried on. I know from my own experience that vivisection at every laboratory I have ever visited is *not done* behind open doors, but very secretly.

"Of all continental laboratories known to me, that of Prof. Goltz (famous for experiments on brains, spines, and spinal cords), at Strasbourg, is the most carefully guarded. This is because it is the refuge of so many English vivisectioners, whose exploits are prevented at home by the more enlightened laws of their own land. In courtesy to his English visitors, Goltz carefully screens them from surprise visits of English speaking people, and it was somewhat more difficult to enter his laboratory than many others. I entered it, however, on May 29, and was proudly shown the wretched animals from whom this fiend had removed brains, spinal cord, and even spine itself. His favorite animal on which to experiment is the monkey. One dog which I saw there, from

which the pine had been taken out, reminded me of a snake, so abnormal was its movements, as it tried to walk; some of these animals survive for years in this frightfully mutilated condition."

BELL ON HUMAN VIVISECTION.

The vivisection of animals leads inevitably to experimentation on man, that is, on hospital patients. I am not saying this at haphazard; we have, unfortunately, only too much evidence at home and abroad, that the words of Dr. Rutherford (licensed vivisectioner) are strictly correct, viz, "The experiment must also be tried upon man before a conclusion can be drawn." Is the vivisectioner prepared to justify wholesale experimentation on hospital patients as well? If so, then his utility argument is even stronger than before.

There is no doubt that the human body affords a much better "material" (as they call it) than the animal. There is no doubt that it is used in many cases merely as "material." The man who will ride rough-shod over the feelings of a sensitive and highly organised animal to attain his end will not be himself highly sensitive about the feelings of the friendless pauper committed to his care. The advocates of Vivisection have this aspect of the subject to face and I should be glad to know where the Vivisectioner would have the line drawn? Yours, truly,

ERNEST BELL.

Bellgarth, Hendon, N. W.

WHITTIER, in identifying himself with the anti-slavery movement, thought that he was giving up his literary future also. He made his decision promptly, and he never regretted it. Indeed, in latter life he said to a boy of fifteen to whom he was giving counsel: "My lad, if thou wouldst win success, join yourself to some unpopular but noble cause."

THE BLACK ART.

My beautiful, dumb friend, as he comes from the hand of the Creator, gentle and affectionate; and happy—as he deserves to be.

The following is from the New York World, Feb. 21, 1892:

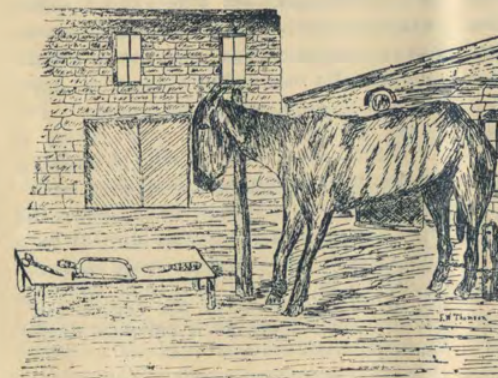
An eyewitness of the experimentation at the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania is a competent judge as well as a person of veracity, and says that he was ushered into a room with windows far above the ground, to debar the curious from looking in.

The door was unlocked to permit him to enter, and locked again when he was within. He supposed there was to be a regular examination of students, but to his surprise found there were to be operations of a most revolting description.

A horse was before him, tied with a halter. The first pupil was told to drive a seton into the shoulder of the horse—a most painful operation; the second was asked to perform tracheotomy—making an opening into the windpipe—and a third to drive a seton into the hind flank. By this time the horse had been "hobbled," that is, so tied that it could not move, and the next student was told to dissect the various nerves of the foot. *No anæsthetic of any description was given to the horse*, and when the demonstrations were finished and the professor was asked by the visitor what would be done with the animal, he replied: "We leave

it here, and if it is alive in the morning we go on with other experimentations."

My poor, speechless fellow-creature; the victim of Man's selfishness and villainy, his latter years filled with suffering and his death one of torture and ignominy. Shall these things continue?



It should be said that Prof. Zuill (the instructor) is a graduate of Alfort, near Paris, and that at this and similar institutions, as many as twelve horses are operated upon each week, and if the horses live to endure them, sixty-four operations are performed on each.

When Prof. Zuill's experimentation was reported (by the well-known veterinary surgeon, Dr. Gadsden, to the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was found that there was no law that would warrant his arrest.



OUR FAITHFUL OUTPOSTS.

Miss Florence Greacen, of Bloomfield, New Jersey is inaugurating a vigorous campaign in that state.

Miss Fannie Darrigrand of Brooklyn continues to aid the cause effectively, morally and financially.

Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler of Chicago had a fine article on Vivisection in the *Progressive Thinker* of Sept. 14

Miss Georgiana Kendall has enlisted the interest of the well known "Chaplain McCabe" of New York, in our work.

Mrs. Ellen Comstock, of Escondido, Cal. has secured the signatures of nine physicians of Los Angeles to the Petition.

Miss Anna Sargent Turner, our vice president at Saugerties, N. Y., sends 133 signatures to the Petition and a cash contribution.

Miss Mary J. Carr, of Brooklyn, continues her grand efforts, morally and financially, against "the worst thing in the world."

Mr. P. D. Richards of West Medford, Mass., contributed one of the most comprehensive articles yet written, to the *Boston Standard* of Sept. 9.

W. O. Crosby, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, announces his allegiance to the cause, and sends for a large lot of literature to distribute among the students of biology there.

Reinhold Starcke, the veteran jeweler of Junction City, Kansas, writes; "You are doing a noble work." He sends membership fee and money for a large lot of literature to distribute in his community.

Mrs. Caroline Hamlin Stone, sister of C. A. Hamlin, our vice president at Syracuse, N. Y., sailed recently for

Germany and will as usual improve every opportunity to labor in behalf of our dumb brothers.

Miss Katherine L. and Miss—Parsons of Cambridge, Mass., have obtained 326 signatures to the Petition and fifteen dollars in mites. Miss Parsons is also ably advocating our cause in the New England press.

Mr. Paul D. French of Kansas City, our vice president for Missouri, is deeply interested in the cause and furthering its advancement as opportunity permits. Missouri, too, is following the fad as will be seen elsewhere.

Mrs. Mary F. Lovell of Bryn Mawr, Pa., is the originator of that appropriate designation of Vivisection as "The Worst Thing in the World"—this being the title of her paper read before the Woman's Council at Washington.

Mrs. Mary Johnson of Auburndale, Mass., is writing excellent A. V. articles for New England papers and securing signatures to the Petition. We have printed in tract form Mrs. Johnson's article on "Physicians and Vivisection" in the *Boston Transcript* of June 14.

Rev. Henry S. Clubb, Pres. of the Vegetarian Society of America, has recently visited Chicago and been accorded many honors. Mr. Clubb is a down-right anti-vivisectionist and prays every Sunday before his congregation at Philadelphia for the deliverance of our humble brothers from all cruelty.

"WHY I am a Vegetarian" is lucidly set forth by J. Howard Moore of Chicago in a neat brochure of 50 pages. It is an eloquent and forcible appeal for humanity to the lower animals as well as health to the higher (?) and cannot fail to be of service to the vegetarian cause. Mr. Moore is a reliable anti-vivisectionist.

THE FREE FIELD.

Under this head correspondents are invited to express their views—for which the Editor is not responsible—concisely and temperately; give authority for important statements and make no charge unsupported by reliable evidence. Sift facts from fancies—and we still have overwhelming proof of the justice of our cause.

THE CLERGYMEN'S DEFENSE.

What does the Lord require of thee but to do justly, LOVE MERCY, and walk humbly with thy God?—Micah 6:8.

All humane workers are pained by the strange indifference of ministers to sins of cruelty, to the rights of animals and man's obligations to God to protect them, and to kindness the essential element of righteousness.

In defence of this unchristianly attitude an able ministerial editor writes:

"You are certainly wrong in imagining that because religious papers do not fill their pages with denunciations of inhumanity to animals therefore they are indifferent to it, or that ministers because they do not often make that a subject of a sermon care nothing for the subject. I suppose the reason is they are thinking so much of men that they must make the other subordinate just as Paul says, 'Doth God care for oxen? saith he not this for our sakes?' Of course that does not mean that God does not care for animals, but that he cares more for men and so we do. But when the opportunity comes we speak fairly and frankly and it is assumed that we believe in it."

This reveals the misconception of the humane subject so common to clergymen, this unconsciousness that sins of cruelty "wrong the soul" and deprave the character as surely as any sins; that kindness is righteousness, love in action fulfilling the law, and that all unkindness to man or other creatures is wickedness, and incompatible with christianity. We rejoin:

edness, and incompatible with christianity. We rejoin:

1st. Our complaint was not that most ministers "do not often" preach sermons or write editorials on kindness to animals, but that they *never* do, and our inference that they are indifferent to the wrongs of animals and the sins that cause them, is justified by Jesus Christ who said—"Out of the heart the mouth speaketh." No heart, no speech. No speech, no heart! A Hartford paper asserts that only two sermons on kindness to animals have ever been preached in that city, one of the oldest in this country!

2nd. The supposition that "thinking so much of men" leads ministers to neglect mercy and kindness, to ignore man's obligations to God's weaker creatures and the hardening influences of cruelty is—remarkable! One of these much thought of church members told a horse trainer that "good treatment of horses is not necessary now that they are so cheap!" Such is the heathenism propagated by "blind guides" who omit the weightier matter of mercy.

Rowland Hill said—"I have no confidence in the religion of any man whose animals do not know that he is a christian." Nobody has! As Christianity requires innate kindness, which like the sun blesses saint and sinner, man and animals, impartially, we hold that those whose kindness does not extend to other creatures are as deficient in Christianity as in gratitude.

3rd. While God cares more for men than for oxen, His kindly care for oxen appears in the Mosaic laws, the Psalms, in Christ's regard for birds and animals and in strict injunctions to man to be compassionate and merciful.

4th. As to the "opportunity," it never "comes," but is *created* by those who

want it; by those who love mercy. The command is "cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice and show my people their sins." "Be instant in season and out of season." No waiting for "opportunities". Christ declared mercy to be one of the three "weightier" matters of God's law and sharply rebuked religious teachers who neglect them. Matt: 23:23.

5th. It is absurd to "assume" that a man "believes in" a subject which he ignores, especially when his obligations to God, gratitude to creatures which supply his comforts, and the vital principle of his religion demand his attention thereto. Christ said "He who is not for me is against me."

A humane society wrote to 379 ministers asking them to preach *one* sermon on God's care for animals and man's duty to them. Only fourteen replied. Will it be "assumed" that the 365 *love* mercy?—or "speak frankly" when "the opportunity comes?"

It is this negative ministerial "interest" in justice and mercy which so disheartens humane workers and promotes skepticism.

The Bible assures us that "the righteous are *ever* merciful" and we rejoice in a few clergymen who answer that description.

In a city having ten churches horses were cursed, pounded and overworked on a public improvement until many died in harness, but not one clergyman protested against, or resisted that barbarous wickedness, although "Open thy mouth for the dumb" is the command of the Lord "who delighteth in mercy."

Similar atrocities gave Lancaster, Pa. the sobriquet of "Horse Hell," which is contested by scores of localities that have churches.

While Vivisection, the sum of all

cruelty, is taught in many schools, the Pulpit is silent and the National Sunday School Lesson Committee refuses to appoint even *one* scriptural lesson on kindness to animals!! Is the church to become the bulwark of that heartless infamy, as she once was of Slavery "the sum of all villainy?"

If such wrongs do not give ministers "opportunity to speak frankly"—what could?

C. A. HAMLIN.

Syracuse, N. Y. Sept. 2, 1895.

HORSE'S HATS.

The organ of the French hatmakers reports a curious innovation in the adornment of horses. During the great heat which oppressed the southern parts of France in the summer of last year, a humane and inventive horse-owner in Bordeaux provided all his horses with straw hats. At first everybody jeered at horses' hats, as they did at Jonas Hanway's umbrella. But the innovation soon justified itself as so practical that everybody wondered that he had not thought of it before, and it came to be regarded as so indispensable that before the summer ended nearly every horse in cabs, coaches, omnibuses, wagons and carts, in town and country, had some kind of hat on his head. The new straw hat, which is now becoming a great article of trade in the South, covers the eyes and forehead of the horse, while openings are left for the ears. A sponge is kept in the inside of the hat, and this is moistened from time to time with vinegar, so as to keep the horse's head refreshingly cool.—*The Animal World*.

The English High Court, in the Chancery Division, has recently decided that a bequest to an "Anti-Vivisection Society" is a charitable gift. A woman who had the power to designate by will the beneficiaries of about \$30,000 left "for charitable purposes" named two societies for the suppression of vivisection among those to receive legacies. Judge Chitty held that the associations were near the border line between charitable and non-charitable societies, but in view of the broad meaning given by the courts to the word "charity," he sustained the gifts.

SCEPTICAL OF SCIENCE.

"What's all this talk about finding the germ that produces consumption?" I asked a distinguished physician recently. Then the M. D. said unto me:

"When Pasteur effects cures I shall be the first to give credit, but this 'discovery' has been often heralded, most frequently as a destroyer of the germ. If inoculations can be made that will destroy the fermentation that produces vinegar and other organic acids and the development of their yeasts they will accomplish the purpose, but I doubt whether anything can be put into the body—without killing the patient—that can check acid fermentation. The best way to stop fermentation is to stop eating what feeds and produces acid yeasts. This same thing was gone over years ago with 'hog cholera,' which is nothing but consumption of the bowels."—Kate Field in Chicago *Times-Herald*.

VIVISECTION IN MISSOURI.

A letter from Dr. George Baudry (the companion of Mr. Peabody in his tour among the laboratories of France) dated at Atchison, Ks., says:

While at St. Joseph, Mo., I made the acquaintance of a Dr. Elem who is professor of Materia Medica in one of the colleges there. He told me that he vivisected twelve dogs last winter before his class; he said it was a favorite study there. I did not learn how many the Professor of Physiology vivisected, but one can judge somewhat from the number "used" by the above named professor. You will see from the Missouri Medical College Catalogue, of St. Louis, Mo., which I send you, that the subject of Vivisection is made one of the most important branches of study in the entire college course. It is very important that some decided action be taken to arouse the people to the danger that is at hand. With kindest regards and best wishes to you for the noble work you are doing. I remain. Very Sincerely,

DR. G. BAUDRY.

STILL—LATER.

In a letter from Miss Charlotte E. Richards of Birmingham, Eng., she heartily endorses our Paris plan and pledges support. Miss Richards, we learn, was largely instrumental in the organization of the Birmingham A. V. Society, the seventy-fourth on our list. Seventy-four active societies should be able to make a good display in 1900. We hope they will all revivify and be clad in complete armor by that time.

INCREASING WORK AND INTEREST.

The past month has exceeded in activity all along the line, from Maine to California, any previous one in the history of our work. There has been an unprecedented demand for literature and the proffers from willing workers have been indeed most cheering and gratifying. Signatures to the petition arrive with every mail. Many send their "mites" and others give as they are able, and the spirit that inspires the letters of all is an incentive for us to push forward with the perseverance which admits of no such word as "fail."

THE *Womans Journal*, founded by Lucy Stone twenty-six years ago, the Boston *Transcript* and other papers have published our Petition, and as a result a large number of signatures have been sent in, with several dollars attached.

The *Zoophilist* for September contains Mr. Peabody's Paris experiences, new examples in "experimentation," notes of the progress of the cause and the usual meetings, speeches, letters, resolutions, and new adherents, articles from the British press, communications from professors and laymen, our letter in relation to an exhibit at Paris in 1900, the usual able editorials and scores of things which lack of space forbids us to mention. There is no indication anywhere of giving up the fight.

IN the morning of life we look forward to our own happiness; at its evening we look backward to find if we have made happiness for others.

ANTI-VIVISECTION.

VANGUARD DEPARTMENT.

THE VANGUARD.

The Vanguard is the Society of Young People to Oppose Vivisection. The membership fee is Fifty Cents—paid into the treasury of the parent society:

PLEDGE:—I promise to be kind to all creatures within my reach and to speak and use my influence as much as possible against the practice of Vivisection.

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP.

Josephine H. Thomson, Aurora, Ill.
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Monroe Reese Rothschild, Chicago, Ill.
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Stansbury Holden, Detroit, Mich.
Gerald Totten, Washington, D. C.
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Lena Belle Tyler, Montrose, Pa.
Fred. W. Thomson, Aurora, Ill.
Percival Elster, Indianapolis, Ind.
Charles Glidden Osborne, Boston, Mass.

A BRAVE MOTHER.

As showing the force of maternal love among the lower animals, there are few more pathetic incidents than the following, which comes from Australia:

During a severe drought, the owner of a country station was sitting one evening on the balcony outside his house, when he was surprised to notice

a kangaroo lingering about, alternately approaching and retiring from the house, as though half in doubt and fear what to do. At length she approached the water pails, and taking a young one from her pouch, held it to the water to drink.

While her baby was satisfying its thirst the mother was quivering all over with excitement, for she was but a few feet away from the balcony, where one of her great foes was sitting, watching her. The little one having finished drinking, it was replaced in the pouch, and the old kangaroo started off at a rapid pace.

When the natural timidity of the kangaroo is taken into account, it will be recognized what an astonishing bravery this affectionate mother betrayed. It is a pleasing ending to the story that the eye-witness was so affected by the scene that from that time forward he could never shoot a kangaroo.—*Woman's Journal*.

GUARDS HIS MASTER'S BODY.

Rockford, Ill., July. 22—While Walter Wheeler, a well-known Beloit young man, was hunting in Roscoe Township, Saturday, his gun was accidentally discharged. He made a vain attempt to crawl to a farmer's house, but expired on the way. His dog was watching over his body, and keeping the flies off his master's face with his paws.

SAVED BY A WATCH DOG.

Cincinnati, July. 19.—The barking of a watch dog prevented the total destruction of the Price Hill incline power house, which would have been a loss of \$125,000, and cut off the communication of 10,000 suburbanites. The dog's efforts caused a prompt alarm to be turned in. The damage by the fire was only \$8,000 and the incline soon resumed traffic.

A NICE LITTLE TRAMP.

Perhaps the "knowinest critter" in town is the little tramp dog familiar to almost everybody as "Curley." Curley once made his headquarters about the Illinois Central yards, and frequently made trips with the men to Chicago and Centralia. The men were good to him, and being a very apt pupil he soon picked up a fair knowledge of the railroad business. Finally he got tired of the hazards of railroading and quit the road, taking up his headquarters at C. J. Sabin's, on West Clark street. He is a great favorite with the boys and goes with them everywhere.

Recently Earl Sabin decided to go to Denver on a short trip for recreation. When he started, he went out as far as Farmer City, staying there a day with his brother. Curley embraced the opportunity for an outing and went with him. But soon after Earl left Farmer City, Curley began to feel that he was neglected or not well treated, and so he determined to come home to Champaign.

Now, most dogs would have taken to the public highway and footed it; but Curley knew a trick worth a dozen of that. He had not been on the railroad for nothing. So he just went up to the Big Four depot at Farmer City, and when the first passenger train in this direction came along, he

got on board, and lay down under a seat. When the train stopped at Mansfield he skipped out, surveying the situation, and seeing he had not reached his destination, he got on again. This he repeated at Mahomet, and finally he arrived at Champaign in good order, when he got off and ran home and almost wriggled himself to pieces in his ecstasy of delight. He had "beat" his way as intelligently as any tramp in the state could have done it.—*Champaign (Ill.) Gazette*, July, 1895.

We need never fear that we relinquish any real good to our race by following out the dictates of Love and Mercy.—*FRANCES POWER COBBE*.

The well-taught, philosophic eye
To all compassion gives,
Casts round the world an equal eye
And feels for all that lives

BARBAULD.

Such a look of an immortal likeness springs
At times into the eyes of dear, dumb things,
As if hereafter we must recognize
The unknown life that knew us in their eyes.

Anonymous.

Humanity to animals is a duty reposing on the same foundations as the claims of Man to Humanity.—*BENTHAM*.

Please sign and return to MRS. FAIRCHILD ALLEN.

Secretary Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society, AURORA, ILL.

NATIONAL PETITION FOR THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF VIVISECTION.

Vivisection is the Cutting, Poisoning, Burning, Freezing, Smothering, and Breaking the bones of Live Animals, by "Medical Scientists."

To Date, Sept. 25, 1895, we have 11,806 signatures including those of 181 Physicians. Ten Cents from each Petitioner will be gratefully received.

Annual Membership Fee, 50c; Life Membership, \$10. Lesser sums and postage stamps of all denominations gratefully received. Literature mailed to all helpers as rapidly as possible. The Monthly Journal ANTI-VIVISECTION, 50c. per year.

I am Opposed to Vivisection and hereby Petition for its Total Abolition.

NAME,

STREET AND NO.,

TOWN, STATE,

PRESENT STATUS OF THE ANTI-VIVISECTION MOVEMENT.

1. Seventy-one societies, in Europe and America, fighting Vivisection.

2. The larger number of these societies holding meetings, employing speakers and distributing thousands of anti-vivisection tracts.

3. The Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society, organized June 2, 1892, incorporated Feb. 3, 1893, has 247 contributing members, and working vice-presidents in twenty-six states. It has printed 150,000 tracts of various kinds and distributed 200,000. The publication of its literature occupies the entire time of several persons in a regularly established printing office for this purpose.

It has correspondents all over the United States and Europe—in France, Germany, England, Wales, from Johannesburg, East Prussia, to Italy and southern India.

Its monthly journal, ANTI-VIVISECTION, goes regularly to these parts of the world.

Its Vanguard Section, the Society of Young People to Oppose Vivisection, is steadily increasing. The Vanguard members distribute literature and obtain signers to the Petition.

The Petition, to date, Sept. 20, has received the signatures of 11,612 persons including 177 physicians from among the few we could reach.

In Great Britain the leading organization is the Victoria Street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, united with the International Association for the Total Suppression of Vivisection, 20 Victoria St., London.

The American A. V. Society,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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An Exposition of Vvn. Illust. 8 p. per 100.... 25c
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These Tracts are the product of much time, labor and money. We beg of every one interested in the cause to contribute all the means possible to its support. To those who cannot give money, however, we will furnish literature free. Address the Secretary.

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Miss Emma E. Page, Olympia, Washington.

APPENDIX.

THE COURAGE OF CONVICTION.

Since our last issue the following physicians and surgeons have sent their names to the Petition for the Total Abolition of Vivisection: [It must be borne in mind that we can only reach a comparatively small number of the sum total of physicians in the United States. Considering this fact we feel that we are doing well among the profession.]

Elizabeth Abbot Carleton, M. D.,
Boston, Mass.
Dr. R. N. Foster, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. V. C. A. Gesler, Saranac, Mich.
Dr. S. A. Colby, Malden, Mass.
Juliet H. Severance, M.D., Chicago.
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Dr. Lucy Ingersoll, Los Angeles, Cali.
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J. M. Peebles, M. D. San Diego, Cali.
Dr. F. C. Sanborn, Los Angeles, Cali.
A. E. Wheeler, M. D., " "
Dr. B. G. Collins, " "
E. C. Buell, M. D., " "
C. W. Unger, M. D., " "
A. S. Short, M. D., " "
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[A cheque for Twenty Dollars has been mailed to Calcutta, with request for receipt to each donor.]

PRINTING THE PAST MONTH.

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Statement of Eye-Witnesses, 4 p. 2,000
American Viv'ns and Ptn, " 2,000
Physicians on Vivisection, " 1,000
The Clergymen's Defense, 1 pg. 500
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How You May help to Stop Viv. 2,000
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Sir Thomas Watson told me himself that it was constantly necessary to unlearn at the bedside the lessons taught in the Laboratory.—BASIL WILBERFORCE. Canon of Westminster in a letter to Henry Se vill, June 27, 1892.

A LIFE SAVED



WITHOUT VIVISECTION.

APPEAL.

Cutting from

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Address of Paper

Date,

DEC 3 1895

VIVISECTION.

The practice of vivisection—that is, the dissection of live animals—is stoutly defended by some of its devotees, both on the ground of science and on the ground that it is rendered painless to the subjects. There is room for large doubt as to the truth of the latter claim and as to the sincerity of those who make it. It has even been charged that many of the vivisectors have deliberately subjected dumb creatures to the most frightful agonies and coolly observed and noted the effects of different methods of torture. The Cincinnati Times-Star sets out the following hideous catalogue as an answer to the claims of the vivisectionists:

The published records of the vivisectors in books, pamphlets and medical journals are brought forth as testimony that they skin animals alive, cover them with oil and varnishes to see how long they can live without a natural skin; that they have slowly baked them to death in ovens constructed for the purpose; roasted them in both dry and damp heat; dipped them in boiling water; rubbed them with inflammable substances like turpentine and set them on fire; starved animals and also fed them on unnatural substances, like pebbles and earth; poured melted lead into their ears; made holes in their stomachs and poured in hot water; broken their bones by blows from heavy mallets and stone bottles and bruised the flesh so thoroughly the bones could be drawn from it; crucified animals, this torture continuing for days; frozen them to death; drowned them; suffocated them by plastering up their mouths, inoculated them in the brain, eyes and ears with dreadful diseases like hydrophobia, and injected drugs, poison of snakes, powdered glass and vile substances under the skin to produce abscesses which have left the poor creatures in fearful agony for months before they died.

Add to this that the practice is of very doubtful scientific value and the case against vivisection is complete. It is abhorrent and repulsive to every man with a spark of humanity and those who practice it should be treated as monsters.

1881;

Science may be disgraced and can not be advanced by such horrible cruelties.

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A FOE TO VIVISECTION.

Ringling Protest From a Friend of Dumb Animals.

SPEAKS FOR SPEECHLESS.

Horrible Atrocities Practised in the Name of Science.

CRUELITIES CANNOT BE CONDONED

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the Eminent
English Alienist, and Other Au-
thorities Oppose It.

As a friend and lover of dumb animals that cannot speak for themselves, and a determined foe to vivisection, I want to say a few words on the subject. Vivisection means, not only experimenting on living animals—horses, dogs, cats, etc.,—but if reports are true, and I have no reason to doubt them, in some foreign hospitals human beings are vivisected. Even in this country an appeal has been made to the Ohio Legislature for permission to vivisect criminals. If the vivisectors gain their point in that state the infernal and diabolical practice might be allowed in other states, and no one could tell where the craze would stop.

The statements made that anesthetics are always used in our medical schools, and that the doors are open to the public, must be taken with many grains of salt. The best and most convincing proof of the absence of anesthetics in our medical schools is the various appliances used to confine the poor animals while under the most terrible suffering man can conceive. Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., has, I am told, and I have every reason to believe it, many thousands of dollars' worth of these appliances to confine animals during vivisection, thus showing that anesthetics are not used. I have witnessed capital operations where the patients were never bound in any shape whatever, only kept under an etheric influence. What a contrast to the troughs, etc., used in our physiological laboratories, where dogs, rabbits and other animals are confined for days and weeks, and in one case that I know of for nearly five months!

The monster, who fastened a dog's foreleg over its back and kept it in that position for 145 days, may have escaped punishment, but it seems to me that the students should have risen as one man and thrown him out of the window. In many cases artificial respiration is kept up (the windpipe of the poor animal having been severed to stop its groans) by pumping machines, working day and night, supplying air by means of a pipe, slowly and regularly, into the lungs, in imitation of natural breathing. As regards "open doors," etc., of medical schools, I know something of that from experience, for I have been invited out rather unceremoniously on two occasions; once the guard, on discovering me, acted as if he wanted to use his shotgun, as though I were trespassing. I read recently of a psychologist, who has for several years been experimenting with the brains of animals. "By training pet animals, especially dogs, to perform various difficult tricks, he has developed many strange abnormalities in the gray structures of their brains," etc. What next? Here is a man who probably is permitted to enter good society, to move around among ladies and children, who trains his pet animals—mark you, pet animals—to perform certain tricks, and then he cuts into their brains for "strange abnormalities." Why, this fellow reminds me of a story I have heard about a certain King of Madagascar, "who devised a human harp from eight captives placed in stocks, whose howls of pain when the soles of their feet were struck by a rod were so carefully arranged that they made a perfect octave!"

Another of these creatures baked animals in ovens with glass sides, hoping to discover some remedy for sunstroke! One would think, reading of this, that people were dropping daily by the hundreds from sunstroke.

In the report of a special committee, appointed by the American Humane Association, to get the opinion of physicians, medical teachers, clergymen, etc., in reference to vivisection, I find:

	Total No.	Per Cent.
In favor of unlimited vivisection	281	13.4
Against unlimited vivisection	1,753	84.1
Evasive or obscure	52	2.5
Total	2,086	100

And from the medical professions of New York and Massachusetts, so far as given, their vote is as follows:

In favor of unlimited vivisection	243
Against unlimited vivisection	963
Evasive or obscure	28
Total	1,239

So from the above we have even in the medical profession, a strong feeling against unlimited vivisection.

President Parvin was right in declaring before the American Academy of Medicine that there are some American vivisectors "who seem, seeking useless knowledge to be blind to writhing agony and deaf to the cry of pain, and who have been guilty of the most damnable cruelties."

Yes, experiments and cruelties which no American paper would deem proper to publish. Letters by the hundreds could be given from the most eminent men in the profession, here and abroad, opposing this infernal craze.

The following I take from the above-mentioned report:

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the eminent English physician now visiting this country, says: "In my opinion, vivisection has opened up no new method

the treatment and cure of disease; it is most unjustifiable and cruel, and in no way advances medical science. I do not believe in many of the so-called experiments made by these 'faddists,' especially those relating to brain operations on monkeys, and the consequent theory of cerebral localization. I beg leave to express my utter disbelief in the usefulness of such experiments, and discredit their being followed by good results to mankind, or to science in general."

Dr. James E. Garretson, senior professor of surgery, in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, writes: "I am without words to express my horror of vivisection, though I have been a teacher of anatomy and surgery for thirty years. It serves no purpose that is not better served after other manners."

Dr. William J. Morton, professor of nervous and mental diseases at the New York Post Graduate Medical School (the son of the discoverer of ether), says: "I only wish I could state the above sentiments in stronger language. If mankind suffers from disease it is a fault to be cured by the rectification of the causes which lead to it, and it is subversive of the high and moral order of the progress of humanity to inflict pain or death upon other living animals to abolish or minimize disease or suffering due to mankind's own faults."

Dr. Edwin A. W. Harlow of Wollaston states that in a lecture which he heard before the Harvard Medical School, Dr. H. J. Bigelow condemned certain vivisections as "infernal inhumanity," and adds: "Vivisection in all medical schools should be abolished."

Dr. B. F. Sherman, an ex-president of New York State Medical Society, also signs for total prohibition: "If it could be restricted to utility and without pain, it would be all right, but if permitted at all it will be abused."

Dr. E. H. Hawks of Lynn says: "I believe that vivisection blunts the moral sense to such a degree as to become a strong force in the production of criminals."

At Alford eight students gather around a living horse and perform some two hundred experiments on him! Such experiments cannot fail to blunt the moral sense of young men. I wonder and wonder how these creatures—

I will not call them professors—can sleep nights when they know that some faithful animal is lying bound in a trough (with full consciousness and mutilated almost beyond recognition), for another and another day for experiment, before their young students, whose hearts are hardening and becoming brutalized beyond conception. We want no such men at the bedside of patients, and none such will be

employed as soon as these things are more generally known. It seems to me, and reasonably so, that our whole school system is at fault. The time given to certain studies which have no direct tendency to making good citizens, which we want, is truly wicked. It is educate the brain, not the heart. Blessings on the man, or the woman, who will get up a text book of a humane character and put it in all our schools.

P. D. RICHARDS.



CH. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1901

HACKED BY WH



CRUELLY WHIPPED HER.

historically correct costumes. Indeed, the costuming was quite an item, and the kings and queens even wore historical masks, to emphasize the roles they played. The knights and the pages, who rode their horses, were particularly remarkable for the gorgeousness of their apparel. Embattled war chariots adorned with banners of the hostile kings took the place of the pawns, while the bishops, mounted on fine horses, were attended by a body guard of perfectly equipped archers.

In procession the figures paraded through the exhibition grounds, and at half-past four in the afternoon the game began, the fact being announced by a flourish of trumpets. Just before the battle the Bohemian choral, Svaty Vavclave, was sung, as used to be the custom in olden days and in grimmer war.

As the last strains died away the Hungarians (black) advanced their lines, while George Podjebrad (white) watchfully directed his forces. Whenever two groups met a mighty strife arose. At the sixteenth move the position of the opponents was changed, and amid great excitement there was represented the exact counterpart of the battle of Wilemov. During the contest appropriate music, specially composed for the occasion, was rendered.

The Hungarian king at length found himself in a tight place, and at the twenty-fifth move things began to look all wrong for the blacks. Affairs went from bad to worse, and at the thirty-second move black was beaten. Amid the shouts of the thousands of spectators, Mathias advanced to the victorious white king and surrendered his sword in token of defeat, while the old battle song of victory was raised by King George's followers.

This remarkable spectacle was received with so much delight by all who saw it that it was repeated on September 22 and again on September 28. The idea originated with Franz Moncka, the secretary of the Bohemian chess club, who also took entire charge of the arrangements. The game was arranged by the famous chess master, Dr. Johann Dobmsky.

ONE ARM, ONE LEG,

Had the Lover, But He Clearly Distanced His Sweetheart's Father.

Marion, O., Nov. 29.—Mr. William H. Drake, the one-armed, one-legged bicycle rider, and Miss Ada Roberts, the charming daughter of City Councilman Thomas R. Roberts, have been lovers for some time, and it is well known that the parents of the bride were not enthusiastic over the match. Last night at 10 o'clock Mr. Drake hired a hack and drove to the home of his sweetheart on North Prospect street, and after securing a ladder which had been placed in a convenient fence corner, placed the ladder against the house and the rest was easy, as the girl came noiselessly down from an upstairs window and hurried into the conveyance.

The driver of the horses lashed them into a run, and he soon landed them at the home of W. H. Grubb, in West Marion, where Squire McKinley was in waiting for the couple. The genial Squire soon made the loving couple one, and after congratulations the happy pair again entered the carriage and were rapidly driven to the Chicago and Erie depot, where they took the 11 o'clock west-bound train, presumably going to Chicago. One of the horses which was driven to the hack died this morning.

IN THE BUSHES

The Young Son Found His Father's Body.

Alliance, O., Nov. 29.—Jacob McQuiston, a coal miner residing two miles east of this city, came to town Thursday to buy some groceries. He started for home early in the evening, but failed to reach there. All day yesterday and last night his family and friends searched for him, but without avail. This forenoon as his son was walking along the Ft. Wayne railroad half a mile east of here he discovered the mangled remains of his father lying in a clump of bushes at the base of a high embankment. It is presumed that he was struck by a passenger train Saturday evening and hurled 50 feet, falling into the bushes, which concealed him from view of the searching party and train crews yesterday.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between Dr. Goodspeed, representing the University of Chicago, and Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Mr. Gates, representing Mr. J. D. Rockefeller.

February 11th., 1898.

In November, 1895, Miss Helen Culver gave a large amount of productive and unproductive real estate to the University of Chicago of value not determined. Just previous to this gift, Mr. Rockefeller had made a pledge to the University by the terms of which he agreed to duplicate, up to January 1st., 1900, all funds contributed to the University up to the limit of Two millions dollars (\$2,000,000).

During the succeeding months, it was a question of negotiation between Dr. Harper, representing the Trustees, and Mr. Gates, representing Mr. Rockefeller, as to the method and amount of duplication on the part of Mr. Rockefeller of the above described gift of Miss Culver. An agreement was finally reached, embodied in a memorandum by Mr. Gates of May 6th., 1896, a letter of Mr. Gates of May 14th., 1896, and a final letter of May 18th., 1896. On this agreement the University and Mr. Rockefeller have acted up to date. By the terms of this agreement Mr. Rockefeller is to duplicate the net income from the Culver properties and also to duplicate any cash received from the sale of the above described properties up to January 1st., 1900. On January 1st., 1900 the whole question is to be taken up anew with reference to its final disposition or to a further extension of the present agreement.

In January, 1898, Miss Culver made a somewhat conditional additional gift to the University of cash and securities amounting to a value, at her appraisal, of

respective companies to a large, or not sufficient, of
the respective companies with to the directors of each and

in January, 1888, these parties made a somewhat com-
pact and expression of the present agreement.

It was then with reference to the future disposition of the
1880. On January 1st, 1880 the above disposition is to be
made of the whole described properties in to January 1st,
properties and also to distribute and each received from the
properties is to distribute the net income from the capital
stock in to date. By the terms of this agreement Mr.
On this agreement the directors and Mr. Roskeffler made
May 1st, 1888, and a final letter of May 1st, 1888.
By Mr. Carter of May 1st, 1888, a letter of Mr. Carter of
an agreement was finally received, embodied in a memorandum
Mr. Roskeffler of the whole described title of these parties.

As to the method and amount of distribution on the basis of
the directors and Mr. Carter, representing Mr. Roskeffler,
disposition of negotiation between Mr. Carter, representing
(\$2,000,000). During the succeeding months, it was
to the directors in to the limit of two millions dollars
distributed in to January 1st, 1880, all things considered
to the directors by their terms of order he agreed to
relations to this title, Mr. Roskeffler had made a large
properties and of capital of value not determined. That
amount of properties and properties last estate to the

In November, 1888, these parties made a large

January 1st, 1888.

Roskeffler.

Roskeffler, J. and Mr. Carter, representing Mr. J. D.
representing the directors of Chicago, and Mr. J. D.

MEMORANDUM ON AGREEMENT between Mr. Goodspeed,

REPLICA TYPE 1898

ROCKEFELLER

ROCKEFELLER, JR. and MR. GULVER, REPRESENTING MR. J. D.

REPRESENTING THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO and MR. J. D.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING between MR. GOODRICH

about One hundred and forty-three thousand dollars (\$143,000).
It is now agreed that as to this fund it shall be regarded
as an addition to the fund which Miss Culver has already
contributed, and the income of this is to be added to the
income of the other properties which Miss Culver has given,
and Mr. Rockefeller is from time to time to duplicate the
net income from the whole of the Culver gifts, & her gifts
of November, 1895 and of January 1898 being conceived as
one whole.

In case any of the realty or the securities above
described, which Miss Culver has contributed to the Uni-
versity, shall be sold by the University for cash, Mr.
Rockefeller will duplicate the cash so received.

On January 1st., 1900 this agreement expires and the
whole subject will be made a matter of renewed negotiation.

J. D. Gulver
J. W. Goodrich

about one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars (\$143,000).

It is now agreed that as to this fund it shall be regarded as an addition to the fund which Miss Givver has already contributed, and the income of this is to be added to the income of the other properties which Miss Givver has given, and Mr. Rockefeller is from time to time to duplicate the net income from the whole of the Givver gifts, & her gifts of November, 1898 and of January 1899 being connected as one whole.

In case any of the realty or the securities above described, which Miss Givver has contributed to the University, shall be sold by the University for cash, Mr. Rockefeller will duplicate the cash so received. On January 1st, 1900 this agreement expires and the whole subject will be made a matter of renewed negotiation.

Wm. Rockefeller
Jan 1st 1900

income of the other. The other party may have
contributed and the income of the party to be added to the
as an addition to the other party's income. The other
is to be added to the other party's income. The other
party's income is to be added to the other party's income.

Handwritten notes in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is illegible due to the handwriting and fading.

Agreement
February 11th 1898

Regarding duplication
of Miss Helen Bulwer's
gifts to the University
of Chicago by Mr.
Rockefeller

Copy

February 11, 1898

In November 1895, Miss Helen Culver gave a large amount of productive and unproductive real estate to the University of Chicago of value not determined. Just previous to this gift, Mr. Rockefeller had made a pledge to the University by the terms of which he agreed to duplicate up to January 1st, 1900 all funds contributed to the University up to the limit of Two millions dollars (\$2,000,000.) During the succeeding months, it was a question of negotiation between Dr. Harper, representing the Trustees and Mr. Gates, representing Mr. Rockefeller, as to the method and amount of duplication on the part of Mr. Rockefeller of the above described gift of Miss Culver. An agreement was finally reached, embodied in a memorandum by Mr. Gates of May 6th, 1896, a letter of Mr. Gates of May 14th, 1896 and a final letter of May 18th, 1896. On this agreement the University and Mr. Rockefeller have acted up to date. By the terms of this agreement Mr. Rockefeller is to duplicate the net income from the Culver properties and also to duplicate any cash received from the properties and also to duplicate any cash received from the sale of the above described properties up to January 1st, 1900. On January 1st, 1900 the whole question is to be taken up anew with reference to its final disposition or to a further extension of the present agreement.

In January 1898, Miss Culver made a somewhat conditional additional gift to the University of cash and securities amounting to a value, at her appraisal of about One hundred and forty-three thousand (\$143,000). It is now agreed that as to this fund it shall be regarded as an addition to the fund which Miss Culver has already contributed and the income of this is to be added to the income of the other properties which Miss Culver has given and Mr. Rockefeller is from time to time to duplicate the net income from the whole of the Culver gifts, her gifts of November 1895 and of January 1898 being conceived as one whole.

February 11, 1898

In November 1893, Miss Helen Cuyler gave a large amount of productive and unproductive real estate to the University of Chicago of value not determined. Just previous to this gift, Mr. Rockefeller had made a pledge to the University by the terms of which he agreed to duplicate up to January 1st, 1900 all funds contributed to the University up to the limit of two millions dollars (\$2,000,000). During the succeeding months, it was a question of negotiation between Dr. Harper, representing the Trustees and Mr. Gates, representing Mr. Rockefeller, as to the method and amount of duplication on the part of Mr. Rockefeller of the above described gift of Miss Cuyler. An agreement was finally reached, embodied in a memorandum by Mr. Gates of May 6th, 1896, a letter of Mr. Gates of May 14th, 1896 and a final letter of May 18th, 1896. On this agreement the University and Mr. Rockefeller have acted up to date. By the terms of this agreement Mr. Rockefeller is to duplicate the net income from the Cuyler properties and also to duplicate any cash received from the properties and also to duplicate any cash received from the sale of the above described properties up to January 1st, 1900. On January 1st, 1900 the whole question is to be taken up anew with reference to its final disposition or to a further extension of the present agreement.

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On January 1st, 1900 this agreement expires and the whole subject will be made a matter of renewed negotiation.

(Signed) F.T. Gates

(Signed) T.W. Goodspeed

In case any of the realty or the securities above described which Miss Oliver has contributed to the University shall be sold by the University for cash Mr. Rockefeller will duplicate the cash so received.

On January 1st, 1900 this agreement expires and the whole subject will be made a matter of renewed negotiation.

(Signed) W.T. Gates

(Signed) T.W. Goodspeed

Box XXIX: 30

Agreement

January 11, 1898.

Regarding duplication
of Miss Helen Bulverio
gift to the University of
Chicago by Mr. Rockefeller,

, Sept. 15, 1900.

Miss Helen Culver,

Lake Forest, Illinois.

My dear Miss Culver:-

It has been sometime since I have had the pleasure either of seeing you or hearing from you. I was glad to receive a message from Mr. Child which you sent me today in reference to the proposed work in Florida. It is not certain that this work can be taken up to advantage. Meanwhile I wish to express my very great pleasure and appreciation of your kind suggestion relating to it. I had the pleasure of spending Saturday last in Wood's Holl, Massachusetts. I am more than ever persuaded that the Wood's Holl station ought to become the property of the University.

I hope that you are enjoying your new house. I have been invited to come up to Lake Forest this Summer, and have always intended to call upon you, - but up to this time I have not been able to get away.

You will be interested in knowing that all of my family are across the water. I received a cablegram this evening announcing their safe arrival. I am wondering whether you will be able to come down to the Convocation next Tuesday afternoon, which we are hoping to hold in the open air.

Sept. 15, 1900.

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Lake Forest, Illinois.

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open air . The orator is to be Dr. George C. Lorimer, and his subject is one in which you will be interested, I am sure, : "Race Problems in the Light of Education". Please give my regards to Miss French and believe me to be

Yours very truly,

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his subject is one in which you will be interested, I am
sure, : "Race Problems in the Light of Education". Please
give my regards to Miss French and believe me to be
Yours very truly,

Oct. 3rd, 1901.

Miss Helen Culver,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Miss Culver:-

It seems a very long time since I have seen you, or indeed have heard from you. I am hoping that you are soon to be back in the city and that we may then have an opportunity of talking over the events of the last year. We were disappointed that Miss French and yourself did not reach home a little earlier from your trip abroad, in order that you might take part in the Bicennial celebration. You will be glad to know that Mrs. Harper and the children are now all at home and we are now a reunited family.

Some time when it is convenient for you I should like to talk "shop" a little while and take up the question of doing some things in connection with the Biological buildings which we have long hoped to do. The professors are very anxious to have the pond constructed as well as the aviary. It is also desired to decide what can be done in the way of developing the Botanical department in the space of the court. It seems necessary also to arrange for

Oct. 3rd, 1901.

Miss Helen Oliver,
Chicago, Ill.

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space of the court. It seems necessary also to arrange for

a new roof over the conservatory and the Zoological building and the glass to be wired glass and of a kind not to be broken by the falling of ice. These and some other matters relating to the building I should like to discuss.

It may be of interest to you to know that we have spent during the summer between nine and ten thousand dollars in improving the buildings and in finishing the laboratories for additional work. The largest change is that which has been made in the Anatomy building, and as a result the building is capable of accommodating at least 150 more students than heretofore. The expense of these changes has been paid from University funds especially obtained for this purpose. But I must not weary you.

Hoping some time that we may have the opportunity of meeting, I remain

Yours very truly,

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Yours very truly,

Dec. 5th, 1901.

My dear Miss Culver:-

I desire to thank you for your kind note of December third. I shall appreciate very much indeed the privilege of seeing you again and talking with you about matters in general. I am just leaving the city for the east to be absent a week. Perhaps after that you will appoint a time which will be agreeable to you.

Yours very sincerely,

Miss Helen Culver,

31 Ashland Boulevard Chicago.

Dec. 24th, 1901.

My dear Miss Culver:-

I desire to thank you for your kind note of
December third. I shall appreciate very much indeed the privilege of seeing
you again and talking with you about matters in general. I am just
leaving the city for the east to be absent a week. Perhaps after that you
will appoint a time which will be agreeable to you.
Yours very sincerely,

Miss Helen Culver,

31 Ashland Boulevard Chicago.

21 Ashland Boulevard
Dec. 7. 1901.

My Dear Rev. Harper.

We are just
moving into the city for
the winter and I find in
the house your favor of
Oct 3rd. In the sifting of
mail matter to be sent
to us in the country your
letter somehow was not
forwarded. When we
are a bit settled I should

be glad to go over with
you the subjects of your
letter.

Hoping to meet you
and the family very soon

I beg to remain

Yours very sincerely
Herbert Luther.

be glad to go on with
you the subject of your

letter.
Hoping to meet you
and the family very soon

I am to remain
Yours very sincerely
J. H. Johnson

Dec. 19th, 1901.

My dear Miss Culver:-

I am in receipt of your letter of December sixteenth. I thank you very cordially for the full statement which you have made, and appreciate the point of view you take. I desire to come over and talk with you about the Hull fund, and other matters in connection with the University, and assure you that I wish to co-operate with you most heartily in the effort to make the Hull fund complete.

Hoping that you enjoyed the convocation exercises the other afternoon, I remain

Yours very truly,

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I am in receipt of your letter of December sixteenth. I thank you very cordially for the full statement which you have made, and appreciate the point of view you take. I desire to come over and talk with you about the Hull fund, and other matters in connection with the University, and assure you that I wish to co-operate with you most heartily in the effort to make the Hull fund complete. Hoping that you enjoyed the Convocation exercises the other

afternoon, I remain

Yours very truly,

My dear Miss Oliver

31 Oakland Boulevard,
Dec 16, 1901.

My Dear Prof. Harper: -

After having given your letter some thought I have been confirmed in the conclusion heretofore reached, that any funds I may have to spare to the University should go in aid of the Hull Fund for the endowment of the Biological Department. I most earnestly wish that to be a success ultimately, and shall work to that end. I can not give anything for the purposes mentioned in your letter. It has seemed to me better to tell you this

frankly, rather than take your
time for a detailed explanation
under the impression that I
might be helpful to you in
the solution of your problems.

I shall hope to hear more this
winter of the work of the University
than for some time past, and to
meet you and Mrs Harper soon.

I regret that the arrival of a
guest from the East will
prevent my meeting the Graduate
Students at your house today.

Thanking you for the kind
expressions in your letter I
beg to remain
Yours very sincerely
Walter Huber.

Yours very sincerely
John Lubbock.

My dear Sir,
I am writing you for the first
time at your house to day.
I have not my meeting the President
just from the East with
I report that the arrival of a
great ship and that the coffee
must be your and that the coffee
has for some time past, and to
the north of the north of the University
I shall hope to have more this
the collection of your problems
might be helped to you in
under the impression that I
time for a detailed explanation
graciously, rather than to be your

Aug. 1st, 1902.

My dear Miss Culver:-

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held last Tuesday, I mentioned the fact stated to me in your letter of July sixteenth, namely, your purpose to add to the Hull fund the sum of \$60,600. in 5% first mortgages on Chicago real estate. The Trustees were greatly pleased and wished me to express to you most strongly their hearty appreciation of this additional evidence of your interest in the growth of the work of the University. I am looking forward to the time when I may have the pleasure of telling you by word of mouth my own feelings in reference to the matter.

Again thanking you most heartily, I remain

Yours very truly,

Miss Helen Culver,

Lake Forest, Ill.

Aug. 1st, 1902.

My dear Miss Culver:-

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held last Tuesday, I mentioned the fact stated to me in your letter of July sixteenth, namely, your purpose to add to the Hull fund the sum of \$60,000. in 2 1/2 first mortgages on Chicago real estate. The Trustees were greatly pleased and wished me to express to you most strongly their hearty appreciation of this additional evidence of your interest in the growth of the work of the University. I am looking forward to the time when I may have the pleasure of telling you by word of mouth my own feelings in reference to the matter.

Again thanking you most heartily, I remain

Yours very truly,

Miss Helen Culver,

Lake Forest, Ill.

Culver

Aug. 2d, 1902.

My dear Miss Culver:-

I am writing to ask you a very interesting question. Would you think it objectionable to build a marine laboratory building, say 40 x 100 feet, in connection with the Hull Biological Laboratories, and to locate the same directly south of the gateway so that the building would stand half way between Botany and Physiology with its north wall twenty feet or thirty feet inside of Hull Court? The proposed building would thus take the place of the southern gate and a part of the iron fence on each side. This building, if erected, would of course be a low building not over thirty feet high, and would have in the centre of it an archway through which teams could pass. A friend of the University has signified his willingness to consider the proposition of erecting such a building if we can find the proper location for it. Dr. Loeb, Dr. Barker and others think, upon the whole, that this is the most convenient location, for in this case it would be equally convenient to the four laboratories and would be an adjunct to all of them. It would be intended to bring from the ocean sea water and sea animals, and to make this building an aquarium.

I am writing you this letter in order that you may have an opportunity to think about the matter somewhat, and a little later I shall take the

Aug. 24, 1902.

My dear Miss Culver:-

I am writing to ask you a very interesting question. Would you think it objectionable to build a marine laboratory building, say 40 x 100 feet, in connection with the Hull Biological Laboratories, and to locate the same directly south of the gateway so that the building would stand half way between Botany and Physiology with its north wall twenty feet or thirty feet inside of Hull Court? The proposed building would thus take the place of the southern Gate and a part of the iron fence on each side. This building, if erected, would of course be a low building not over thirty feet high, and would have in the centre of it an archway through which teams could pass. A friend of the University has signified his willingness to consider the proposition of erecting such a building if we can find the proper location for it. Dr. Loeb, Dr. Barker and others think, upon the whole, that this is the most convenient location, for in this case it would be equally convenient to the four laboratories and would be an adjunct to all of them. It would be intended to bring from the ocean sea water and sea animals, and to make this building an aquarium.

I am writing you this letter in order that you may have an opportunity to think about the matter somewhat, and a little later I shall take the

opportunity of coming to see you in reference to it. I am to be absent for a few days in the east, but soon after my return I shall hope to have the pleasure of calling upon you at Lake Forest.

There is no doubt in the minds of our scientific men that this would be a splendid addition to our resources. The gentleman who has this in mind is ready to consider also the endowment of the proposed marine laboratory, that is, the providing of a fund, the income of which should be used for the payment of attendants and its maintenance. The whole sum required would not probably be less than \$100,000.

Trusting that you will regard the matter as confidential, I remain

Yours very truly,

opportunity of coming to see you in reference to it. I am to be absent
for a few days in the east, but soon after my return I shall hope
to have the pleasure of calling upon you at Lake Forest.
There is no doubt in the minds of our scientific men that this
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should be used for the payment of attendants and its maintenance. The
whole sum required would not probably be less than \$100,000.

Trusting that you will regard the matter as confidential, I remain

Yours very truly,

July 15th, 1902.

Miss Helen Culver,

Lake Forest, Ill.

My dear Miss Culver:-

I am enclosing a letter from Dr. Goodspeed.

I think the last sentence of his letter may be misunderstood. The trustees have had no thought of acting upon the matter referred to immediately. I am hoping that sometime in the near future an opportunity may be presented for me to tell you the facts in the case. I am sure that they have been greatly misrepresented to you. The fears and apprehensions of some of our earnest friends have really no foundation whatever. I am quite sure that you have not given up all of your confidence in men like Judson, Small, Loeb, Whitman and the rest of us who make up more than two-thirds of the Senate.

Trusting that you are well, I remain

Yours very truly,

July 15th, 1902.

Miss Helen Culver,

Lake Forest, Ill.

My dear Miss Culver:-

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I think the last sentence of his letter may be misunderstood. The

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whatever. I am quite sure that you have not given up all of your

confidence in men like Judson, Small, Loeb, Whitman and the rest of us

who make up more than two-thirds of the Senate.

Trusting that you are well, I remain

Yours very truly,

July 18th, 1902.

My dear Miss Culver:-

I cannot express to you the great pleasure which your kind letter of July sixteenth has given me. It is another indication of your wise and skilfull management of a difficult problem. I am sure that the Trustees will be as grateful to you as before, and that they will greatly appreciate this new addition to the Hull Fund. I am sincerely hoping to have the opportunity personally of thanking you within the near future.

Everything is moving along splendidly here this summer. The numbers are larger than ever before. Our only problem now is space.

Yours very truly,

Miss Helen Culver,

Lake Forest, Illinois.

July 18th, 1902.

My dear Miss Culver:-

I cannot express to you the
great pleasure which your kind letter of July
sixteenth has given me. It is another indication
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of thanking you within the near future.
Everything is moving along splendidly here this
summer. The numbers are larger than ever before.
Our only problem now is space.
Yours very truly,

Miss Helen Culver,
Lake Forest, Illinois.

July 22nd, 1904.

Miss Helen Culver,

Rookwoods, Lake Forest, Ill .

My dear Miss Culver:-

Your kind letter of July 19th is received.

I appreciate very much indeed the spirit of its contents. Your answer is what I thought it would probably be. I should like to have you consider the question which you yourself suggest in the letter,- whether it might not be possible for you to do something which would strengthen the Hull Fund in order that the department might rather receive an income from it.

Mr. Heckman called me up on the telephone yesterday to ask if I could join him in a visit to you in reference to some property matters. We are hoping therefore to have the pleasure of a ~~visiting~~ you some time next week.

I remain

Yours very sincerely,

July 22nd, 1904.

Miss Helen Culver,
Brookwood, Lake Forest, Ill.

My dear Miss Culver:-

Your kind letter of July 19th is received.

I appreciate very much indeed the spirit of its contents. Your answer is what I thought it would probably be. I should like to have you consider the question which you yourself suggest in the letter, - whether it might not be possible for you to do something which would strengthen the Hull Fund in order that the department might rather receive an income from it.

Mr. Hookman called me up on the telephone yesterday to ask if I could join him in a visit to you in reference to some property matters. We are hoping therefore to have the pleasure of a visit from you some

time next week.

I remain

Yours very sincerely,

have the pleasure of her company.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you, I remain

Yours very truly,

Aug. 4th, 1904.

Miss Helen Culver,

Lake Forest, Ill.

My dear Miss Culver:-

I have just received word from Chicago that you have been good enough in response to my letter, to accept the invitation to join Mr. Heckman and myself at the University. Unfortunately I did not receive the word in time to make it possible for me to come to the city this week. I am writing therefore to propose that you join us next Wednesday, August tenth, at twelve o'clock. If you will indicate to me the train on which you will reach 57th Street, I will arrange for a carriage to meet you. In case we should miss each other, I suggest that we have our rendezvous in the President's Office. It is understood that you will take luncheon with us. It is also understood that you will bring Miss French with you, as also Mr. Ewing. I have just learned that Mrs. Peck is with you. Perhaps she will also be good enough to have the pleasure of her company.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you, I remain

Yours very truly,

have the pleasure of her company.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you, I remain

Yours very truly,

Aug. 4th, 1904.

Miss Helen Culver,

Lake Forest, Ill.

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that you have been good enough in response to my letter, to accept the

invitation to join Mr. Heckman and myself at the University.

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French with you, as also Mr. Ewing. I have just learned that Mr.

Peck is with you. Perhaps she will also be good enough to

have the pleasure of her company.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you, I remain

Yours very truly,

Miss Helen Culver,

Rookwoods, Lake Forest, Ill.

August 26th, 1905.

My dear Miss Culver:-

It gives me great pleasure to know that you and Miss French will come down on Friday to take luncheon with us and go to Convocation. Since writing my former letter I have thought that perhaps it would be better to lay before you in writing some possibilities in order that you might have opportunity to think them over. I am therefore enclosing a letter which Mr. Arnett has prepared after consultation with me. I am hoping that there may be some way by which we can get the Culver Fund up to the Million Dollar mark before 1910 or 1911, or later. Isn't it something worth thinking about at all events?

Looking forward to the great pleasure of seeing you,
I remain

Yours very truly,

Miss Helen Culver,

Brookwoods, Lake Forest, Ill.
August 28th, 1905.

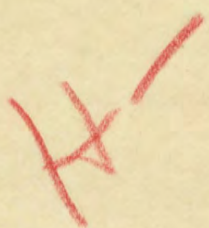
My dear Miss Culver:-

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Looking forward to the great pleasure of seeing you,

I remain

Yours very truly,


August 23rd, 1905.

My dear Miss Culver:-

I am writing to inquire whether it is possible that you are to be in the city in the near future, and if so if I may have the pleasure of an interview with you. It has occurred to me to suggest that perhaps you might come down to our Convocation exercises Friday, September first, and that you and Miss French would take lunch with Mrs. Harper and myself at our house. Hamlin Garland is to be the orator and his address will be on the subject- "Vanishing Trails".

I have been studying the subject of the Cluver Fund and have made one or two interesting discoveries which I think have not been made known to you. I have had a pretty hard summer made up mostly of anxiety and pain, but I am coming to the end of it and it would seem that I am perhaps as well as at the beginning. I am planning to go off in September for complete rest. We have had the largest attendance this summer quarter.

August 23rd, 1905.

My dear Miss Culver:-

I am writing to inquire whether it is possible that you are to be in the city in the near future, and if so if I may have the pleasure of an interview with you. It has occurred to me to suggest that perhaps you might come down to our Convocation exercises Friday, September 15th, and that you and Miss French would take lunch with Mrs. Harper and myself at our house. Hamlin Garland is to be the orator and his address will be on the subject- "Vanishing Trails".

I have been studying the subject of the Convocation and have made one or two interesting discoveries which I think have not been made known to you. I have had a pretty hard summer made up mostly of anxiety and pain, but I am coming to the end of it and it would seem that I am perhaps as well as at the beginning. I am planning to go off in September for complete rest. We have had the largest attendance this summer quarter.

that we have ever had. It would do your heart good to know how smoothly the University is running now in all its departments.

With kind regards to Miss French, I remain

Yours very truly,

Miss Helen Culver,

Rockwood, Lake Forest, Ill.

that we have ever had. It would do your heart good to

know how smoothly the University is running now in all

its departments.

With kind regards to Miss French, I remain

Yours very truly,

Miss Helen Culver,

Bookwood, Lake Forest, Ill.

Wm

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Nov. 24, 1916

My dear Miss Bell:

The University has now
before it now a most im-
portant and far-reaching un-
dertaking in the establishment
of its medical ^{department} ~~work~~. The under-
taking has been made possi-
ble by the splendid work done now
for so many years in the three
Laboratories. I am wondering
whether it would appeal to you
at all to join with us in ^{helping to} com-
pleting the fund which will make
the medical schools a reality. The
gift of two millions by the Roche-
feller Board was a most en-
couraging beginning, and a
million and a half more have
been subscribed now by other
friends of the cause. A million

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

and eight hundred thousand se-
mon to be secured. If I might
have the privilege of discussing this
matter with you, I should be very
glad. There are in fact possibilities
of good ^{many} ~~very~~ much more.

H. R. J.

Miss Helen Calver

Lake Forest

Nov. 28 ✓
Lake Forest, Ill.,
Nov. 27th 1916 -

My Dear President Judson,

I have been much interested in the project for a great medical school - and thank you for the papers sent. I have liked to believe that the existence of the Hull Laboratories might be a factor in securing such a school - and had thought that my contribution might best come through them.

I have long intended and still hope to do something more, eventually, for the support and further equipment of these Laboratories.

✓
J. J. Foxall, Esq.
Nov. 27, 1846.

My dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. in relation to the purchase of a lot of land in the town of New York, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. Foxall

2
and am loth to do what
would lessen my ability to
carry out that purpose.

(This you will of course consider
as a personal confidence)

I hope and believe that Chicago
will raise the funds now
required without my aid.

Even if I could now raise the
funds for some increase to
the endowment of the Hull
Biological Laboratories -
I suppose it could hardly
count as part of the sum
to be raised for the Medical
School?

Yours very cordially -
Helen Lusk

Miss Clever wishes to thank
President Jackson for several
interesting publications
recently received from the
University of Chicago Press
by his direction, and
for notice that the Botanical
Gazette will come. She also
wishes to congratulate
him upon the acquisition
by the University of the great
Medical School -
November twentieth.

From the first meeting of the
Board of Directors of the
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
to the first meeting of the
General Assembly of the
Board of Directors of the
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
in the month of June, 1840.
The first meeting of the
Board of Directors of the
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
was held on the 1st day of June, 1840.
The first meeting of the
General Assembly of the
Board of Directors of the
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
was held on the 1st day of June, 1840.

Chicago, June 14, 1917

My dear Miss Culver:

Your note of the 7th inst. was duly received. I am glad that we were able to carry through the medical subscriptions without being obliged to call on you on the matter. This I understand leaves you free to deal with other things untrammelled. We have had splendid success, and within the next year or so we shall be very busy in making the plans of organization. This involves

Chicago, June 14, 1917

My dear Miss Oliver:

Your note of the

15th inst. was duly received. I am
glad that we were able to carry through
the medical subscriptions without
being obliged to call on you on the
matter. This I understand leaves you
free to deal with other things un-
trammelled. We have had splendid
success, and within the next year or so
we shall be very busy in making the
plans of organization. This involves

rearrangement of the Departments engaged here in the basal sciences in the Hull buildings as well as in the clinical departments. We are looking forward with great interest to the accomplishment of something important, not only for the University but for Chicago and for medical science.

I am very sorry to hear of the cases of illness to which you refer, and especially of the death in your family. I hope that Miss French is improving.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Miss Helen Culver
Lake Forest, Illinois

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I am very sorry to hear of the
cases of illness to which you refer,
and especially of the death in your
family. I hope that Miss French is
improving.

With best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.
Miss Helen Oliver
Lake Forest, Illinois

+78
Lake Forest, Ill.
June 8th 1887-

My Dear President Johnson -

I was consid-
ering the matter of a subscrip-
tion to the Medical School
Fund - last Fall - when two
cases of serious illness, fol-
lowed by a death in the
family, intervened, and
your last letter on the
subject was left unanswered.

Miss French's rather serious
sickness continues - but has
not kept us from following
your success! - and I

1871
Jan 1st 1871
My dear friend
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the National Bank of the United States. I have been very busy lately, and have not had time to write you more fully, but I am glad to hear from you and hope that you are well. I am, dear friend, very truly yours,
Wm. A. R. [Signature]

wish, at this late date to
congratulate you upon
securing this fine Endow-
ment. It is resulting
as I expected - and I am
rather glad to leave my
plans undisturbed for
the present.

With warm regards to you
and Mrs. Judson -

Yours Cordially -

HeLEN Culver -

Per M. J.

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Board of Trustees

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
ELLIS AVENUE AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET

June 3,
1921

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. President:

I have received today your notation on my letter of July 27, 1915, concerning the conditions of the Helen Culver gift of \$1,000,000. I have put on file this letter showing that Miss Culver has removed the conditions, but so far as I know there is no letter from her on file showing that these original conditions have been altered. I wonder if that ought not to be some place ready for reference. Perhaps Mr. Heckman has them on file in his office.

In this connection may I remind you that on November 9, 1920, you and Mr. Heckman were appointed a committee to secure modification of the terms of Miss Culver's gift. No report has been made by this committee. Doubtless you will want to make some report to the Board on the matter.

Very truly yours,

J. Dickerson
Secretary.

*I will present Miss
Culver's letter at
the next meeting &
will then pass it
to you for files.
H. P. J.*

The University of Chicago

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

June 3,
1911

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. President:

I have received today your letter of July 27, 1911, concerning the conditions of the Helen Oliver gift of \$1,000,000. I have put on file this letter showing that Miss Oliver has removed the conditions, but as far as I know there is no letter from her on file showing that these original conditions have been altered. I expect all that event for to be some place ready for reference. Perhaps Mr. Newman has seen on file in his office.

In this connection may I remind you that on November 1, 1910, you and Mr. Newman were appointed a committee to secure modification of the terms of Miss Oliver's gift. No report has been made by this committee. Doubtless you will want to make some report to the Board on the matter.

Very truly yours,

Secretary.