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(Baldwin, Jesse)

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September 25, 1899

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Name or Subject
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Trustees

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
of
JESSE A. BALDWIN.

JESSE A. BALDWIN was born at Greenwood, Ill., on a farm, August 9, 1854. He attended the country schools, and, with the exception of a short term at the University of Illinois (made possible through his own earnings), his schooling was confined to the common schools. He taught school for five years, - all the time studying the Law at nights. He worked on farms during the summer months. The first law books which were acquired by him were purchased out of his own savings and were greatly prized by him. He had always felt, as a growing boy, that he would some day become a lawyer; and this was the goal he set before him.

In 1877, he was admitted to the Bar and was appointed Ass't. U. S. Attorney at Chicago, which office he held until 1884. Believing the time to start a law practice of his own had come, and that it was advantageous to him to do so while he was yet young and buoyant, he resigned that office and began the general practice of the law. Later, his brother, Henry R. Baldwin, became associated with him, under the firm name of Jesse A. and Henry R. Baldwin, until Jesse's election to the Circuit Bench in 1909. He had in 1903 been a candidate for election to the Circuit Bench, but was defeated by less than 100 votes. In 1915, he was re-elected Judge of the Circuit Court. In June, 1921, he was a candidate for re-election from the Country Districts, upon the Republican Ticket, but was defeated (with all the other candidates upon that ticket), polling, however, the second highest vote upon that ticket. On August 10, 1921, he became senior member of the law firm of Baldwin, Church, Shepard and Lynde.

He served as Justice of the Appellate Court from 1910 to 1912.

While engaged in law practice, he took part in the Hammerschlag & Co. patent cases; prosecuted the Chattanooga rate cases; defended the suits brought against the Directors of the National Bank of Illinois; was counsel in Baker vs. Baker (will case), and defended Cook County in the so-called "Paint and Putty Steal."

Among important cases tried before Judge Baldwin were the Cunnea-Hoyne; Barr-Brundage; Cutting-Rankin; and Wilson-Crowley election contests; the Otis injunction suit; People vs. John Halpin; Schuetz vs. Chicago Railway Company, - and the famous James C. King Will case, which was on appeal from the Probate Court and involved an estate of three million dollars.

Judge Baldwin lived in Oak Park for more than 35 years, - where he had been very active in local affairs. He had served as Town Attorney for Cicero; as President of the Oak Park Board of Education; as President of the Parents' and Teachers' Association; as Trustee of the Library Institute; as Director of the Oak Park Trust and Savings Bank, whose attorney he had also been before he became Judge and since his retirement from office.

For twenty-five years he had been a Trustee of the University of Chicago, and for twenty-four years a Trustee of Rush Medical College; he was also a Director of the Central Dispensary; Vice-President of the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution, and for many years was connected in an official capacity with the Religious Education Association. He was a member of the American Bar Ass'n., the Ill. State Bar Ass'n., the Chicago Bar Ass'n., the Lawyers' Ass'n. of Ill.; of the Union League, the Hamilton, City and Quadrangle Clubs.

He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Oak Park, of which he was a regular attendant. He is survived by his widow, Fannie M. Baldwin, and three sons: Theodore W., Norman L. and William Storrs, - all three of whom are graduates of the University of Chicago; by his three brothers, Henry R. Baldwin, Esq., of this city, George P. Baldwin, of Cary Station, Ill., and Dr. A. E. Baldwin, of Kettle Falls, Wash.; and by one aged sister, Mrs. Lucy H. Lee, also of Kettle Falls, Washington.

Butler

Justice

JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
99 WASHINGTON ST., SUITE 25,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Am
M

May 17th, 1892.

Prof. Wm. R. Harper,

1212 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., City.

Dear Dr. Harper;-

I trust you will not regard me as offensively intruding my views upon you, if I call your attention to the following: Knowing the very marked ability of Prof. Nathan Butler, now of Champaign, Ill., I have been expecting for months to see some announcement connecting him with the work of the new University. I do not know whether he has been considered, nor do I know but that he may have declined, if asked. I simply take the liberty of writing, entirely on my own responsibility, and without the knowledge of Mr. Butler, because I know him to be a remarkably promising man. He has at different times lectured at Oak Park, and, among the large number of Lecturers, who have been there, none won so much respect and admiration as he.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin

James A. & Henry H. Baldwin
Attorneys and Counsellors
at Law
Chicago, Ill.

May 17th, 1893.

Prof. Wm. R. Harper,

1812 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., City.

Dear Dr. Harper:-

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of Mr. Butler, because I know him to be a remarkably promising man.
He has at different times lectured at Oak Park, and, among the large
number of lecturers, who have been there, none won so much respect
and admiration as he.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Baldwin

Baldwin

JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
99 WASHINGTON ST., SUITE 25,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Nov. 15, 1894.

Prof. W. R. Harper,
Chicago University, City.

Dear Doctor :

Having several times served on the Committee on Nominations, and having learned from experience how difficult it is to get suitable people to accept the various nominations we have to make, you will, I am sure, pardon me for calling your attention to the fact that you are Chairman of a Committee consisting of yourself, the writer and Mr. Edward Goodman, to nominate officers for the Social Union, we to report at the next meeting, - and to suggest that Mr. Goodman and I will be glad to attend a meeting of the Committee whenever you may desire to have one.

After a somewhat extended consideration of the matter, I am not able to at this time suggest the names of any better men for the Presidency of the Social Union next year, than Wallace Heckman, or Prof. Butler.

These suggestions, of course, are confidential and tentative, merely.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin

Trusdell

Nov. 15, 1894.

Jesse A. & Henry H. Baldwin,
Attorneys and Counselors,
88 Washington St., Suite 25,
Chicago, Ill.

Prof. W. R. Harper,

Chicago University, City.

Dear Doctor:

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Very,

Sincerely yours,

W. R. Harper

Baldwin

JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
99 WASHINGTON ST., SUITE 25,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

Dec. 13, 1894.

Chicago University,

City.

Dear Doctor :

I was very much disappointed that you were unable to attend the meeting of our Social Union last Tuesday evening.

I was particularly anxious to have a talk with you about Mr. Heckman. I have known him for many years. He is a man of remarkable ability, strength of christian character, and a man who is destined to be influential in this City. Modest and unassuming, it was with great difficulty that I secured his consent to serve.

His personal regard for you, his active sympathy for the University movement, and his possibilities for future usefulness, in addition to my personal regard for him, were the motives prompting me to urge his nomination.

He is one of the growing men, on whom we need to lay our hands, and whose attachment to our institutions we need to secure.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin

Trustees

DR. W. A. HENRY R. HALLIDAY
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
30 WASHINGTON ST. SUITE 22
CHICAGO, ILL.

Dec. 18, 1894.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

Chicago University,

City.

Dear Doctor :

I was very much disappointed that you were unable to attend the meeting of our Social Union last Tuesday evening. I was particularly anxious to have a talk with you about Mr. Heckman. I have known him for many years. He is a man of remarkable ability, strength of christian character, and a man who is destined to be influential in this City. Modest and unassuming, it was with great difficulty that I secured his consent to serve. His personal regard for you, his active sympathy for the University movement, and his possibilities for future usefulness, in addition to my personal regard for him, were the motives prompting me to urge his nomination. He is one of the growing men, on whom we need to lay our hands, and whose attachment to our institutions we need to secure.

Sincerely yours,

(Red circular stamp)

(Red handwritten signature)

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

Baldwin

(13)

May 4, 1896.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Dr. Harper :

I saw a copy of the Chicago Daily News, of the 25th ult., containing the alleged interview with Dr. Henson, and to say that I was indignant, is to express it mildly. I, also, saw what purported to be his explanation of that item in the News in the Tribune of the Monday following, and the second article, in my opinion, is quite as mean as the first.

In his relation toward you and the University, Dr. Henson reminds me of the notorious David B. Hill, of New York, who pleases himself and a certain constituency of his, by dramatically repeating the assertion "I am a Democrat!" Dr. Henson's ultra conservatism and positive narrowness, is entirely repudiated by a large number of the Baptist people in this city and community. If, in order to remain a Baptist, I was compelled to follow the theological teaching of this man, I would not remain in the denomination one week.

I do not flatter myself that what I think, will greatly interest you. I do feel, however, that it may strengthen you in the grand work you are doing, to know that 4/5 of the younger and middle aged men in our denomination in this city, are heartily in sympathy with you.

I have had occasion to say to some acquaintances, who, without knowledge of the facts, had been somewhat misled by some screed of Dr. Henson's, that in my intimate acquaintance with you, strengthened by our association on the City Mission Board, and other denominational enterprises, that while Dr. Henson and a leading D. D. from the West Side were blowing their tin horns, and beating their toy drums on all occasions of parade, you were at heart and in actual life vastly more loyal to the cause of Christianity, and to our denominational interests as represented

13
JESSE A. HENRY R. HANSON
CHICAGO
MAY 4, 1898

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Dr. Harper:

I saw a copy of the Chicago Daily News, of the 28th ult., containing the alleged interview with Dr. Hanson, and to say that I was indignant, is to express it mildly. I, also, saw what purported to be the explanation of that item in the News in the Tribune of the Monday following, and the second article, in my opinion, is quite as mean as the first.

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I do not flatter myself that what I think, will greatly interest you. I do feel, however, that it may strengthen you in the grand work you are doing, to know that 4/5 of the younger and middle aged men in our denomination in this city, are heartily in sympathy with you.

I have had occasion to say to some acquaintances, who, without knowledge of the facts, had been somewhat misled by some sermons of Dr. Hanson's, that in my intimate acquaintance with you, strengthened by our association on the City Mission Board, and other denominational enterprises, that while Dr. Hanson and a leading D. D. from the West Side were blowing their tin horns, and beating their toy drums on all occasions of parade, you were at heart and in actual life vastly more loyal to the cause of Christianity, and to our denominational interests as represented

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

Dr. Wm. R. H., 2

by our local organizations, than either of them. I shall never forget that, in the gloomy times of our City Mission Society's existence, and particularly at the time when we met at the Union League Club, you were the man, and the only man, who insisted upon maintaining the organization for the sake of the denomination and the cause of Christianity. The rest, including the two D. D's, with perhaps the exception of Chapman and myself, were ready to see it abandoned.

In closing, let me tender to you my sincere sympathy for what I know must be trying hours. No great institution and no great movement was ever built up, without working into it the life of those who founded it. I am profoundly grateful that you have been raised up to do this grand work for the cause we both love, and the great denomination to which we both belong.

With assurances of my personal regards, I am,
Yours very truly,

I do not flatter myself that I can personally interest you. I do feel, however, that it may strengthen you in the grand work you are doing, to know that 400 of the younger and ablest men in our denomination in this city, are heartily in sympathy with you.

I have had occasion to say to some acquaintances, who, without knowledge of the facts, had been somewhat misled by some words of Dr. Haven's, that in my intimate acquaintance with you, strengthened by my association on the City Mission Board, and other denominational enterprises, that while Dr. Haven and a leading T. D. from the West Side were blowing their肥皂水, and beating their breasts in all occasions of parade, you were at heart and in actual life really more loyal to the cause of Christianity, and to our denominational interests as represented

JESSE A. LEECH & COMPANY
100 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON, MASS.
CHICAGO.

Dr. Wm. R. H. S.

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With assurances of my personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,



G.W. BARKER.

Baldwin

W. C. C.

Western Union Co. Denver

Manitou Springs Colo., Sept. 2, 1896.

Dr. W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor:

Your kind note referring to my election as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago University has reached me; and I thank you for it.

I greatly esteemed the high compliment paid me by my election, yet I doubt if I could have accepted the honor except for the opportunity which it brought of service with you.

Have been enjoying my vacation for nearly five weeks. Expect to be at work by the 15th inst.

With assurances of sincere regards, I am,

Yours Truly,

Frederic Baldwin.

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

Baldwin

January 13th, 1897.

Dr. W. H. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Dr. Harper:--

(59)

There are many who would be glad to have an opportunity to read the addresses that have been and are to be made upon the subject of "Life after Death", which have been arranged for the Vesper services at the University.

If these could be furnished for the reading of many who will be unable to hear them delivered, without too great expense, they would be very greatly appreciated, I am sure. Personally, I would like very much to have the opportunity of reading them, for I shall be unable to hear them, and I believe that if they could be reproduced so as to be sold for a comparatively low price, they would find a ready sale.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY H. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST. (NEAR N. LAKE),
CHICAGO.

January 13th, 1897.



Dr. W. H. Harper,
University of Chicago, City.

Dear Dr. Harper:--

There are many who would be glad to have an opportunity to read the addresses that have been and are to be made upon the subject of "Life after Death", which have been arranged for the Vesper services at the University.

If these could be furnished for the reading of many who will be unable to hear them delivered, without too great expense, they would be very greatly appreciated, I am sure. Personally, I would like very much to have the opportunity of reading them, for I shall be unable to hear them, and I believe that if they could be reproduced so as to be sold for a comparatively low price, they would find a ready sale.

Sincerely yours,

Baldwin

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO. November 1st, 1897.

Dr. William H. Harper,
University of Chicago,
City.

(8)

Dear Dr. Harper:--

I leave for Winona, Minn., to-night; will return on Thursday morning.

Greatly to my disappointment, I was unable to attend the conference at the Union League Club at 1 o'clock to-day, by reason of having a case actually on hearing before Judge Freeman at that hour. Upon my return to the City, I shall hope to learn the result of the conference.

Not knowing but you might need it before my return, I this afternoon arranged to get some money, and enclose herewith my check payable to your order for \$50.00, for the purpose mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

Enc:

Jesse A. Baldwin

Law Offices,
Jesse A. & Henry R. Baldwin,
90 Washington St. (Harpers Block),
Chicago. November 1st, 1897.

Dr. William H. Harper,

University of Chicago,

City.

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Greatly to my disappointment, I was unable to attend the conference at the Union League Club at 1 o'clock to-day, by reason of having a case actually on hearing before Judge Freeman at that hour. Upon my return to the City, I shall hope to learn the result of the conference. Not knowing but you might need it before my return, I this afternoon arranged to get some money, and enclose herewith my check payable to your order for \$50.00, for the purpose mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

Enc:

8

Baldwin

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

December 9th, 1897.

Dr. William R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Dr. Harper:--

Replying to yours of the 7th inst., received at Oak Park in relation to the Scoville Place Girls School,- you will of course, regard this letter as strictly confidential.

I do not desire to do the Principal, Mrs. Starrett any injustice I think it probable that her School is as good as Schools of that kind generally are. I know that the social and religious influences of the community are good. The work done in the School lacks considerable of being as efficient as that done in our Public Schools, which, as you may know, has reached a high degree of excellence. Mrs. Starrett herself, is doubtless a well meaning woman, lacking somewhat in business management and nearly always in very serious financial embarrassment. The work in the School, so far as I can learn of it, and I know it tolerably well by reason of having been President of the Board of Education for nearly four years, and having pupils going from our school to hers, and from her School into the Public Schools, does not justify me in making more complimentary allusion to her work.

Mr. J. W. Scoville, founder of Scoville Institute, and the former owner of Scoville Place, has been dead for about six years. For several years prior to his death, he resided in Pasadena during most of the year, and his only child, a son Mr. C.B. Scoville, resides there now. The elder Mr. Scoville was a very public spirited man and owned a great deal of property in and about Oak Park. He built and donated to the Town, the Scoville Institute, costing, with its endowment, more \$100,000. Since his death, and inasmuch as the younger Mr. Scoville

Law Office,
Jesse A. Henry & R. B. Baldwin,
22 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Chicago, December 25th, 1897.

Dr. William R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Dr. Harper:--

Replying to yours of the 7th inst., received at Oak Park in relation to the Scoville Place Girls School, - you will of course, regard this letter as strictly confidential.

I do not desire to do the Principal, Mrs. Starratt any injustice I think it probable that her School is as good as Schools of that kind generally are. I know that the social and religious influences of the community are good. The work done in the School looks considerable of being as efficient as that done in our Public Schools, which, as you may know, has reached a high degree of excellence. Mrs. Starratt herself, is doubtless a well training woman, lacking somewhat in business management and nearly always in very serious financial embarrassment. The work in the School, so far as I can learn of it, and I know it tolerably well by reason of having been President of the Board of Education for nearly four years, and having pupils come from our school to hers, and from her School into the Public Schools, does not justify me in making more complimentary allusion to her work.

Mr. J. W. Scoville, founder of Scoville Institute, and the former owner of Scoville Place, has been dead for about six years. For several years prior to his death, he resided in Pasadena during most of the year, and his only child, a son Mr. O. R. Scoville, resides there now. The elder Mr. Scoville was a very public spirited man and owned a great deal of property in and about Oak Park. He built and donated to the town, the Scoville Institute, costing, with the endowment, more than \$100,000. Since his death, and towards the younger Mr. Scoville

W.R. Harper, 2.

LAW OFFICE.

JAMES A. HENRY R. BALDWIN.

20 West Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO.

December 9th, 1897.

does not care to reside in Oak Park, Mrs. Starrett has been occupying the homestead and has several times endeavored to put the institution on a better financial basis by inducing very public spirited citizens of Oak Park to subscribe to the capital stock of a proposed corporation, to conduct the affairs of the Institute, though I doubt if she has met with any considerable success.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Baldwin

I do not expect to be able to do much for the Starrett any longer. I think it probable that her school is as good as one of that kind generally met. I have that the official and religious influences of the community are good. The work done in the school lacks considerable of being as efficient as that done in our Public Schools, which, as you may know, has reached a high degree of excellence. Mrs. Starrett herself is doubtless a well meaning woman, looking somewhat in business years, and nearly always in very serious financial embarrassment. The work in the school, so far as I can learn of it, and I know it tolerably well by reason of having been President of the Board of Education for nearly four years, and having people going there and coming to her, and from her school into the Public Schools, does not justify me in making more complimentary allusion to her work.

Mr. C. F. Scoville, founder of Scoville Institute, and the former owner of Scoville Place, has been dead for about six years. For several years prior to his death, he resided in Chicago during most of the year, and his only child, a son, Mr. C. F. Scoville, resides there now. The father Mr. Scoville was a very public spirited man and owned a great deal of property in and about Oak Park. He built and donated to the Town the Scoville Institute, meeting, with the exception, some \$100,000. Since his death, and especially as the younger Mr. Scoville

Dr. W.R. Harper, 2.

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Sincerely yours,

Baldwin

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

March 7th, 1898.

Personal.

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

JB

Dear Dr. Harper:--

Yours of Saturday enclosing papers in relation to National University of Chicago received, and by me this day forwarded with a letter by messenger to Mr. Kohlsaat. In my letter I renewed my offer to go to his office and confer with him any time he desired me to do so in relation to the matter.

I enclose to you under separate cover, a publication of the University of Wisconsin. My daughter has been receiving several copies of this of late, and I conclude that they are sent to the High School scholars generally in the expectation of securing pupils. I very much wish our own University had a publication of somewhat similar character showing our buildings and other advantages, and yet small enough to be sent to the High Schools generally throughout the land. I believe it would result in good.

Yours very truly,

Jesse Baldwin

Personal.

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST. REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

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University of Chicago, City.

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Yours very truly,

new page missing
K.B. - Sept. 17-15

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

Baldwin
F. A. Baldwin

March 30th, 1898.

COPY

Dr. H. A. CUPPY,
Press Division,
University of Chicago, City.

Dear Dr. Cuppy:--

On the 26th inst., I received from ^{you} a letter of that date, relating to the subject of your employment at the University, which letter was accompanied with copies of various communications between yourself and Dr. Harper, and others. I also received on the same day, an additional letter from you in relation to your resigning, and on the 28th a further letter from you dated that day.

Since the receipt of these communications, I have made such inquiry as I have been able, and have read and re-read the papers you submitted, and have referred to my copy of the "Annual Register" of the University for such light as it might give touching the matters in controversy.

In your letter of March 26th you say: "It is very kind of you to act as my arbiter", etc. I neither promised, nor have I assumed to do this.

So far as I am able, I have been actuated in my investigation solely with a desire to see and do the right thing. Without setting out in detail all the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, I must say, that I am compelled to entirely disagree with your position. Lack of time will prevent my making an extended answer, and what is said must not be considered as being all that I would say in support of my conclusion had I more time at my disposal.

Your contention briefly stated, is, that by your employment as Director of the Press, you became entitled to a vacation of three months in each year, and you base this contention upon the ground that when

LAW OFFICES
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BOLDWIN
80 WASHINGTON ST. REAR BRANCH
CHICAGO

COPY

Dr. H. A. Cottrell,
Press Division,
University of Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Cottrell:

On the 28th inst., I received from a letter of that date,
relating to the subject of your employment at the University, which letter
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to act as my adviser," etc. I neither promised, nor have I assumed to do
this.

So far as I am able, I have been assisted in my investigation
solely with a desire to see and do the right thing. Without setting
out in detail all the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, I
must say, that I am compelled to entirely disagree with your position.
Lack of time will prevent me making an extended answer, and what is said
must not be considered as being all that I would say in support of my
conclusion had I more time at my disposal.

Your contention that, by your employment as
Director of the Press, you became entitled to a vacation of three months
in each year, and you base this contention upon the ground that when

Handwritten: J. A. Baldwin
Handwritten: J. A. Baldwin

Handwritten: Not paid - 17-12

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

Baldwin

June 25th, 1898.

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

Dear Dr. Harper:--

24

Referring to the matter of the Scoville Place School at Oak Park, concerning which you informed me the other day that there was a good prospect that it would pass into the hands of the present management of the Kenwood School, I take the liberty of writing you this note in unsolicited commendation of one of the teachers in her School.

A Miss Grace Crosby, residing at Oak Park, whom I have known from early childhood, has been one of the teachers there for a year or two last past. I do not know in what department she has been engaged, nor have I any personal knowledge of her qualifications as a teacher. I know her to be a very bright, attractive personality, with affectionate and winning disposition, which I am sure would make her a great favorite with pupils, and with parents likely to send to such a School. Her family are of the highest respectability, her uncle being Mr. Orson Smith, President of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of whom more information can be secured.

If the case of Miss Grace Crosby can be considered by the parties who will manage the School the coming year, I shall be personally gratified, and I thoroughly believe that the interests of the School will be served.

Very truly yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
20 WASHINGTON ST. (NORTH SIDE),
CHICAGO.

June 25th, 1898.

Dr. William R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Dr. Harper:--

24

Referring to the matter of the Scoville Place School at Oak Park, concerning which you informed me the other day that there was a good prospect that it would pass into the hands of the present management of the Kenwood School, I take the liberty of writing you this note in unsolicited commendation of one of the teachers in that School.

A Miss Grace Grosby, residing at Oak Park, whom I have known from early childhood, has been one of the teachers there for a year or two last past. I do not know in what department she has been engaged, nor have I any personal knowledge of her qualifications as a teacher. I know her to be a very bright, attractive personality, with affectionate and winning disposition, which I am sure would make her a great favorite with pupils, and with parents likely to send to such a School. Her family are of the highest respectability, her uncle being Mr. Orson Smith, President of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of whom more information can be secured.

If the case of Miss Grace Grosby can be considered by the parties who will manage the School the coming year, I shall be personally gratified, and I thoroughly believe that the interests of the School will be served.

Very truly yours,

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

January 24, 1899.

Baldwin

Mr. William R. Harper,
Pres. University of Chicago,
C i t y.

Dear Dr. Harper:--

Enclosed herewith I transmit the typewritten materials relating to conversation between yourself and others with Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Gates December 5th and 7th, 1898.

I am glad to have had an opportunity of seeing the situation from their standpoint.

I am very sorry indeed to learn by note from Secretary Goodspeed of your illness and I trust that it may be only temporary.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin

(Enclosure)

GW

Robinson

Low Offices,
Jesse A. & Henry R. Baldwin,
80 Washington St. (near Block),
CHICAGO.
January 24, 1899.

Mr. William R. Harper,
Pres. University of Chicago,

C i t y.

Dear Dr. Harper:--

Enclosed herewith I transmit the typewritten ma-

terials relating to conversation between yourself and others with

Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Gates December 25th and 26th, 1898.

I am glad to have had an opportunity of seeing the situation

from their standpoint.

I am very sorry indeed to learn by note from Secretary Good-

speed of your illness and I trust that it may be only temporary.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Robinson

(Enclosure)

for

Baldwin

LAW OFFICES,

JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,

99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

February 1, 1900.

(PERSONAL)

Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
C i t y.

Dear Dr. Harper:

At lunch today a business acquaintance of mine, of this City, manifested a good deal of interest in our attempt to raise the remainder of the two million dollars, and urged strongly that Mr. Higginbotham and Mr. Otto Young be seen in relation to it.

I learn that Mr. Otto Young is a man of very large means and in the receipt of a very large income. He has no sons and but two daughters, who are attendants at Grace Episcopal Church. My informant thought that Rev. Mr. Stires could approach Mr. Young, but after considerable deliberation advised me that the one man on earth who could undoubtedly get Mr. Young to make a very large subscription to the University, would be Mr. Lyman J. Gage. My informant said that if Mr. Gage would write a note from Washington, that Mr. Young come and see him, Mr. Young would take it as a great personal compliment, and that Mr. Gage could, undoubtedly, secure from him a very generous contribution. The matter is submitted to you for whatever it is worth.

With reference to the same matter, I have wondered whether there might not be some way of getting Mr. W. W. Kimball to project the usefulness of his money in the future, by aiding our Institution.

I leave tomorrow night on the Michigan Southern, Limited, at 5.30, reaching Springfield at 6.12 Saturday night. I expect to go up to Northampton to see my daughter who is in Smith College, and get back to Springfield in time to take the same train to Boston Sunday

February 1, 1900.

LESTER A. HENRY H. HALLMAN
90 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON MASS.
CHICAGO

(PERSONAL)

Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,

G. I. Y.

Dear Dr. Harper:

At lunch today a business acquaintance of mine, of this City, manifested a good deal of interest in our attempt to raise the remainder of the two million dollars, and urged strongly that Mr. Higgins and Mr. Otto Young be seen in relation to it.

I learn that Mr. Otto Young is a man of very large means and in the receipt of a very large income. He has no sons and but two daughters, who are attendants at Grace Episcopal Church. My informant thought that Rev. Mr. Stiles could approach Mr. Young, but after considerable deliberation advised me that the one man on earth who could undoubtedly get Mr. Young to make a very large subscription to the University, would be Mr. Lyman J. Gage. My informant said that if Mr. Gage would write a note from Washington, that Mr. Young come and see him, Mr. Young would take it as a great personal compliment, and that Mr. Gage could, undoubtedly, secure from him a very generous contribution. The matter is submitted to you for whatever it is worth.

With reference to the same matter, I have wondered whether there might not be some way of getting Mr. W. W. Kimball to project the usefulness of his money in the future, by aiding our Institution. I leave tomorrow night on the Michigan Southern, Limited, at 5.30, reaching Springfield at 6.12 Saturday night. I expect to go up to Northampton to see my daughter who is in Smith College, and get back to Springfield in time to take the same train to Boston Sunday

. William R. Harper,

2.

JEAN A. HENRY R. HADWIN,
20 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON, MASS.
CHICAGO.

February 1, 1900.

night. I understood you to say that you were going through in that train, and if so I shall try to find you when I take the train at Springfield.

Yours very truly,

At lunch today a business *Jesse B. Baldwin* of this City, manifested a great deal of interest in our attempt to raise the remainder of the two million dollars, and urged strongly that Mr. Biggins, bothmen and Mr. Otto Young be seen in relation to it.

I learn that Mr. Otto Young is a man of very large means and in the receipt of a very large income. He has no sons and but two daughters, who are attendants at Grace Episcopal Church. My informant thought that Rev. Mr. Stiles could approach Mr. Young, but after considerable deliberation advised us that the one man at North who could undoubtedly get Mr. Young to make a very large contribution to the University, would be Mr. Ignace J. Gage. My informant said that if Mr. Gage would write a note from Washington, that Mr. Young would see and see him, Mr. Young would take it as a great personal compliment, and that Mr. Gage would, undoubtedly, receive from him a very generous contribution. The matter is submitted to you for decision if of worth.

With reference to the end matter, I have suggested whether there should not be some way of getting Mr. W. W. Briggs to prepare the publication of the report in the future, by others and contribution.

I leave Springfield tonight on the Chicago & North Western, leaving at 3.30, reaching Springfield at 6.15 Saturday night. I expect to go up to Northampton to see my mother who is in Smith College, and get back to Springfield in the 10.15 the next train to Boston Monday.

Dr. William R. Harper,

S.

I understood you to say that you were going through in that
train, and if so I shall try to find you when I take the train at

Springfield.

Yours very truly,

(PERSONAL)

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

February 12, 1900.

Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
C i t y.

Dear Dr. Harper:

I am glad to notice by the paper that you have safely returned from your trip, and I take occasion to call your attention to a matter, which may, or may not, be important.

In a conversation with a gentleman friend, on Saturday, he suggested as persons likely to help the University, the following: Levy Mayer, Esq., a very prominent Jewish attorney, of this City. He stated, and I am aware of the fact, that Mr. Mayer was making money rapidly, and was already a rich man, and he believed that if Mr. Mayer's name could be identified with some gift of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, it might be secured from him, and he thought that Rabbi Hirsch could help you to secure a liberal subscription from Mr. Mayer.

The other gentlemen mentioned, are Moore Brothers, of "Diamond-Match" fame. They are comparatively young men, and though they made a bad failure a few years ago, which left them very heavily in debt, they have paid off in full, and are now very wealthy men, and with very large incomes. My friend believed, (and with the limited acquaintance with them, which I possess, I believe) that they would be glad to identify themselves with some Institution like our University, which stands for Chicago enterprise. He suggested as a person through whom they could be reached, Mr. Thomas L. Avery, of the Elgin Watch Company, who was in the old Diamond-Match combination.

Yesterday I spoke to our Pastor, Mr. Conley, and urged him to see Mr. Conway, with whom he has a good deal of influence, and, if

February 12, 1900.

LAW OFFICES
JESSE A. HENRY & BROTHERS
20 WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO

(RECEIVED)

William R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

City.

Dear Dr. Harper:

I am glad to notice by the paper that you have safely returned from your trip, and I take occasion to call your attention to a matter, which may, or may not, be important.

In a conversation with a gentleman friend, on Saturday, he suggested as persons likely to help the University, the following: Levy Meyer, Esq., a very prominent Jewish attorney, of this City. He stated, and I am aware of the fact, that Mr. Meyer was making money rapidly, and was already a rich man, and he believed that if Mr. Meyer's name could be identified with some gift of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, it might be secured from him, and he thought that Rabbi Hirsch could help you to secure a liberal subscription from Mr. Meyer.

The other gentlemen mentioned, are Moore Brothers, of "Diamond-Match" fame. They are comparatively young men, and though they made a bad failure a few years ago, which left them very heavily in debt, they have paid off in full, and are now very wealthy men, and with very large incomes. My friend believed, (and with the limited acquaintance with them, which I possess, I believe) that they would be glad to identify themselves with some institution like our University, which stands for Chicago enterprises. He suggested as a person through whom they could be reached, Mr. Thomas L. Avery, of the Elgin Watch Company, who was in the old Diamond-Match combination. Yesterday I spoke to our Pastor, Mr. Conley, and urged him to see Mr. Conway, with whom he has a good deal of influence, and if

William R. Harper,

2.

JESSE A. BALDWIN,
10 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
CHICAGO.

February 12, 1900.

possible secure from Mr. Conway \$3000. for a Scholarship. I explained to him, that though Conway's business was bad at present, nevertheless he was able to do this if he saw fit, and that to project his name and his influence into the future by the "E. S. Conway Scholarship" would be a great opportunity for him, and one which he, very likely, would accept. Mr. Conley inquired as to the control of the Scholarship, whether, in the event it was thus donated, the donor could designate the beneficiary from time to time, at least during his life. I told him I thought that that could be done, and I think likely that Mr. Conley would be glad to get the use of the Scholarship for his own son, whom he expects to have enter the University next year. Nothing may come of this, but I think if you would take it up you could bring it about.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin.

The other gentlemen mentioned, are Moore brothers, of "Diamond-Watch" fame. They are comparatively young men, and though they were a bad failure a few years ago, which left them very heavily in debt, they have paid off in full, and are now very wealthy men, and with very large incomes. Mr. Friess believed, I and with the limited acquaintance with them, which I possess, I believed that they would be glad to identify themselves with some Institution like our University, which stands for Chicago enterprise. He suggested as a person through whom they could be reached, Mr. Thomas L. Ivory, of the Elgin Watch Company, who was in the late Diamond-Watch combination.

Yesterday I spoke to our Pastor, Mr. Conley, and tried him to see Mr. Conway, with whom he has a good deal of influence, and if

Dr. William R. Harper.

2.

possible secure from Mr. Conway \$3000. for a Scholarship. I explained to him, that though Conway's business was bad at present, nevertheless he was able to do this if he saw fit, and that to project his name and his influence into the future by the "W. S. Conway Scholarship" would be a great opportunity for him, and one which he, very likely, would accept. Mr. Conway inquired as to the control of the Scholarship, whether, in the event it was thus donated, the donor could designate the beneficiary from time to time, at least during his life. I told him I thought that that could be done, and I think likely that Mr. Conway would be glad to get the use of the Scholarship for his own son, whom he expects to have enter the University next year. Nothing may come of this, but I think if you would take it up you could bring it about.

Sincerely yours,

244
LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
99 WASHINGTON ST., REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

March 24, 1900.

Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
C i t y.

Dear Dr. Harper:

I have just been notified by Mr. McLeish that he has appointed me Chairman of the Committee on nominations, which he was instructed to appoint at our last meeting. Owing to the absence of so many of our Trustees, and the death of Mr. Brayton, it seems to me important that the vacancy, caused by Mr. Holden's resignation, should be filled at our meeting next Tuesday. To that end, I have requested that Mr. Barton and Dr. Parker, the other members of the Committee, meet me at the library, at the Union League Club, on Monday, at 1:30.

The Finance Committee is to meet on Monday at 12:30, and I shall hope to have a few words with you about the work of the nominating Committee, and if, for any reason you are not to be present on Monday, I would be glad to have you send me a letter, or otherwise give me your ideas with reference to suitable persons to fill the important positions, which we shall have to fill. The vacancy caused by Mr. Brayton's death will probably not be filled at present, though we should be considering the names of good men for these places.

With assurances of sincere personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Jesse A. Baldwin

244
LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. HALDWIN,
20 WASHINGTON ST. REARER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

March 24, 1900.

Dr. William R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

City.

Dear Dr. Harper:

I have just been notified by Mr. McLeish that he has appointed me Chairman of the Committee on nominations, which he was instructed to appoint at our last meeting. Owing to the absence of so many of our Trustees, and the death of Mr. Brayton, it seems to me important that the vacancy, caused by Mr. Holden's resignation, should be filled at our meeting next Tuesday. To that end, I have requested that Mr. Barton and Dr. Parker, the other members of the Committee, meet me at the library, at the Union League Club, on Monday, at 1:30. The Finance Committee is to meet on Monday at 12:30, and I shall hope to have a few words with you about the work of the nominating Committee, and if, for any reason you are not to be present on Monday, I would be glad to have you send me a letter, or otherwise give me your ideas with reference to suitable persons to fill the important positions, which we shall have to fill. The vacancy caused by Mr. Brayton's death will probably not be filled at present, though we should be considering the names of good men for these places. With assurances of sincere personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

, July 16, 1900.

Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin,

Suite 708 Reaper Block, Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mr. Baldwin:-

I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in sending me the quotation from Mr. MacLay's letter, - and I am glad to know that you are going off for a six weeks vacation about the 27th. Before that time I shall have the pleasure of seeing you more than once.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

July 16, 1900.

Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin,

Suite 708 Reeper Block, Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mr. Baldwin:-

I am very much obliged to you for your kindness
in sending me the quotation from Mr. Macleay's letter,-
and I am glad to know that you are going off for a
six weeks vacation about the 27th. Before that time I
shall have the pleasure of seeing you more than once.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

, Dec. 22, 1900.

Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin,

99 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mr. Baldwin:-

It is very good of you to subscribe so liberally and so promptly in reply to my request. I thank you most heartily and at the same time, I write to say that in all probability we shall not ask you for the second year's subscription. I think that has been arranged for. You will hear from me about the matter later.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Dec. 22, 1890.

Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin,

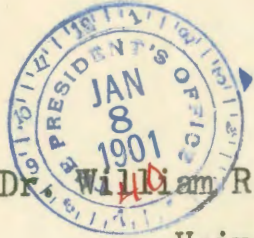
92 Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mr. Baldwin:-

It is very good of you to subscribe so liberally
and so promptly in reply to my request. I thank you
most heartily and at the same time, I write to say
that in all probability we shall not ask you for the
second year's subscription. I think that has been
arranged for. You will hear from me about the matter
later.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper



LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

January 7th, 1901.

DR. William R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Mr. Harper:

At the last meeting of the Union League Club, I submitted a notice of proposals to amend the By-Laws of our Club, as follows:

"Section 1, Article 1, to provide for the election of twelve Directors, four to be elected annually, and increasing the quorum of the Board of Managers to nine.

Section 6, Article 1, - to eliminate the words: 'except the Committee on Political Action, provided for by Section 1, Article III.'

Article III, - Section 1 to read as follows:

'The Committee on Political Action shall consist of five members, to be appointed in accordance with Section 6 of Article 1.'

Article III, Sections 3 and 4 to be eliminated.

All the foregoing to be operative on and after January 1st, 1902."

and these proposals will be voted upon at the January meeting.

The purpose of this amendment is to increase the Board of Managers from nine to twelve, and to make the Committee on Political Action one of the standing Committees of the Club, to be appointed by the President (subject to the approval of the Board of Managers), instead of being elected by the Club.

It seems clear to me that the present arrangement, by which the Club has, in effect, two sets of managers, practically independent of each other, is an unwise one. From personal knowledge, I cannot say that there is any friction between the body usually supposed to represent the Club (President, Vice-President, etc. and Board of Managers), and the body known as the Political Action Committee, but the present arrangement certainly tends to create such a condition.

Is there any good reason why there should be a Political Action Committee, or any other Committee, whose powers and functions are quite equal to and independent of those exercised by the regular Board of Managers, etc.?

This is not an "administration" measure, - it is not intended as a reflection upon any individual or body, and has been offered in an honest belief that the interests of the Club would be served by its adoption.

I have no other or different interest in this matter than have you, as a member of the Club, but shall be glad if you will favor me with your views upon the matter, and if, upon consideration, you believe the change a wise one, to have you co-operate to secure the adoption of these changes.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin



Dr. William R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Mr. Harper:

At the last meeting of the Union League Club, I submitted a notice of proposals to amend the By-laws of our Club, as follows:

"Section I, Article I, to provide for the election of twelve Directors, four to be elected annually, and increasing the quorum of the Board of Managers to nine.

Section II, Article I, - to eliminate the words: 'except the Committee on Political Action, provided for by Section I, Article III.'

Article III, - Section I to read as follows:

'The Committee on Political Action shall consist of five members, to be appointed in accordance with Section 6 of Article I.'

Article III, Sections 3 and 4 to be eliminated.

All the foregoing to be operative on and after January 1st, 1902."

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This is not an "administrative" measure - it is not intended as a reflection upon any individual or body, and has been offered in an honest belief that the interests of the Club would be served by its adoption.

I have no other or different interest in this matter than have you, as a member of the Club, but shall be glad if you will favor me with your views upon the matter, and if, upon consideration, you believe the change a wise one, to have you co-operate to secure the adoption of these changes.

Sincerely yours,

James H. H. [Signature]

JESSE A. LEXBY H. BALDWIN
 808 N. BROADWAY
 CHICAGO.
 January 7th, 1901.

January 8th 1901.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:

I enclose a statement concerning Mr. Arnett, which you were kind enough to say you would consider. Mr. Arnett would be glad to see you at any time you may wish to send for him.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

January 28th 1901.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:

I enclose a statement concerning Mr. Arnett, which you were kind enough to say you would consider. Mr. Arnett would be glad to see you at any time. You may wish to send for him.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

Dr.
January 26, 1901.

Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin,
1646 High Street,
Denver, Colorado.

My dear Mr. Baldwin,

I have not yet read the article referred to by
you, but will do so at an early date.

I am pleased to know that you received good
letters concerning Mr. Arnett.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

January 26, 1901.

January 26, 1901.



My dear Mr. Harper:

In the current January number of the School Review is an article by Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin, 1644 High Street, Denver, Colorado. I have not yet read the article referred to by you, but I am not familiar with the book itself, but I am sure that you will do so at an early date. I am pleased to know that you received good letters from the other side of the water. I am expecting to see you again in the near future. I am, very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

Sincerely yours,

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

January 21, 1901.

Dr. W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
City.



Dear Dr. Harper:

In the current January number of the School Review is an article by Byron C. Mathews, of Newark, New Jersey, - "Should the Iliad be Retained in the Schools?" May I ask if you have read it, and if you have, whether you approve of it? I am not familiar with the book myself, but if its character is correctly stated, it seems to me its use is objectionable from some points of view. Take your time to answer me.

I am expecting to go away about the middle of the week, to be gone a couple of weeks for a vacation. I shall go to Denver, where my address will be, 1646 High Street.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin

*Have two good letters from
St Paul about Mr. Bennett.*

January 21, 1901.

JESSE A. & HENRY R. HARRIS.
SOUTH 708 104TH STREET
CHICAGO



Dr. W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
City.

Dear Dr. Harper:

In the current January number of the School Review is an article by Byron G. Mathews, of Newark, New Jersey, - "Should the Iliad be Retained in the Schools?" May I ask if you have read it, and if you have, whether you approve of it? I am not familiar with the book myself, but if its character is correctly stated, it seems to me its use is objectionable from some points of view. Take your time to answer me.

I am expecting to go away about the middle of the week, to be gone a couple of weeks for a vacation. I shall go to Denver, where my address will be, 1646 High Street.

Sincerely yours,

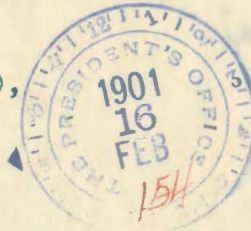
Frederick B. Rothwell

*How can you tell for
it has been the same*

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

February 15th, 1901.

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



Dear Dr. Harper:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th of January,
in which you say:

"I am notified by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees that a Committee consisting of J. A. Baldwin, Andrew Mcleish and W.R. Harper, has been appointed to make nominations to fill the vacancies of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College caused by the death of Dr. Ephraim Ingals and Mr. Nathan M. Freer. A meeting of the Committee will be held at some appropriate time."

I beg to remind you that the order of appointment was somewhat different from that stated in your letter, for you were first named, and, therefore, Chairman of the Committee.

I shall be very glad to attend a meeting of the Committee whenever you are ready to have one called, which I hope may be soon.

I remember that you and Mr. Hutchinson thought it probable that Mr. Hamill might serve, and I think you were to see him with reference to serving. I do not now remember whether you were to see Mr. Eckels, or whether I was to do so.

I do not wish to duplicate your work, and shall await your suggestions as Chairman of this Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
JESSE A. HENRY H. BROWN
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD
CHICAGO

February 14th, 1901



Dr. William R. Harper

University of Chicago

City

Dear Dr. Harper:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th of January, in which you say:

"I am notified by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees that a Committee consisting of J. A. Baldwin, Andrew McLaughlin and W. R. Harper, has been appointed to make nominations to fill the vacancies of the Board of Trustees of the Medical College caused by the death of Dr. Robert Lusk and Dr. Nathan M. Fisher. A meeting of the Committee will be held at some appropriate time."

I beg to remind you that the order of appointment was somewhat different from that stated in your letter, for you were first named, and, therefore, Chairman of the Committee.

I shall be very glad to attend a meeting of the Committee whenever you are ready to have one called, which I hope may be soon.

I remember that you and Dr. Hutchinson thought it probable that Mr. Hamill might serve, and I think you were to see him with reference to serving. I do not now remember whether you were to see Dr. Eckels, or whether I was to do so.

I do not wish to emphasize your work, and shall await your suggestions as Chairman of the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Brown

Jan. 28th, 1901.

Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin,

706 Reaper Block, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Baldwin,

I am notified by the secretary of the Board of Trustees that a committee consisting of J. A. Baldwin, Andrew McLeish, and W. R. Harper, has been appointed to make nominations to fill the vacancies of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College caused by the death of Dr. Ephraim Ingals, and Mr. Nathan M. Freer. A meeting of the committee will be held at some appropriate time. Meanwhile it would be well for each member of the committee to have in mind the names of suitable persons. I may say that there have already been suggested Ernest M. Hamill, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, and Mr. James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National Bank. Still other suggestions have been made which will, of course, be considered.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

Jan. 28th, 1901.

Mr. Josiah A. Baldwin,

708 Reaper Block, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Baldwin,

I am notified by the secretary of the Board of Trustees that a committee consisting of J. A. Baldwin, Andrew McKeen, and W. R. Harper, has been appointed to make nominations to fill the vacancies of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College caused by the death of Dr. Ephraim Ingham, and Mr. Nathan M. Prosser. A meeting of the committee will be held at some appropriate time. Meanwhile it would be well for each member of the committee to have in mind the names of suitable persons. I say that there have already been suggested Ernest M. Hamill, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, and Mr. James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National Bank. Still other suggestions have been made which will, of course, be considered.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

February 21st, 1901.

Dr. W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
City.



W. R. Harper

Dear Dr. Harper:

I am just in receipt of yours of the 19th, in which you say that, having had a talk with Mr. Hamill and Mr. Eckels, you learn that both of them are ready to accept appointments as members on the Board of Trustees, and stating that you would be glad of any further suggestions.

I am very glad, indeed, that these gentlemen will accept the positions and do not think more suitable men could be obtained, and I am, therefore, ready to join with you and the other members of the Committees in enthusiastically recommending them to fill the vacant positions.

Very truly yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin

Law Offices,
Jesse A. & Henry R. Baldwin,
South 708 Dearborn Street,
Chicago.

February 21st, 1901.

W. R. Harper,

University of Chicago,
City.

Dear Dr. Harper:

I am just in receipt of yours of the 10th, in which you say that, having had a talk with Mr. Hamill and Mr. Ekeola, you learn that both of them are ready to accept appointments as members on the Board of Trustees, and stating that you would be kind of any further suggestions.

I am very glad, indeed, that these gentlemen will accept the positions and do not think more suitable men could be obtained, and I am, therefore, ready to join with you and the other members of the Committee in enthusiastically recommending them to fill the vacant positions.

Very truly yours,



W. R. Harper

LAW OFFICES.
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

February 21st, 1901.

February 19th, 1901.

City of Chicago,
City.



Wan

Dear Dr. Harper:

Mr. J. A. Baldwin,

708 Reaper Block, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:

I have had a talk with Ernest A.

Harill and with James H. Eckels. Both of them are

ready to accept appointments to membership on the

Board of Trustees. I should be glad to have any

further suggestions.

Very truly yours,

Very truly yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin

Very truly yours,
Mr. J. A. Baldwin,
708 Reeper Block, Chicago, Ill.

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

X
June 24, 1901.

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

Dear Dr. Harper:

James

As you are aware, I am Chairman of a committee (consisting of Mr. McLeish, Mr. Grey and myself) to nominate persons to fill the new positions created by the By-laws, - a Business Manager and an Auditor.

I have conferred with the members of the committee, as well as with such members of the Board as I had opportunity. You will remember your own strong endorsement of Mr. Arnett for the position of Auditor, and your desire that I should acquaint myself with his qualifications for that position. You explained that your own work would be rendered much easier if he should fill that position, than if a stranger (unacquainted with the needs and methods of the University) were selected. I immediately started to make this investigation, and have pursued it with such results that I am prepared to recommend him for that position, and, in this recommendation the other two members of the Committee concur, though both were at first quite otherwise disposed.

You are doubtless aware that there is considerable sentiment in the Board that Major Rust is lacking in some of the qualifications needed for the important position of Business Manager. I find a good deal of criticism as to his lack of tact, - his lack of accuracy, ~~xxx~~ ~~his apparent~~, and what seems to be a nervous excitability, that renders him far from methodical in the arrangement and presentation of matters to the Trustees. You yourself know of some quite serious mistakes made in the accounts, which have caused much embarrassment when they were being considered as the basis of budgets. Up to the last few

LEWIS & CLARK
JAMES A. LEWIS & CLARK
200 N. LAUREL ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

June 24, 1901.

Mr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
City.

Dear Mr. Harper:

As you are aware, I am Chairman of a committee (consisting of Mr. McAlister, Mr. Grey and myself) to nominate persons to fill the new positions created by the By-laws, - a Business Manager and an Auditor. I have conferred with the members of the committee, as well as with such members of the Board as I had opportunity. You will remember your own strong endorsement of Mr. Arnold for the position of Auditor, and your desire that I should acquaint myself with his qualifications for that position. You explained that your own work would be rendered much easier if he should fill that position, than if a stranger (unacquainted with the needs and methods of the University) were selected. I immediately started to make this investigation, and have pursued it with such results that I am prepared to recommend him for that position, and, in this recommendation the other two members of the Committee concur, though both were at first quite otherwise disposed.

You are doubtless aware that there is considerable sentiment in the Board that Major Rust is lacking in some of the qualifications needed for the important position of Business Manager. I find a good deal of criticism as to his lack of tact, - his lack of accuracy, and his experience, and what seems to be a nervous excitability, that renders him far from methodical in the arrangement and presentation of matters to the Trustees. You yourself know of some quite serious mistakes made in the accounts, which have caused much embarrassment when they were being considered as the basis of budgets. Up to the last few

months I have doubted whether the sentiment of the Board would permit his being nominated for that important position. Closer personal contact with the Major has enabled me to observe his remarkable fidelity and painstaking efforts in behalf of the Institution,- his unselfish devotion to all its interests,- his familiarity with all its affairs, and his experience in building enterprises, and the management of property, which, coupled, with his high sense of personal honor and integrity, will render his services to the University for the next few months of great value. These views I expressed to the other members of the Board, and our Committee is now prepared to recommend the Major for the position of Business Manager, to serve (according to the By-laws) during the pleasure of the Board.

We do this partly upon the statement made by you to Mr. Mcleish and to myself, that the Major would not accept or desire to retain this position, or the somewhat similar one which has just been legislated out of existence,- that of Comptroller,- for but little time longer, and that, whenever in the judgment of the Board, another and younger man could be found with the requisite qualifications, the Major would voluntarily retire, and that without feeling antagonized, or that he was not considerately treated.

In view of the magnitude of the interests involved and the Major's advanced years, it is the judgment of the Committee that he ought not to expect to be continued in this office for more than a year and two years at the farthest, and conditions may arise much sooner under which the Board might think it wise to appoint some one else to that position,- possibly retaining the Major for an assistant, for it is

months I have doubted whether the sentiment of the Board would permit his being nominated for that important position. Closer personal contact with the Major has enabled me to observe his remarkable fidelity and painstaking efforts in behalf of the Institution, - his unselfish devotion to all its interests, - his familiarity with all its affairs, and his experience in building enterprises, and the management of property, which, coupled with his high sense of personal honor and integrity, will render his services to the University for the next few months of great value. These views I expressed to the other members of the Board, and our Committee is now prepared to recommend the Major for the position of Business Manager, to serve (according to the by-laws) during the pleasure of the Board.

We do this partly upon the statement made by you to Mr. McLean and to myself, that the Major would not accept or desire to retain this position, or the somewhat similar one which has just been vacated out of existence, - that of Comptroller, - for but little time longer, and that, whenever in the judgment of the Board, another and younger man could be found with the requisite qualifications, the Major would voluntarily retire, and that without feeling undervalued, or that he was not considerably gratified.

In view of the magnitude of the interests involved and the Major's advanced years, it is the judgment of the Committee that he ought not to expect to be continued in this office for more than a year and two years at the furthest, and conditions may arise which require under which the Board might think it wise to appoint some one else to that position, - possibly retaining the Major for an assistant, for it is

William R. Harper,

3.

evident that he can be of great use to our Institution for many years.

Please present this matter fully to the Major, so that before he is nominated and elected to that office, he will understand and assent to the conditions indicated.

The matter of the salary to be paid to the Business Manager and the Auditor, respectively, are yet to be settled.

After having submitted the matter to the Major, may I ask that you will favor me with a letter, indicating his acceptance of the position under the conditions indicated.

In conclusion, permit me to add for myself and the other members of the Committee an expression of our high appreciation of the character and personal work of Major Rust, and our hope that he may live many years to see and enjoy the prosperity of the Institution to whose interests he has given such untiring devotion and intelligent effort.

Very truly yours,

James A. Baldwin

D.

Please regard the matter in this letter, relating to Mr. Arnett, as confidential. We are to have a conference with him tomorrow.

J.A.B.

Dr. William R. Harper.

2.

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terests he has given such untiring devotion and intelligent effort.

Very truly yours,

D.

Please regard the matter in this letter, relating to Mr. Amatt,
as confidential. We are to have a conference with him tomorrow.

J.A.E.

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

Trustee +
July 22, 1901.

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

Dear Doctor Harper:

I succeeded in reaching Mr. MacVeagh on Friday last, and had an interview with him by telephone, in which I sought to make an appointment for a meeting at which you and I might see him. He very good-naturedly said that, while he would be very glad to see us individually, yet it would be entirely unnecessary for us to come with any expectation of his changing his mind. Limitations upon his time and energies, which were fully fixed and determined months ago, would make it utterly impossible for him to consider serving the University as Trustee. He did not leave anything upon which we could base any expectation of hope that he would serve us.

I today met Mr. Hamilton, one of the members of the Committee, and he suggested Mr. Eckles. I told him that I would communicate with you in relation to this, that while I, personally, had the highest regard for Mr. Eckles, and had recommended him as a Trustee for the Rush Medical College, I had some doubts as to the wisdom of his selection as a member of our Board, and I knew that at least one member of our Board, (I think it was Mr. McLeisch,) expressed the hope that we would not "get Mr. Eckles upon our Board." I have the highest regard for Mr. Eckles' ability and integrity, and he is undoubtedly a man of very high standing. The principal reason I am in doubt as to the wisdom of his selection is the possible friction between the present banker on the Board and himself.

I have wondered whether Mr. A. A. Sprague was not more nearly



LAW OFFICES,
JAMES A. HENRY HALLWAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC IN CHARGE,
CHICAGO.

July 22, 1901.



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

Dear Doctor Harper:

I succeeded in reaching Mr. MacVee on Friday last, and had an interview with him by telephone, in which I sought to make an appointment for a meeting at which you and I might see him. He very good-naturedly said that, while he would be very glad to see us individually, yet it would be entirely unnecessary for us to come with any expectation of his changing his mind. Limitations upon his time and energies, which were fully fixed and determined months ago, would make it utterly impossible for him to consider serving the University as Trustee. He did not leave anything upon which we could base any expectation of hope that he would serve us.

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. William R. Harper

-2-

July 22, 1901.

such a man as we wanted. Mr. Wallace Heckman is available for that position, and is undoubtedly in every way qualified. He would, however, add one to the number of lawyers upon the Board. If this is not an objection, then Mr. Heckman is undoubtedly a worthy man for the place. My preference has been for a business man, as it seemed to me advisable to avoid the filling of the Board with strictly professional men.

I think the Committee will be disposed at its next meeting to make a report to the effect that we were agreed upon and ready to nominate Mr. Addison E. Wells, when it was found that, for business reasons, he was temporarily ineligible, and suggesting that Dr. Goodspeed be elected Trustee ad interim, with the understanding that when the Wells firm ceased in business relations with the University Dr. Goodspeed should resign, and Mr. Wells should be elected.

If you can consistently do so, please call me up on the telephone tomorrow forenoon, that I may know your views upon the matter.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

W.

Dr. William R. Harper

-2-

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Very truly yours,

W.

Dr. W.

Jan. 17th, 1902.

Trusler

Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin,

708 Reaper Block, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-

Please accept my thanks for your
letter of January fifteenth with the draft of agreement in duplicate.
I think this covers the case exactly. I will submit it at once to
Dr. Senn.

Yours very truly,

January 15, 1902.

Jan. 17th, 1902.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-
I have just received your letter of January 15th with the draft of agreement in duplicate. I think this covers the case exactly. I will submit it at once to the Board of Directors.

Very truly,
Dr. Senn.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-
Please accept my thanks for your letter of January 15th with the draft of agreement in duplicate. I think this covers the case exactly. I will submit it at once to the Board of Directors.

Yours very truly,
Dr. Senn.

S. Senn

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

January 15, 1902,

William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
C i t y.



Dear Dr. Harper:

✓
Enclosed herewith please find draft of agreement, in duplicate, which embodies the proposed arrangement between Dr. Senn and the College, as I understand it from the data furnished me yesterday. I understand that a Committee, consisting of yourself, Dr. Goodspeed, and myself were appointed by the Board, at its Meeting held December 27th, with power to prepare the necessary papers, and I think this discharges the duty, so far as I am concerned.

Yours very truly,

Jesse A. Baldwin

Y.

2 Enclosures:

LEW. DENTON,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BARTON,
SUITE 208, TRAPPEL BLDG.
CHICAGO.

January 15, 1902.



Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,

C i t y.

Dear Dr. Harper:

Enclosed herewith please find draft of agreement, in duplicate,
which embodies the proposed arrangement between Dr. Senn and the Col-
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and myself were appointed by the Board, at its Meeting held December
27th, with power to prepare the necessary papers, and I think this dis-
charges the duty, so far as I am concerned.

Yours very truly,

Y.

2 Enclosures:

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708-REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

January 24th, 1902.

Dr. W.R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

CITY.

Jan. 27th, 1902.

Dear Dr. Harper:---

Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin Replying to yours of the 9th, I quite agree that the Finance Committee should be considering the disposition to be made of the North 708 Reaper Block, Chicago, ill. ed from Mrs Blaine.

As to the proposition that we ought to find a down-town office for the business management, - I have been for weeks, urging Mr Mc Leish My dear Mr. Baldwin: -ing about this very result. I think it very important that we should at once have a competent assistant to the business Manager and that I am much obliged to you for your kind note of that every facility should be furnished the Manager and the Assistant to January twenty-fourth, and appreciate very much indeed your help in this.

You may remember that at a meeting of the Trustees, held on getting the Blaine land matter pushed forward, a resolution which was adopted and which read as follows: "Resolved that a Committee, consisting of Mr. Mc Leish, Mr Grey and the Pres very truly the Board, be appointed to recommend a suitable person to assist in discharging the duties of the office of Business Manager."

Present conditions show how important it is that this Committee should discharge this obligation and I am accordingly calling Mr Mc Leish's attention to it in writing, as I have orally several times previously within the last few days, he too, realizes the necessity of the situation.

Yours very truly,

Jesse A. Baldwin

Dictated. J.A.B.--T.

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

January 24th, 1902.

Dr. W.R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
C I T Y.



Dear Dr. Harper:---

Replying to yours of the 9th, I quite agree that the Finance Committee should be considering the disposition to be made of the North side Real Estate, received from Mrs Blaine.

As to the proposition that we ought to find a down-town office for the business management, - I have been for weeks, urging Mr Mc Leish and others to bring about this very result. I think it very important that we should at once have a competent assistant to the business Manager and that there should be a division of work, and that every facility should be furnished the Manager and the Assistant to properly conduct the large business interests of the University.

You may remember that at a meeting of the Trustees, held on the 25th, of June, last, I introduced a resolution which was adopted and which read as follows: "Resolved that a Committee, consisting of Mr. Mc Leish, Mr Grey and the President of the Board, be appointed to recommend a suitable person to assist in discharging the duties of the office of Business Manager."

Present conditions show how important it is that this Committee should discharge this obligation and I am accordingly calling Mr Mc Leish's attention to it in writing, as I have orally several times previously within the last few days, he too, realizes the necessity of the situation.

Yours very truly,

Jesse A. Baldwin

Dictated. J.A.B.--T.

Law Offices
JESSIE A. HENRY R. BALDWIN
SUITE 700 - TRAPPEL BLOCK
CHICAGO

January 24th, 1902.

Dr. W.R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

CITY.

Dear Dr. Harper:--

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Yours very truly,

Dictated. J.A.H.--T.

Sept. 2d, 1902.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-

I have received the page from the
Chicago Legal News and have read it with great interest. I thank
you for the same. I can say "amen" to every sentence.

Yours very truly,

Sept. 24, 1903.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-

I have received the page from the
Chicago Legal News and have read it with great interest. I thank
you for the same. I can say "amen" to every sentence.

Yours very truly,

against the losing party because he was a Democrat, which is clearly defamatory. The court said:

This is an indictment under section 5072 of the Vermont statutes for defaming this court and a judgment thereof, and the judges of the court as to said judgment. It is objected that Judge Watson, who sat below, was disqualified by reason of interest in the event of the cause or matter, for that he is one of the judges alleged to have been defamed. It is a pecuniary interest that disqualifies, and Judge Watson is no more interested in this case in that respect than he is in every other criminal case that he tries, and that interest is too small for the law's notice (*State v. Batchelder*, 6 Vt. 479). It is said that a judge defamed would be deeply interested to have the respondent convicted, not only that he might be severely punished, but also for the aid it might afford him in the prosecution and maintenance of a civil action for damages. But such an interest does not disqualify, and it is not perceived how a conviction could aid a civil action, unless it was had on a plea of guilty.

The only claim made under the demurrer is that the words alleged are not defamatory under the statute, which is this: "A person who defames a court of justice, or a sentence or proceeding thereof, or defames the magistrates, judges, or justices of such court, as to an act or sentence therein passed, shall be fined," etc. It is alleged that one Cosgrove was the defendant in the action in which the judgment in question was rendered, and was a Democrat at the time; and that after the rendition of said judgment the respondent, in a certain conversation that he had with divers persons of and concerning this court and the judges thereof, and of and concerning said judgment, published and declared these words, namely: "There is no use for a Democrat to bring anything to the Supreme Court of Vermont where politics is involved, and there is an unbroken line of just such procedure for the last forty years;" innuendo that said Supreme Court and said judges decided said cause against said Cosgrove because he was a Democrat. It is claimed that the words should be construed in *mitiori sensu*, and that, thus construed, they are clearly not defamatory. But *mitiori sensu* is not the rule now. The rule is that the words are to be taken in their plain and natural meaning, and to be understood by courts and juries as other people would understand them, and according to the sense in which they appear to have been used and the ideas they are adapted to convey to those who hear them (*Darling v. Clement*, 69 Vt. 292, 37 Atl. 779). If the words are legally capable of the meaning ascribed to them by the innuendo, it is for the jury to say whether the innuendo is supported or not, and that question can not be tested by demurrer (*Royce v. Maloney*, 58 Vt. 437, 447; 5 Atl. 395; *Norton v. Livingston*, 64 Vt. 473; 24 Atl. 247). And that the words are capable of the meaning ascribed to them can not be doubted; nor can it be doubted that that meaning is defamatory, for it is calculated to bring the court, its said judgment, and its judges in respect thereof into disrepute. —*The N. Y. Law Journal*.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION—TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The American Bar Association commenced its twenty-fifth annual meeting at Saratoga, N. Y., August 27th. There was a large attendance of delegates when the meeting was called to order by President U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, Ark., who then delivered an address.

President Rose, in his address, referred to the death of William McKinley, who became a member of the association in 1897. His name, he said, is indelibly inscribed on the pages of the history of his country. He said:

"Since our last meeting he was made the victim of an assassination as cruel, as wicked and as heartless as any ever recorded, committed under the most exasperating circumstances, at a time and place dedicated to the arts of peace, in the presence of a large concourse of happy and contented people, by a man who had probably never seen him before, who had no cause of personal ill-will against him, and just as the president was extending his hand in token of friendly greeting. No crime could be more dastardly or more unprovoked. It was the result of

a monstrous propaganda for the total overthrow of law and order, the inauguration of a universal carnival of spoliation and the successful revolt of every species of villainy—a movement prompted and sanctioned by outlaws scattered throughout the civilized world."

JOHN G. CARLISLE'S ADDRESS AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION, AUGUST 28TH.

John G. Carlisle of New York, former Secretary of the Treasury, delivered the annual address before the American Bar Association. He spoke upon the power of the United States to acquire and govern territory, which, he said, was a question growing out of the acquisition of territory from Spain. Unless the Constitution is changed, which is hardly probable, said Mr. Carlisle, the law is the same, whether the territory is located in the eastern or western hemisphere.

He next touched upon the limitation of the power to acquire territory under the Constitution of the United States, and referred to the power to declare war and to make treaties. The territory acquired by military occupation, he declared, is held by the same until Congress can meet and substitute civil for military government. Congressional power to govern acquired territory was dwelt upon at some length and the Porto Rico incident in regard to imports and exports was alluded to.

"Porto Rico and the Philippines can not be domestic for one purpose and foreign for another purpose," he said. He quoted from decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court to support his contentions.

RIGHTS OF INHABITANTS.

Mr. Carlisle said, in addition, that the right of discovery is acknowledged by international authorities. The power to acquire territory is derived from the same power as the right to declare war. Not only is the power to acquire admitted, but also the right to govern it admitted. He continued:

"I do not believe that the power to tax people, to prescribe political rights and privileges, goes to the extent of depriving them of a say in the conduct of affairs which concern themselves. Territory is not property in the sense of depriving its inhabitants of the power of government. The government in a territory when ratified by a treaty becomes *de facto*, although administered by the military. The functions of the latter, after the recognition of territory as a part of the new owner, are merely to preserve order, to protect the interests of the people, to see that they shall enjoy the liberties of subjects of the governing country.

When the treaty with Spain was ratified Porto Rico and the Philippines became domestic. Those new possessions could not become domestic for one purpose and foreign for another. It was held, however, that Porto Rico and the Philippines did not become domestic under the meaning of the revenue laws. The Constitution was supposed to be in force in Porto Rico when it became a part of the United States.

The trade with Porto Rico is domestic trade and the authorities of the port of New York have ruled that the regulations governing vessels trading in foreign trade did not apply to those trading with Porto Rico.

The Constitution does not expand or contract, but extends wherever our boundaries extend. As the territory of a country expands so is the jurisdiction enlarged, or is decreased if the territory diminishes. The nature and source of jurisdiction is the same."

ADDRESS BY L. L. BOND.

In the section of patent, trade-mark and copyright law the principal address was made by L. L. Bond of Chicago.

Mr. Bond said patent litigation had fallen off materially, a fact generally attributed to the consolidation of industries, which also included the bringing together of the various patents owned by the different concerns brought into the combine. Foundation patents in nearly all of the arts have expired, so that only improvement patents were left. The speaker referred to the fact that there had not been any legislation in relation to trade-marks, and expressed a hope that Congress would be able to consider the matter at the coming session.

"Attempts have been made," said the speaker, "to secure additional circuit judges in several of the circuits, particularly in the seventh. There does not

seem to be any good reason why we should not have additional circuit judges to do the court work in the several circuits. It is certainly not an expensive matter, so that the holding of the judges down to a limited number is not really a matter of economy, while it is frequently a matter of long waiting for litigants. In my judgment this association should lend its influence in the appointment of additional circuit judges."

The following papers were submitted: "Pending Trade-mark Legislation," by Arthur P. Greely of Washington; "Preliminary Injunctions in Patent Suits," by Lysander Hill of Chicago; "History and Present Status of the Law Relating to Designs," by Harold Binney of New York; "Patent Litigation from the Expert's Standpoint," by Arthur S. Browne of Washington; "Evils of the Present System of Producing Evidence in Equity Cases and a Remedy Thereof," by Charles Martindale of Indianapolis.

In general session this evening Emlin McClain of Iowa read a paper on "The Evolution of the Judicial Opinion." Reports were submitted by several of the special committee.

FEDERAL AND STATE JURISDICTION.

Again the gates swing open upon the broad fields of federal jurisdiction, and another class of cases is added to the already varied assortment in which the judgments of state tribunals upon apparently general questions of law will be reviewed in Washington. We can almost see the shade of Jefferson scowling at that of Marshall, as who would say, "This is your sowing." In *Tullock v. Mulvane*, decided March 3, 1902, 9 Adv. sheets, 372, the Supreme Court of the United States reviewed and reversed a judgment of the Supreme Court of Kansas, affirming a judgment for plaintiff in an action on an injunction bond given in a proceeding in a federal court. It was held in effect that the proper construction of such a bond, and the nature of the damages recoverable under it, of themselves involve a claim of an immunity from liability depending on an authority exercised under the United States, and present a federal question.

In the judgment of a majority of the court the entertainment of the appeal is a necessary consequence of previous rulings upon cognate points, in which the hospitality of the court was somewhat taxed, but was eventually extended with liberal hands. Then in *Dupasseur v. Rocherau*, 11 Wall. 180, the question was whether a state court had given due effect to a decree of a federal court, and it was held that this was "clearly within the chart of appellate power given to" the Federal Supreme Court.

In *Factors' & Traders' Insurance Co. v. Murphy*, 111 U. S. 733, the controversy related to the effect to be given to a sale of mortgaged property by a bankruptcy court. It was held that as both parties relied upon rights under federal authority, and as the right of plaintiff in error was denied by the court, the writ of error lay. Approved in *Avery v. Popper*, 179 U. S. 305.

Perhaps the principal consideration in *Tullock v. Mulvane*, *supra*, was the fact that by the rulings of federal courts, attorneys' fees are not an element of damages under an injunction bond, while in the majority of state courts the rule is otherwise. It was urged that the bond was an ordinary contract which must be enforced, not by the law of the forum in which it was given, but according to the rule of the local law. But the issue was squarely met:

"If it be true," said Mr. Justice White, "and it undoubtedly is, that the giving of such a bond was an act done pursuant to an authority exercised under the constitution and laws of the United States, it must follow that the bond so taken must be interpreted with reference to the authority under which it was given and the principles of jurisprudence controlling such authority and not by the local law."

Mr. Justice Harlan, with whom concurred Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brown, delivered a vigorous dissenting opinion, which must be read in full to be appreciated, but from which we make the following extracts:

"There has been a wide difference of opinion between this court and some of the state courts upon certain questions of general law. But it has never been supposed that any one has such a vested interest in the views of this court upon

questions of general law that he may complain of the refusal of a state court to accept those views as denying him an 'immunity' existing or belonging to him, in virtue of an 'authority' exercised under the United States." Citing *Winona & St. P. R. Co. v. Plainview*, 143 U. S. 371.

He concludes with the following conundrum: "Suppose two actions were brought in the Federal Court (there being diversity of citizenship in each case), one on an injunction bond executed in a Circuit Court of the United States, and the other upon a like bond executed in a state court. What would be the ruling as to the measure of damages? Would the court disallow counsel fees in the first case and allow them in the second case where the highest court in the state had established the principle that counsel fees could be recovered? Each branch of the latter question must, upon the principles just delivered, be answered in the affirmative. But they can not be so answered without placing the decisions of the courts upon a question of general law on the same basis as a legislative enactment, prescribing the measure of damages in suits on injunction bonds."

We confess that we see no logical escape from this *reductio*, nor does the opinion of the court attempt its solution.

From a strictly professional standpoint, it matters little that the line of jurisdictional demarcation is becoming gradually fainter, and that the scope of the powers of the federal courts is as steadily widening, provided only that the judges of the federal courts are high-grade lawyers, eminent for their character and attainments. If our chief executives will nominate judges only because of their qualifications, ascertained after careful examination, and not because they delivered in the last nominating convention, or because their friends promise to deliver in the next, a delegation which will "do the right thing," we should acquiesce. Gratitude, personal and political, is an admirable quality, but it should never be displayed at the risk of giving a life-tenure in judicial office to a man at the mention of whose name as a possible incumbent, reputable members of the bar, without regard to political affiliations, start up in surprise and protest. —*Virginia Law Reporter*.

MARITIME LIENS—STATUTORY LIENS—LACHES IN ASSERTING —ENFORCEMENT AGAINST BONA FIDE PURCHASER.

In *Norfolk Sand & Cement Co. v. Owen*, decided by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, in May, 1902, (115 Fed. 778), it was held that a lien for repairs given by a state statute, which makes no provision for recording, must be asserted within a reasonable time, dependent upon the circumstances of each case, or it will not be enforced by a court of admiralty as against innocent third persons whose rights have intervened.

It appeared that libellant made repairs on a steamer in a Virginia port, for which he took the owner's note, due in six months, but also claimed a lien on the vessel under the state statute. The vessel remained in the vicinity of such port, and within the reach of process, for more than a year, and was then sold to claimant, who had no notice of the lien, which libellant took no steps to enforce until fourteen or fifteen months after the repairs were made. It was held that his delay was unreasonable, and that he was debarred by his laches from the right to enforce the lien against the purchaser, but that a lien might be enforced for other repairs made within six months. The court said in part:

There is urgent need of federal legislation on this subject; for, inasmuch as under general maritime law there is no lien for supplies or repairs to vessels in home ports, the states have generally undertaken to provide by statute that persons making repairs and furnishing supplies shall have a lien therefor, and the conditions requisite to the establishing of such liens are diverse. In some of the states they are required to be recorded; in others there is no such requirement. In some there are conditions and forms of proceeding not in harmony with the principles and rules of the maritime code, but all such liens in the nature of maritime liens are now, by the well settled decisions of the Supreme Court, required to be enforced in the courts of

the United States in admiralty, which thus are compelled to examine and expound the varying and sometimes conflicting lien laws of the different states. It would, therefore, be of great advantage if some uniform law should prescribe that such liens should be recorded in the custom houses, and the existence of secret liens, so abhorrent to the spirit of commercial life, be thus avoided.

The statute of Virginia, cited in support of the lien under consideration, makes no provision for any recording thereof, and there are no circumstances from which it could be inferred that there was lack of diligence in a purchaser in failing to discover it. The work was done in August and September of 1898. The vessel remained in and about the waters of her home port until November, 1899, when she was sold to a *bona fide* purchaser, who had no notice of the lien claimed, and no means of ascertaining its existence. The libel was filed in January, 1900.

While courts of admiralty are generally governed by the analogies of common law limitations, they are not bound by them, and nowhere is there more general acceptance of the maxim, "*Vigilantibus non dormientibus subveniunt leges*." A lien which might be enforced after a considerable lapse of time against a vessel in the possession of a claimant, who was the owner at the time it accrued, is considered stale in a much shorter time if the vessel has passed into the possession of another in ignorance of it, and the circumstances rendered it inequitable to enforce it.

While no fixed or arbitrary rule has been established which would be of universal application, the governing principle which has been applied in most of the cases that have been examined, and which seems consonant with natural justice and equity, is that wherever a secret lien is sought to be established upon a vessel which has passed into the possession of a *bona fide* owner who was ignorant of its existence, and who had no reasonable opportunity to discover it, the court will make rigid scrutiny of the circumstances of the delay, and if there has been reasonable time to enforce the lien, and the vessel has been within reach of process, the party neglecting to avail himself of it will not be allowed to enforce it to the prejudice of an innocent third party. The diligence demanded must accord with the circumstances of each case and existing opportunities, and a court of admiralty will refuse its aid in the enforcement of the lien if, under the same circumstances, a court of equity would do so, a change of circumstances affecting the rights and conditions of the parties being more considered than mere lapse of time. (The Key City, 14 Wall. 660, 20 L. Ed. 896; The Admiral, Fed. Cas. No. 84; The Chusan, Fed. Cas. No. 2717; Coburn v. Insurance Co., C. C., 20 Fed. 644; The J. W. Tucker, D. C., 20 Fed. 133; The Thomas Sherlock, D. C., 22 Fed. 253; The Young America, D. C., 30 Fed. 789; The Robert Gaskin, D. C., 9 Fed. 61; The Alfred J. Murray, D. C., 60 Fed. 926; The Lottawanna, 21 Wall. 571, 22 L. Ed. 654; The John Lowe, Fed. Cas. No. 7356; The Eliza Jane, Fed. Cas. No. 4363.)

In accordance with the principles established by the cases cited, we must conclude that the delay of fifteen or sixteen months in taking steps for the enforcement of the lien, the vessel being all that time within reach of process, is an unreasonable delay, and that it would be inequitable to establish it against the vessel, which has passed into the hands of an innocent third party. This disposes of the items set forth in exhibits A and B of the libel, for work done in August and September, 1898.

As to the work done in July, 1899, set forth in exhibit C, it seems to be clear that these repairs must have been made in reliance upon the lien upon the vessel, and not upon the credit of the owner, who was already in default in the payment of the note then past due. We are not entirely satisfied that the delay has been so unreasonable as to forfeit the lien, and as to this item the decree of the court below will be affirmed.—*N. Y. Law Journal*.

A STATUTE providing for a bounty on the manufacture of beet sugar, is held, in Michigan Sugar Co. v. Dix (Mich.), 56 L. R. A. 329, to be unconstitutional as a taking of the property of the taxpayer for a use which is not public.

DAMAGES FOR NOISE.

Chief Justice Mason of the Superior Court, Boston, Mass., has just handed down a decision which is of more than ordinary interest, and will, if generally recognized as sound law, have far reaching consequences. In the suit of one Edward F. Baker against the Boston Elevated Railroad Company for damages, Judge Mason awarded the plaintiff \$2,000, half the amount he claimed, and decided that fifty per cent of the award, or \$1,000, was for damage caused by noise. As the immediate outcome of this decision suits have been filed against the road aggregating about \$5,000,000. If Judge Mason's decision is affirmed by the Supreme Court the company will have to pay no inconsiderable damages. The suits are brought by property owners who have had to reduce rents to keep their tenants, by hotel keepers who declare that rooms fronting on the tracks are uninhabitable, and by numerous individuals whose property, as shown by the decrease in valuation allowed by the assessors, has been largely decreased in value.

In its defense the company claimed its road was for the public benefit and could not be operated without noise, and that this was understood when the right of way was given by the city. The court did not take this view of the case, although judges in some other states have done so, but ruled that "injury of a substantial character to a particular estate resulting directly from an unlawful act creating noisome smells, noxious vapors, dust, smoke, or great and disturbing noises, whereby its occupation is rendered inconvenient or uncomfortable, is damage recoverable in a private action, whether the act is also a public wrong or otherwise." The court made its decision even more emphatic by declaring that "as a private nuisance it would be of such gravity that if not beyond the power of the legislature to legalize it without providing compensation, it is difficult to believe that it was intended to omit such provision except on the plainest manifestation of such intent."

The case now goes to the Supreme Court, and the decision of that tribunal will be looked for with much interest, not because it will cost the road an immense sum if the decision of the lower court is affirmed, but because it lays down the new principle, which may be extended even further in its operation, that in cases of interference with individual rights by corporations of this class, noise is responsible for half the damage, and hence should involve increased compensation. In a city like Boston, where the streets are narrow and alleys are not available, it is hard to construct a road which does not closely abut upon property frontage. Should the higher court, therefore, sustain the decision of the lower, such grave problems will confront the elevated roads in the way of expense that they may have to get underground wherever it is practicable within the city limits.

The above editorial in the *Chicago Tribune* of last Sunday, in regard to the opinion of Judge Mason, of Boston, holding that an elevated railroad company is liable to abutting property owners in "Damages for Noise" is deserving of more than a passing notice. Chicago is vitally interested in this question. It would seem that street railroads in cities should be held liable for damages if they do not use the best modern machinery, so as to make as little noise as possible.

The question of avoiding accidents by street cars is more serious than avoiding noise. In a great city like Chicago, whose streets are congested in many places so as to make it difficult and dangerous to pass, something must be done soon. The question is, what shall it be?

In our opinion, no time should be lost in putting our street and elevated roads in the heart of the city, under ground. This would unquestionably do away with much of the noise and greatly lessen the number of accidents. Double tracks of street cars should never be run in a single street where the tracks are within a few feet of each other. A few weeks ago, a doctor was riding on one of the Clark street cars. He rested his arm upon an

open window when an attachment on a passing car struck his arm and might have killed him.

No person can tell how much more congested our streets will be in a year or two when all the high buildings that are now contemplated are completed and occupied by human beings.

JUDGE J—, of Texas, tells the following anecdote on himself: "In the early seventies, I had just been admitted to the bar and to a partnership with my father, who was a venerable member of the bar. We were employed to defend a man in the Federal Court charged with selling liquor to the Indians, a crime to which there was a very heavy penalty attached.

"The district attorney was a six-foot three-inch gangling son of Vermont, with a very pronounced nasal twang. The defendant was very nervous about the result, for which he doubtless had good reason. After a motion for a continuance was overruled, and every dilatory plea that the brain of a skillful advocate could interpose had been disposed of, the trial proceeded.

"It was a very warm day and as the case had awakened a good deal of interest, every denizen of the sleepy old village that could find standing-room had squeezed into the court room.

"It was my first case, and I realized to the full extent my importance. I would frequently whisper to my father and cast my eyes at the audience to watch the effect, but I was very much disappointed when, after the evidence was concluded, the court announced that he would permit only one speech from the defendant's counsel.

"The jury were out about three hours, and coming in, announced to the court that they had agreed upon a verdict. As usual the court ordered the defendant to 'Stand up.' The court-crier called for him, but he did not respond, and search was made among the audience, but he could not be found. While all this was going on, I noticed that the district attorney was eyeing me very closely, and after the hubbub had subsided he arose and pointing to me, said, 'Your Honor, there is the prisoner.' This was greeted by a side-splitting burst of laughter from the audience, lawyers and court officers. The judge laughed until he almost had a case of apoplexy.

"I do not know which felt most ashamed, the district attorney or myself, but I am sure I would have exchanged places with the defendant who, on his flee-bitten pony, was splitting the wind on the way to his hospitable retreat in the Indian Territory."—*The Green Bag*.

CLOSING SESSION OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.—At the closing session, August 29th, W. B. Hornblower of New York offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the committee on federal courts be instructed to prepare and submit to the association at the next annual meeting a bill to increase the number of judges in the United States Circuit courts from three to five, four of whom shall be necessary for a quorum."

A resolution by Judge Thomas of New York was adopted to the effect that there should be erected at Washington a temple of justice sufficient in capacity to accommodate all of the courts, which are now compelled to meet in different places in the East.

The following officers were elected: President, Francis Rawle, Philadelphia; secretary, John Hinkley, Baltimore; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, New York. Vice-presidents and members of local councils were elected for each state.

NOTES.

A LEGISLATIVE enactment which charges the entire cost of paving the streets of a city against the property abutting on the improvements and in proportion to frontage is held, in Webster v. Fargo (N. D.), 56 L. R. A. 156, not to be in contravention of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution.

WHEN one's name appears upon a ballot more than once as a candidate for the same office, upon two or more tickets on the same ballot and such name is

marked with a cross in the square opposite the same, two or more times, such double marked ballot is held, in Parker v. Hughes (Kan.), 56 L. R. A. 275, not to be thereby rendered void, the excess of marks being mere surplusage and not distinguishing marks.

A RAILROAD company in constructing its road bed across a ravine or draw through which the surface water of the surrounding country flows in times of flood or melting snows in such quantities as to cut a channel, is held, in Chicago, R. I. & P. R. Co. v. Shaw (Neb.), 56 L. R. A. 341, to be bound to provide for the discharge of such water as naturally flows therein, and to be liable for damages if its road is so constructed as to dam the water and flow it back over the premises of an adjoining proprietor.

A TAX on refrigerator cars which come into the state in a course of interstate business is held, in Hall v. American Refrigerator Transit Co. (Colo.), 56 L. R. A. 89, not to be a tax on interstate commerce when it is imposed on the average number of such cars that are in the use within the state on a railroad which has no such refrigerator cars of its own.

A TAX upon the remaining land in a township is held, in Auditor General v. Sage Land & I. Co. (Mich.), 56 L. R. A. 105, not to be rendered void by the illegal deeding of a large tract to the state for nonpayment of taxes and its subsequent exemption from taxation as state property, the officers acting in good faith but under mistake of law, although the effect is to impose an unjust burden on the remaining land.

A PROVISION in a mortgage of domestic animals, assuming to give the mortgagee a lien upon the increase to be thereafter begotten, is held, in Battle Creek Valley Bank v. First Nat. Bank (Neb.), 56 L. R. A. 124, to be nothing more than an agreement for a lien, which, without possession, vests no legal right to, or interest in, such increase.

A MUNICIPAL corporation is held, in DeBlanc & Landry v. New Iberia (La.), 56 L. R. A. 285, to have no power where the conducting of a liquor saloon is permitted by license, to single out a certain saloon and arbitrarily declare it a nuisance, and order it closed, and, if the order is not obeyed, fine the proprietor.

A TENANT for life in possession of real estate is held, in Hanna v. Palmer (Ill.), 56 L. R. A. 93, not to be able to obtain an absolute title to the property, either directly or indirectly, by suffering it to be sold for taxes, and then acquiring a tax title.

AN action to wind up a partnership on the ground of misconduct of the defendant partner, and the deprivation of such defendant in such action of his right to the possession and enjoyment of the partnership property, are held, in Luby v. Bennett (Wis.), 56 L. R. A. 261, to be sufficient to sustain an action for malicious prosecution because of the injury to the good name of the defendant therein, and the interference with his property.

AN insolvent corporation is held, in National Wall Paper Co. v. Columbia Nat. Bank (Neb.), 56 L. R. A. 121, to have no right to give preference to a debt due from it on which the officers and directors are bound as sureties.

A PROSECUTION, maliciously and without probable cause, of a civil action, in which there has been no restraint of the person or seizure of property, is held, in McCormick Harvesting Mach. Co. v. Willan (Neb.), 56 L. R. A. 338, to entitle the defendant therein to damages.

June 9th, 1903.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-

Please accept my thanks for your letter
of June 5th in behalf of Mr. Roger Sherman. Mr. Roger's case will
be given careful consideration.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin,

708 Reaper Block, Chicago.

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LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

June 5, 1903.

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

Acbr

Dear Dr. Harper:

Hon. Robert McMurdy, a prominent lawyer of this City, and formerly a member of the State Legislature, spoke to me sometime ago about his desire that one Roger Sherman secure an appointment to lecture in our Law School, preferably on Probate Law.

I knew Mr. Sherman's father well, and the young man less intimately. The father was a man of unusual ability, and of high standing, and, for years, was an honored Master in Chancery here in Chicago. The son is a member of the same firm with Mr. McMurdy, and of him Mr. McMurdy says:

"Mr. Sherman is well qualified for anything he would undertake to do. His judgment is rare. He is a graduate of the literary department, classical course, of the University of Michigan, and, of course, of a law school. He is a natural student, and, so far as Probate Law is concerned, he has had entire charge of our Probate work for a number of years. In addition to this, he has had a good deal of work with our Inheritance Tax Law, with which Judge Carter is familiar. If you will go to the trouble of calling up Judge Carter on the telephone, you will find that his work in that branch has been among the best that was ever done in this County."

Since Mr. McMurdy's letter to me, I have been making inquiries about Mr. Sherman, and certainly his reputation is excellent, and I should be inclined to think the matter might well be worth further investigation. I submit it to you for your consideration.

Yours very truly,

Y.

Jesse A. Baldwin

and formerly a member of the State Legislature, spoke to me sometime ago about his desire that one Roger Sherman secure an appointment as lecturer in our law school, preferably on Probate law.

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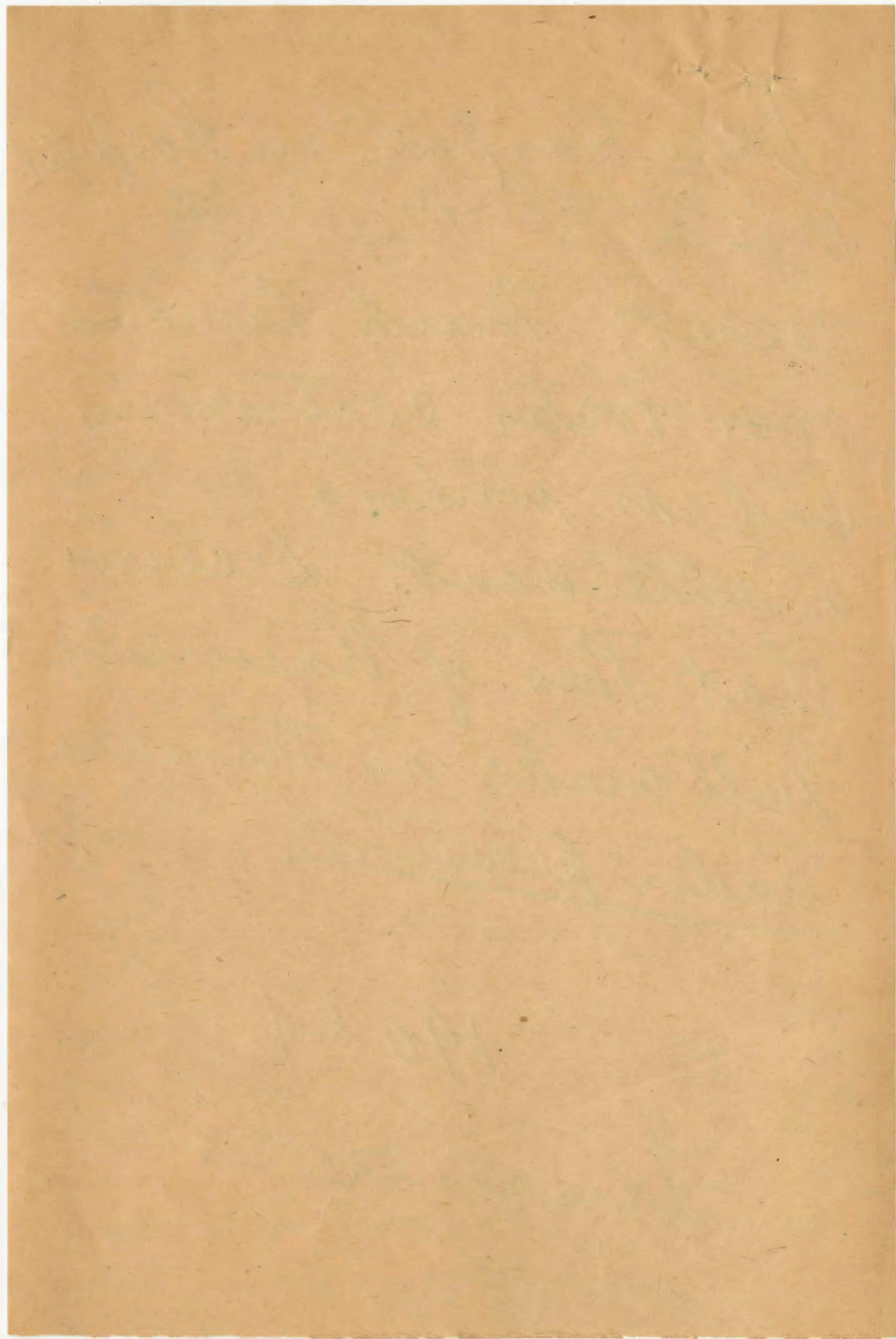
Investigation. I repeat it to you for your consideration.

1997

Pres. Harper in hospital.
Trying to keep it
secret. Much troubled
over Foster controversy
and is working out
a settlement. Declares
that Pres. of University
will make no transfers
under pressure.

1904

Truslett



4
October 24th, 1900

Mr. Jesse Baldwin,

99 Washington St., Chicago.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-

I understand that you will treat the contents of this letter as absolutely confidential. The reason I am not with you this afternoon is the fact that I am in the Presbyterian hospital again. Billings and Senn are not sure what the trouble is, but there is a serious trouble and the probability is another operation. No one knows that I am here except the physicians, my wife and my secretary. I am trying to keep the matter out of the papers. It is understood that I am away from home unavoidably.

I have spent many hours on the questions involved in the committee meeting and am confident that the plan which Hulbert and Burton will propose is the correct one. The transfer of Methews to the acting headship of the Department of Theology will placate the denomination, and at the same time will be absolutely no backward step in the matter of the freedom of the pen. We believe that with this step taken the Committee of One Hundred in December will make no serious representation concerning Foster. It is proposed then that after the meeting

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H.B. Please understand that not even Hubert knows my present

situation.

of the committee in December, we will go forward with the other steps which were proposed at the Board meeting. It must be made quite clear to Mr. Thomas and Mr. Myers that the President of the University will under no circumstances recommend transfer or deposal under pressure. It will be entirely possible to secure adjustments which, let us hope, will be satisfactory to all concerned, but such adjustments cannot be made under pressure. I am sure that you see this point. Burton and Hulbert will bring it out. What I hope for most confidently is 1) that the committee will report to the Board on Tuesday the recommendation of this transfer together with the other points, laying emphasis upon the professional school, and (2) that the Board on Tuesday will pass this recommendation. This will give us exactly the position we want to occupy when the committee meets in December. In January or February we can take the other steps.

Hoping that this will commend itself to you, and feeling assured that you will appreciate my situation in regard to confidence, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

W. R. Harper

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W. R. Halbert

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situation. It is proposed that after the meeting

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

October 14, 1904.

Dr. William H. Harper,
Williams Bay,
Wisconsin.

Dear Doctor:

At a meeting of the Baptist Theological Union Board held on Tuesday, a very important matter concerning the future of the Divinity School, and its relations with the University, was referred to a special committee which was instructed to consider the matter and report to the Board at an adjourned session of the meeting to be held October 25th. After considering several suggested times for meeting, I have decided to ask the committee to meet me on Friday, the 21st inst., at five o'clock sharp at the Union League Club. No more important business has been considered by any committee of this Union, and it is earnestly hoped that you will be present, even at very great personal sacrifice to your convenience, for we need you. It is hoped that the committee may conclude its work and be ready to adjourn by 7:30 or 8:, and, possibly, at an earlier hour.

That definite arrangements may be made for our lunch, I must ask the favor of a response in the enclosed envelope which, because of my absence from the city until Friday of next week, is to be sent to Dr. Hulbert.

Please reply promptly, and do not fail to accept and be present.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse A. Baldwin

Enclosure.

October 14, 1934.

LESTER A. MCKINNEY, M.D.
STREET 1001 N. LAUREL
CHICAGO

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Williams Bay,

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Dear Doctor:

At a meeting of the Baptist Theological Union Board held on Tuesday, a very important matter concerning the future of the Divinity School, and its relations with the University, was referred to a special committee which was instructed to consider the matter and report to the Board at an adjourned session of the meeting to be held October 25th. After considering several suggested times for meeting, I have decided to ask the committee to meet me on Friday, the 21st inst., at five o'clock sharp at the Union League Club. No more important business has been considered by any committee of this Union, and it is earnestly hoped that you will be present, even at very great personal sacrifice to your convenience, for we need you. It is hoped that the committee may conclude its work and be ready to adjourn by 7:30 or 8:00, and, possibly, at an earlier hour. That definite arrangements may be made for our lunch, I must ask the favor of a response in the enclosed envelope which, because of my absence from the city until Friday of next week, is to be sent to Dr. Hubert. Please reply promptly, and do not fail to accept and be present.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure.

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

Trustees
January 24, 1905.

Dr. William R. Harper,
Manhattan Hotel,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Harper:

In conformity with your suggestion, I am writing you concerning the matter about which I talked with you. Today there are more evidences than heretofore of a probably well devised and perfected scheme or plan, by which a Bill is to be introduced into the House and Senate, at an early date, creating one additional Circuit Judge and two additional District Judges, in Illinois. Of the latter, one is to be in the District from which Speaker Cannon comes, and the Judge is to be named by him. The present plan seems to contemplate the promotion of Judge Kohlsaat to the new Circuit Judgeship, leaving his position as District Judge vacant, and one of the new positions of District Judge is to be filled here in Chicago. It seems probable, also, that the President will appoint Sol. Bethea, the present U. S. Attorney, to succeed Judge Kohlsaat, and there are indications that Senator Hopkins will recommend Judge Hanecy, though I learn that there is a possibility of Jim (as he is called) Harlan, a brother of John M. Harlan, the mayorality candidate, and a son of Justice Harlan of the U. S. Supreme Court, being a candidate. Mr. Wallace Heckman is working vigorously with me, as is, also, Mr. Frank Loesch, General Solicitor for the Pennsylvania Road here, Judge Seers, and others. Already, I have secured the endorsement of quite a number of leading lawyers and judges of this City, - not having been refused by any. A petition is now being signed by the Judges, which reads as follows:

January 24, 1905.

LESTER A. HARRIS, HARRIS & HARRIS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. William R. Harper,
Manhattan Hotel,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Harper:

In conformity with your suggestion, I am writing you concern-
ing the matter about which I talked with you. Today there are more
evidences than heretofore of a probably well devised and perfected
scheme or plan, by which a Bill is to be introduced into the House and
Senate, at an early date, creating one additional Circuit Judge and
two additional District Judges, in Illinois. Of the latter, one is
to be in the District from which Speaker Cannon comes, and the Judge is
to be named by him. The present plan seems to contemplate the promo-
tion of Judge Kohlsaat to the new Circuit Judgeship, leaving his posi-
tion as District Judge vacant, and one of the new positions of District
Judge is to be filled here in Chicago. It seems probable, also, that
the President will appoint Sol. Bethas, the present U. S. Attorney, to
succeed Judge Kohlsaat, and there are indications that Senator Hopkins
will recommend Judge Hanes, though I learn that there is a possibility
of him (as he is called) Harlan, a brother of John M. Harlan, the mayor-
ality candidate, and a son of Justice Harlan of the U. S. Supreme Court,
being a candidate. Mr. Wallace Hackman is working vigorously with me,
as is, also, Mr. Frank Loesch, General Solicitor for the Pennsylvania
Road here, Judge Sears, and others. Already, I have secured the endorse-
ment of quite a number of leading lawyers and Judges of this City,
not having been refused by any. A petition is now being signed by the
Judges, which reads as follows:

"To His Excellency,
Theodore Roosevelt, President:

Having learned that legislation is likely to be enacted creating additional Federal Judgeships in this District, we hereby strongly recommend Jesse A. Baldwin, of this City, as admirably qualified to serve as a Judge of the United States Court.

He has for years had a large and varied practice at the Bar, in both the Federal and State Courts, and at a recent Judicial election he was strongly endorsed by the Chicago Bar Association. He is vigorous in health, of good habits, of high standing at the Bar as a lawyer, and in the community as a citizen, and we earnestly request his appointment. "

It is my own belief that, under the circumstances, Judge Kohlsaat has, by his industry, earned the promotion to the Circuit Bench, and I am acting in harmony with this idea. I am not attacking Mr. Bethea, though many people believe that his appointment must, in the nature of the case, if made, be a political appointment, in that he does not stand for anything in this City, except his political office of U. S. Attorney, which he is filling in a fairly satisfactory manner. Nevertheless, the President is known to be very friendly to him. Perhaps, it would meet the situation if you were to write a letter to the President, of somewhat the following tenor:

"As you know, I have the highest respect and warmest friendship for you, and I am peculiarly gratified at the successful manner in which you are administering the duties of your office, as President, and in no respect more satisfactorily than in your wise selection of men for office. I learn that early legislation in Congress, creating additional Federal Judgeships in Illinois is probable, and, if enacted, there will devolve upon you the duty of appointing one or more Judges. I am particularly anxious to have an opportunity to confer with you before such appointments are made. You know, Mr. President, that I would not ask this privilege if I did not believe that what I would have to say would be helpful to you. May I, therefore, without presuming upon your friendship, ask an opportunity to confer with you, before the matter of the appointments, if any, are to be made, are definitely settled?"

To His Excellency,
Theodore Roosevelt, President.

Having learned that legislation is likely to be enacted creating additional Federal Judgeships in this District, we hereby strongly recommend Joseph A. Rainey, of this City, as admirably qualified to serve as a Judge of the United States Court. He has for years had a large and varied practice at the Bar, in both the Federal and State Courts, and as a recent Judicial election he was strongly endorsed by the Chicago Bar Association. He is vigorous in health, of good habits, of high standing at the Bar as a lawyer, and in the community as a citizen, and we earnestly request his appointment.

It is my own belief that, under the circumstances, Judge Koblasz has, by his industry, earned the promotion to the Circuit Bench, and I am acting in harmony with this idea. I am not attacking Mr. Bates, though many people believe that his appointment was, in the nature of the case, if made, a political appointment. He does not stand for anything in this City, except his political office of U. S. Attorney, which he is filling in a fairly satisfactory manner. Nevertheless, the President is known to be very friendly to him. Perhaps, it would meet the situation if you were to write a letter to the President, of somewhat the following tenor:

"As you know, I have the highest respect and warmest friendship for you, and I am peculiarly gratified at the successful manner in which you are administering the duties of your office, as President, and in no respect more satisfactorily than in your wise selection of men for office. I learn that early legislation in Congress, creating additional Federal Judgeships in Illinois is probable, and if enacted, there will be a large number of appointments to be made. I am particularly anxious to have an opportunity to confer with you before such appointments are made. You know, Mr. President, that I would not ask this privilege if I did not believe that what I would have to say would be helpful to you. May I, therefore, without presuming upon your friendship, ask an opportunity to confer with you, before the matter of the appointments, if any, are to be made, are definitely settled?"

Something of this general character to the President (and it must be addressed in some manner to reach him personally), would be most helpful, if you felt at liberty to urge it. Of course, a personal interview with the President, by you, would be of the greatest benefit for me, but this perhaps can wait.

I hope I do not impose upon you in asking you to this for me. If, for any reason, it does not seem to you that you can consistently do it, you will, of course, not feel bound by my request.

With assurances of sincere personal regards, I am, as ever,

Yours very truly,

Frank Baldwin

Y.

Something of this general character to the President (and it
must be addressed in some manner to reach him personally), would be
most helpful, if you felt at liberty to urge it. Of course, a personal
interview with the President, by you, would be of the greatest benefit
for me, but this perhaps can wait.
I hope I do not impose upon you in asking you to this for me.
If, for any reason, it does not seem to you that you can consistently
do it, you will, of course, not feel bound by my request.
With assurances of sincere personal regards, I am, as ever,
Yours very truly,

8-21
Dr. Harper sympathizes with
Judge Baldwin, who has
just undergone operation.
Dr. H. says he himself is
feeling better, in some respects.

Aug. 1905

quicker

Pres. Harper visits
Boston.

August 21st, 1905.

Mr. Jesse Baldwin,

Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-

When I read in the paper the other day that you had undergone an operation, my heart went out to you. I knew something of the suffering you were enduring and of the pain and trouble of it all. I have thought of you very many times since and I was above all glad to learn that the operation had been successful and that so much of the difficulty had been removed. I shall hope to have a chance to see you before I go away the first of September. I do not know whether I have made much progress during these last six weeks or not, but in some respects I am better.

Hoping that all goes well with you, I remain

Yours very cordially,

W. R. Harper

August 21st, 1903.

Mr. Jesse Baldwin,
Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-

When I read in the paper the

other day that you had undergone an operation, my

heart went out to you. I knew something of the

suffering you were enduring and of the pain and trouble

of it all. I have thought of you very many times

since and I was above all glad to learn that the

operation had been successful and that so much of the

difficulty had been removed. I still hope to have a

chance to see you before I go away the first of September.

I do not know whether I have made much progress during

these last six weeks or not, but in some respects I

am better.

Hoping that all goes well with you, I remain

Yours very cordially,

W. R. Harper

August 29th, 1906.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-

We have heard that you are making progress and that everything is moving along satisfactorily. I wish to congratulate you upon this splendid outcome of your trials. I can only express the wish that my own operation had resulted as favorably. I understand now that you will be free from those terrific burdens from which you have suffered so many years.

Hoping that you will soon be able to leave the hospital, I remain

Yours very truly,

Mr. Jesse Baldwin,

Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

August 23rd, 1903.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-

We have heard that you are

making progress and that everything is moving along
satisfactorily. I wish to congratulate you upon this
splendid outcome of your trials. I can only express
the wish that my own operation had resulted as favorably.
I understand now that you will be free from those
terrible burdens from which you have suffered so many
years.

Hoping that you will soon be able to leave the

hospital, I remain

Yours very truly,

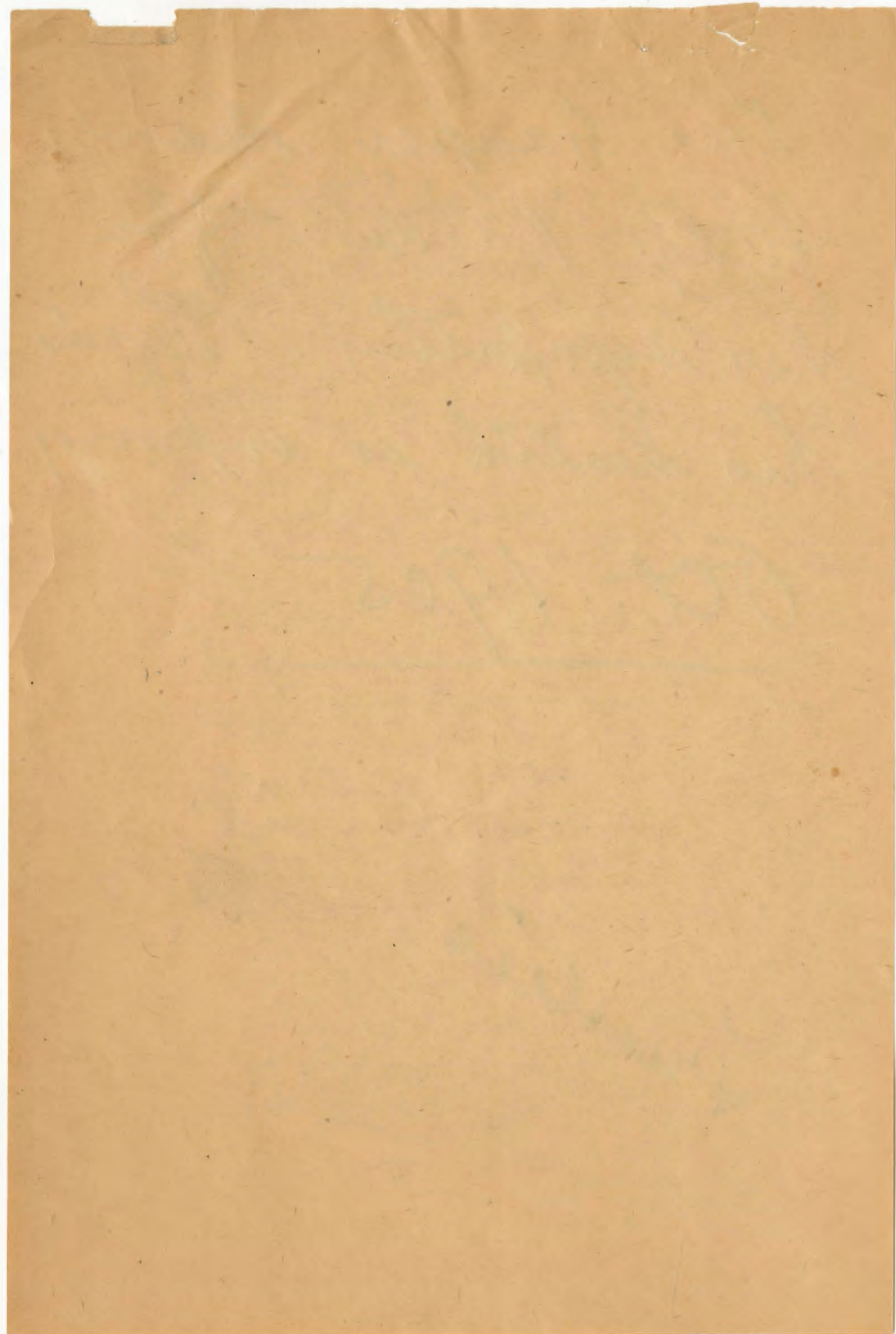
Mr. Jesse Baldwin,

Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

10 / 19
Pres. Harper thanks
Judge Baldwin for
his sympathy. Thanks
his health is improving.

Oct. 1905

Truslee's



October 19th, 1905.

Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin,

708 Reaper Block, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-

Your very kind and appreciative letter of October 17th has been read this morning and it gives me very great comfort. I do not think you understand how much I have ^{needed} ~~raised~~ upon you in these last years. I have ^{not had} ~~needed~~ time, as you know, to be with the individual members of the Board as much as I could have wished. The amount of work has been so tremendously large that I could not do even half the things I wanted to do, but it has always been a source of great satisfaction to feel that you were there and that I could go to you at any time. I am hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you within a short time. There seems to be no question whatever that I am gaining ground. The last two or three days have been very marked.

Yours very truly,

October 12th, 1903.

Mr. Jesse E. Baldwin,
703 Harper Block, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:-

Your very kind and apprecia-

tive letter of October 17th has been read this morning and it gives me very great comfort. I do not think you understand how much I have rested upon you in these last years. I have needed time, as you know, to be with the individual members of the Board as much as I could have wished. The amount of work has been so tremendously large that I could not do even half the things I wanted to do, but it has always been a source of great satisfaction to feel that you were there and that I could go to you at any time. I am hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you within a short time. There seems to be no question whatever that I am gaining ground. The last two or three days have been very marked.

Yours very truly,

LAW OFFICES,
JESSE A. & HENRY R. BALDWIN,
SUITE 708, REAPER BLOCK,
CHICAGO.

October 17, 1905.

Dr. William R. Harper,
59th & Lexington Av.,
Chicago.

Dear Dr. Harper:

I have delayed writing you hoping that I might have the privilege of clasping your hand and expressing to you personally my profound sympathy.

It was like you to write me as you did twice, while I was in the Hospital, the most welcome notes of any that I received, - full of inspiration for me, and bearing evidence of your thoughtfulness for others, even in the midst of great troubles of your own.

I have been down to see you, but when there it did not seem wise that I should use your strength which was needed otherwise, and so I came away without disturbing you. I am almost entirely recovered and am expecting to be entirely well. I wish there were something I could do for you. You have been so kind to me and so appreciative of the little service I have been able to render, that my work upon the Board has been made pleasant. For you personally I have not only the greatest admiration, but the profoundest respect and the sincerest affection, and I am earnestly asking that you may yet be rescued from the distress through which you have been going and spared to us for many years.

My wife and my children, individually, join with me in affectionate remembrances and earnest solicitude for the future. When your condition is somewhat better, I am intending to come down and see you.

Hoping that you may soon be better and able to see me, I am,
as ever,
F.

Devotedly your friend,

Jesse A. Baldwin

THE ALABAMA HIGHWAY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
October 17, 1905.

Dr. William H. Barker
222 North Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Barker:

I have delayed writing you hoping that I might have the privilege
of clasping your hand and expressing to you personally my profound
sympathy.

It was like you to write me as you did today, while I was in
the Hospital, the most welcome news of any that I received. - Full of
inspiration for me, and bearing evidence of your thoughtfulness for
others, even in the midst of great troubles of your own.

I have been down to see you, but when there it did not seem
wise that I should put your strength which was needed elsewhere, and
so I came away without visiting you. I am almost entirely recovered
and am expecting to be entirely well. I often think of you, and
could do for you. I am sure that to me and to my associates
of the little hospital I have been able to render that we were upon
the point has been a pleasant. For you personally, I have not
only the greatest admiration, but the profoundest respect and the
sincerest affection, and I am earnestly asking that you may yet be
renewed from the distress which you have been going and spent
so me for many years.

My wife and children, especially, join with me in affectionate
remembrance and warmest wishes for the future. When your condition
is somewhat better, I am thinking to come down and see you.
Hoping that you may soon be better and able to see me, I am,

Devotedly your friend,
James K. McKim

7 443

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CHAMBERS OF
JUDGE JESSE A. BALDWIN

Chicago, April 11, 1917.

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

Dear Doctor Judson:

I am sending you, under separate cover, a printed copy of an opinion recently filed by me in the so-called "Garment Strike Cases", which may be of interest to you. The opinion is much too long. My excuse is three-fold:

(1) - I did not have time to make it shorter, for the opinion was prepared almost exclusively out of Court hours, and under very great pressure.

(2) - Interested parties have created the impression with the laboring classes and the general public that the Judges are very ready to issue injunctions, - and often arbitrarily and without any just cause; and I proposed, in this case, to let them see the charges pending before the Court, and upon which I was compelled to act and either issue the injunction or refuse to do so.

(3) - For nearly two weeks, approximately 200 strikers had been in my Court every day, attending the trial of the 20 who were charged with contempt in violating the injunction issued by me. I desired in this opinion to let them get a correct impression as to what they might not do without incurring like penalties, - for I felt sure that the rank and file of them had not been correctly informed as to the law.

In conclusion, I may add that, at the time the opinion was prepared and read by me, I had no thought of its being published.

Yours very truly,

Jesse A. Baldwin

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CHAMBERS OF
JUDGE JESSE A. BALDWIN

Chicago, April 11, 1917.

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

Dear Doctor Judson:

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(2) - Interested parties have created the impression with the laboring classes and the general public that the Judges are very ready to issue injunctions, - and often arbitrarily and without any just cause; and I proposed, in this case, to let them see the charges pending before the Court, and upon which I was compelled to act and either issue the injunction or refuse to do so.

(3) - For nearly two weeks, approximately 200 strikers had been in my Court every day, attending the trial of the 30 who were charged with contempt in violating the injunction issued by me. I desired in this opinion to let them get a correct impression as to what they might not do without incurring like penalties, - for I felt sure that the rank and file of them had not been correctly informed as to the law.

In conclusion, I may add that, at the time the opinion was prepared and read by me, I had no thought of its being published.

Yours very truly,

Jesse A. Baldwin

Chicago, April 12, 1917

My dear Judge Baldwin:

Thank you very much for yours of the 11th inst. I shall read with interest the copy of your opinion. It disturbs me to see that certain anti-injunction legislation seems to be making progress in the State Legislature. Such legislation is against public order, and I hope it will not pass.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Hon. Jesse A. Baldwin
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chicago

Chicago, April 12, 1917

My dear Judge Baldwin:

Thank you very much for yours of the 11th inst. I shall read with interest the copy of your opinion. It disturbs me to see that certain anti-injunction legislation seems to be making progress in the State Legislature. Such legislation is against public order, and I hope it will not pass.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Hon. Jesse A. Baldwin
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chicago

Chicago, April 23, 1917

My dear Judge Baldwin:

I have read with much interest the copy of your opinion in the strike cases. The opinion is incontrovertible, and I am glad that it has been published.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Hon. Jesse A. Baldwin
Circuit Court of Cook County, Chicago

Chicago, April 22, 1917

My dear Judge Baldwin:

I have read with much interest

the copy of your opinion in the strike cases. The
opinion is incontrovertible, and I am glad that it has
been published.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Hon. Justice A. Baldwin
Circuit Court of Cook County, Chicago

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
JUDGE JESSE A. BALDWIN
IN CHAMBERS

Judson

CHICAGO. September 21, 1917.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I am just in receipt of a very brief letter from Norman, from which I get the impression that he is tolerably busy. He says: "I know that you will excuse this short note, because this is study period, and I have endless regulations to learn, - I have to drill in the hot sun, close order, extended order (skirmish line), bayonet charging, guard mount, company and battalion drill, etc., and me with that poison ivy on my fingers and wrists and knees; but I think I have got it checked now, without going to the Hospital. Haven't missed a drill or recitation yet. I am assigned to the 35th Regiment, Infantry, at present at Nogales, Arizona." He adds that it seems probable that he will move with the 35th Regiment about the 17th of November, - that being the approximate date of the completion of his term of intensive training at Ft. Leavenworth (unless something should come of the suggestion you were good enough to make to the War Department, that he be assigned as an Aide to some commanding officer actually in service in France, because of his extraordinary good use of the French language). He further adds that he thinks he misinformed you as to the date when he was likely to finish his training there, and that he may have erroneously mentioned to you the date as being October 15th.

I may say that when I was there I had a long talk with the Commandant, Colonel Charles Miller. I mentioned Norman's familiarity with the French, and his general qualifications for Aviation Service, and his great desire to serve, if he could, in France. The Colonel remarked that, if Norman made a good record during his term of training there, he could see no reason why he might not very possibly be advanced in official position; but, whether advanced or not, there would be an opportunity for him to be transferred or detailed to any other Branch of the Service. He further stated that, by that time, Norman's commanding officers would be able to furnish some data as to his proficiency, and their judgment as to his qualification for the desired assignment or detail. Personally, I think the training Norman is receiving is exceedingly valuable to him, and I have no doubt that he will surely "make good".

It may be that, shortly before his training there ends, we may ask you to again call the matter of his being detailed as an Aide to some commanding officer in France, because of his familiarity with French, to the attention of the War Department, in the hope that such assignment or detail may be made.

Yours very truly,

Jesse A. Baldwin

Chicago, September 21, 1917.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Judson:

I am just in receipt of a very brief letter from Newman, from which I get the impression that he is possibly busy. He says: "I think that you will excuse this short note, because this is a busy period, and I have written suggestions to learn - I have to fill in the hot end, close other, extended order (extension line), frequent changing, good work, company and satisfaction (fill) and so with that I am on my hands and wrists and knees; but I think I have not it checked not, without going to the hospital. I have missed a drill at reception yet. I am assigned in the 35th Regiment, Infantry, at present at Chicago. He adds that it seems probable that he will move with the 35th Regiment about the 15th of November - that being the approximate date of the completion of his term of latrine training at Ft. Leavenworth (unless something should come of the suggestion you were good enough to make to the War Department, that he be assigned as an aide to some commanding officer actually in service in France, because of his extraordinary good work of the French language. Newman adds that he thinks he will move you as to the date when he was likely to finish his training there, and that he may have subsequently mentioned to you the date as being October 15th.

I may say that when I was there I had a long talk with the Commandant, Colonel Charles Miller. I mentioned Newman's familiarity with the French, and his general qualifications for Aviation Service, and his great desire to serve, if he could, in France. The Colonel remarked that, if Newman made a good report during his term of training there, he would have no reason why he might not very possibly be promoted in official position; but whether advanced or not, there would be an opportunity for him to be transferred or detailed to any other branch of the Service. He further stated that, by that time, Newman's commanding officers would be able to furnish some data as to his proficiency, and their judgment as to his qualification for the desired assignment as an aide. Personally, I think the training Newman is receiving is exceedingly valuable to him, and I have no doubt that he will surely "make good."

It may be that, shortly before his training there ends, we may ask you to again call the matter of his being detailed as an aide to some commanding officer in France, because of his familiarity with French, to the attention of the War Department, in the hope that such assignment or detail may be made.

Yours very truly,

CLERK OF COOK COUNTY
JESSE A. BALDWIN
N CHAMBERS

CHICAGO. Sept. 21, 1917.

Dr. H. P. J. - 2.

P. S. - Norman is very grateful to you for your kindness in this matter, and for the many kindnesses you have shown him in the past; and I certainly feel the same. I fear that he has seemed to you unappreciative. J.A.B.

BOOKS
STAMP
STAMP

CHICAGO, Sept. 21, 1917.

H. P. 1. 2.

P.S. - I am very grateful to you for your kindness in
this matter, and for the many kindnesses you have shown him
in the past; and I certainly feel the same. I fear that he has
seemed to you unappreciative.

Chicago, September 25, 1917.

Chicago, September 25, 1917

Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Judge Baldwin:

I am interested in your report on Norman, and hope that his work will be in every way successful. I believe that in time his special qualifications will make themselves so obvious that he will certainly be assigned to duties corresponding.

With cordial best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,
H.P.J. - L. He further adds that he thinks he misinformed you as to the date when he was likely to finish his training there, and that he may have erroneously mentioned to you the date as being October 15th.

I may say that when I was there I had a long talk with the Commandant, Colonel Charles Miller. I mentioned Norman's familiarity with the French, and his general qualifications for aviation service, and his great desire to serve, if he could, in France. The Colonel remarked that, if Norman made a good record during his term of training there, he could see no reason why he might not very properly be advanced in official position, and whether advanced or not, there would be an opportunity for his assignment to any other branch of the Service. At that time, Norman's commanding officers were able to furnish some data as to his qualifications, and their judgment as to his qualification for the desired assignment is still favorable. Thus the training Norman is receiving is exceedingly valuable to him, and I have no doubt that he will surely "make good".

It may be that, shortly before his training there ends, we may ask you to advise all the matter of his being detailed as an Aide to some commanding officer in France, because of his familiarity with French, to the attention of the War Department, in the hope that such assignment or detail may be made.

Yours very truly,

Jesse A. Baldwin

Chicago, September 28, 1917

My dear Judge Baldwin:

I am interested in your report
on Norman, and hope that his work will be in every way
successful. I believe that in time his special qualifica-
tions will make themselves so obvious that he will
certainly be assigned to duties corresponding.

With cordial best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Hon. Jesse A. Baldwin
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chicago

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
JUDGE JESSE A. BALDWIN
IN CHAMBERS

7
CHICAGO.

January 2,
1 9 1 8.

Trusty
Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Pres., University of Chgo.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Upon my return to my home,
after an absence of about a week, I
found, among other things, a beauti-
fully gotten up brochure, under the
title, "Bohemia", and it appears that
I am indebted to you for this courtesy.
I shall read it with much interest,
and thank you sincerely for your kind-
ness in remembering me.

With sincere good wishes for
a Happy and Prosperous New Year, for
you and yours, I am, as ever,

Yours very truly,

Jesse A. Baldwin

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

January 2, 1913

1913

My dear Miss Jackson,
I have just received your letter of the 29th.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Miss Jackson:

Upon my return to my home,
after an absence of about a week, I
found among other things, a beautiful
little "Gemma", and it appears that
I am indebted to you for this courtesy.
I shall read it with much interest,
and thank you sincerely for your kind-
ness in recommending it.

With sincere good wishes for
a happy and prosperous New Year, for
you and yours, I am, as ever,

Yours very truly,

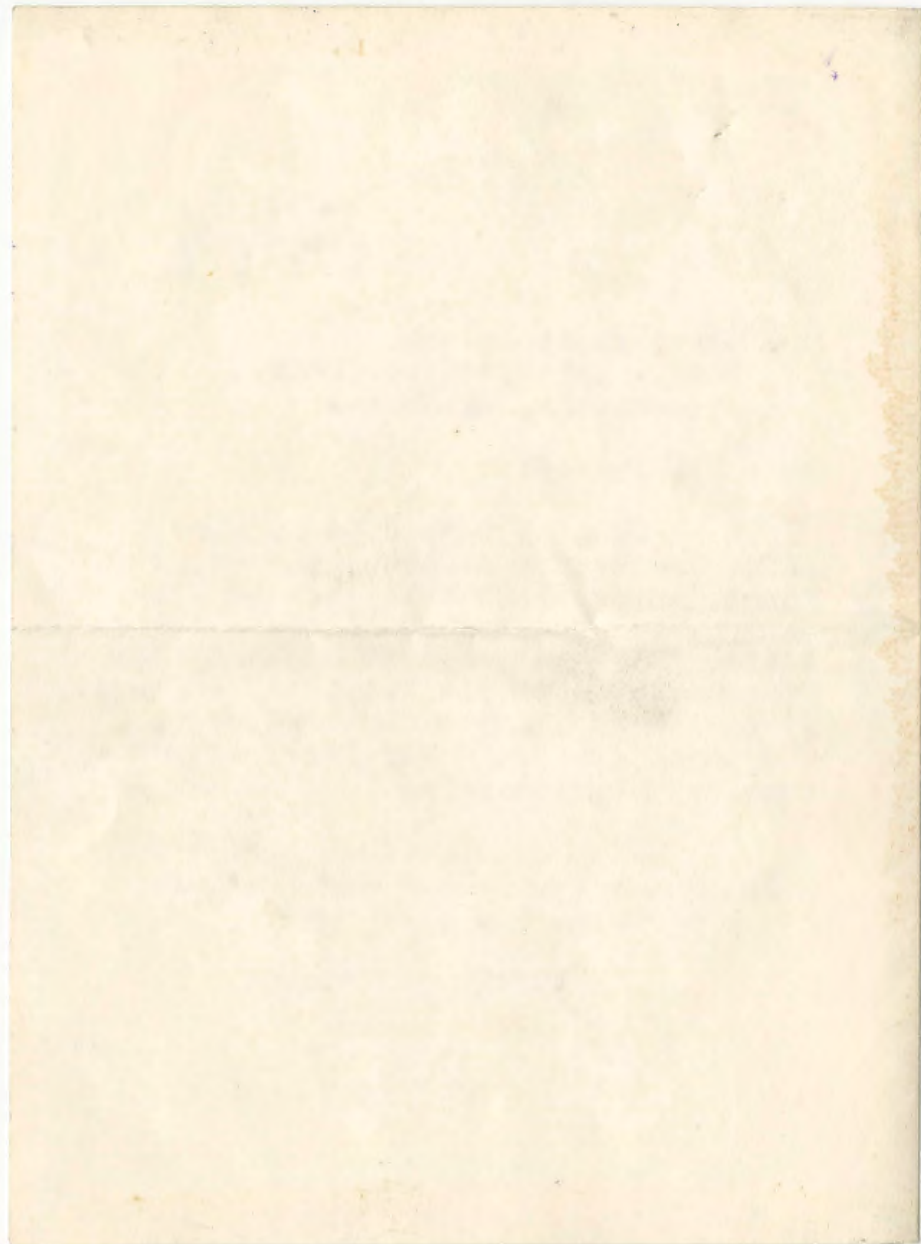
My dear Miss Jackson,
I have just received your letter of the 29th.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Miss Jackson:

Upon my return to my home,
after an absence of about a week, I
found among other things, a beautiful
little "Gemma", and it appears that
I am indebted to you for this courtesy.
I shall read it with much interest,
and thank you sincerely for your kind-
ness in recommending it.

With sincere good wishes for
a happy and prosperous New Year, for
you and yours, I am, as ever,

Yours very truly,



267
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
JUDGE JESSE A. BALDWIN
IN CHAMBERS

CHICAGO, March 28, 1917.

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

Dear Doctor Judson:

I am enclosing herewith a portion of the Illinois Medical Journal, of March, 1917, containing an article entitled, "Is Rush Medical College To Become Extinct? An Appeal To The Alumni", by Doctor Freer. I received the Journal through the courtesy of our mutual friend, Doctor Dodson, and am enclosing it to you, thinking that possibly your attention may not have been called to it.

I could wish the letter were more temperate, and yet, I have no doubt that some among the Rush Alumni feel quite strongly upon the subject. While it seems to me they ought all regard the future of medicine as more important than the future of their particular College, - yet, if we can consistently utilize the name in our broadened medical work, I shall be very glad.

It has seemed to me that such a course would probably tie to us a large number of Alumni, who, though they have not been as active and efficient helpers as it seems to me they might have been, nevertheless, as a body, would constitute a very valuable asset in the future of our institution.

I do not intend to annoy you with the matter, and, therefore, will thank you to return the article in the enclosed stamped, addressed envelope, whenever you have finished with it.

With sincere personal regards, believe me,

Yours very truly,

Encl. Clipping.
" Envelope.

Jesse A. Baldwin
Judson

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Chicago, March 29, 1917

My dear Judge Baldwin:

Your favor of the 28th inst. with enclosure is received. Distinct announcement has been made repeatedly to the Rush people of the general plan, and of the further fact that all details as to organization will await the completion of the fund and of the various contracts. As soon as these matters are completed the organization question of course will receive immediate attention, and all these various suggestions will be considered carefully. The tone of Dr. Freer's article and his entire ignorance of most of the elements of the question are rather significant of certain of the Rush standards. However, these things we shall have to consider patiently. I am herewith returning the article.

With thanks, I am,

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H.P.J. - L.

Hon. Jesse A. Baldwin
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chicago

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