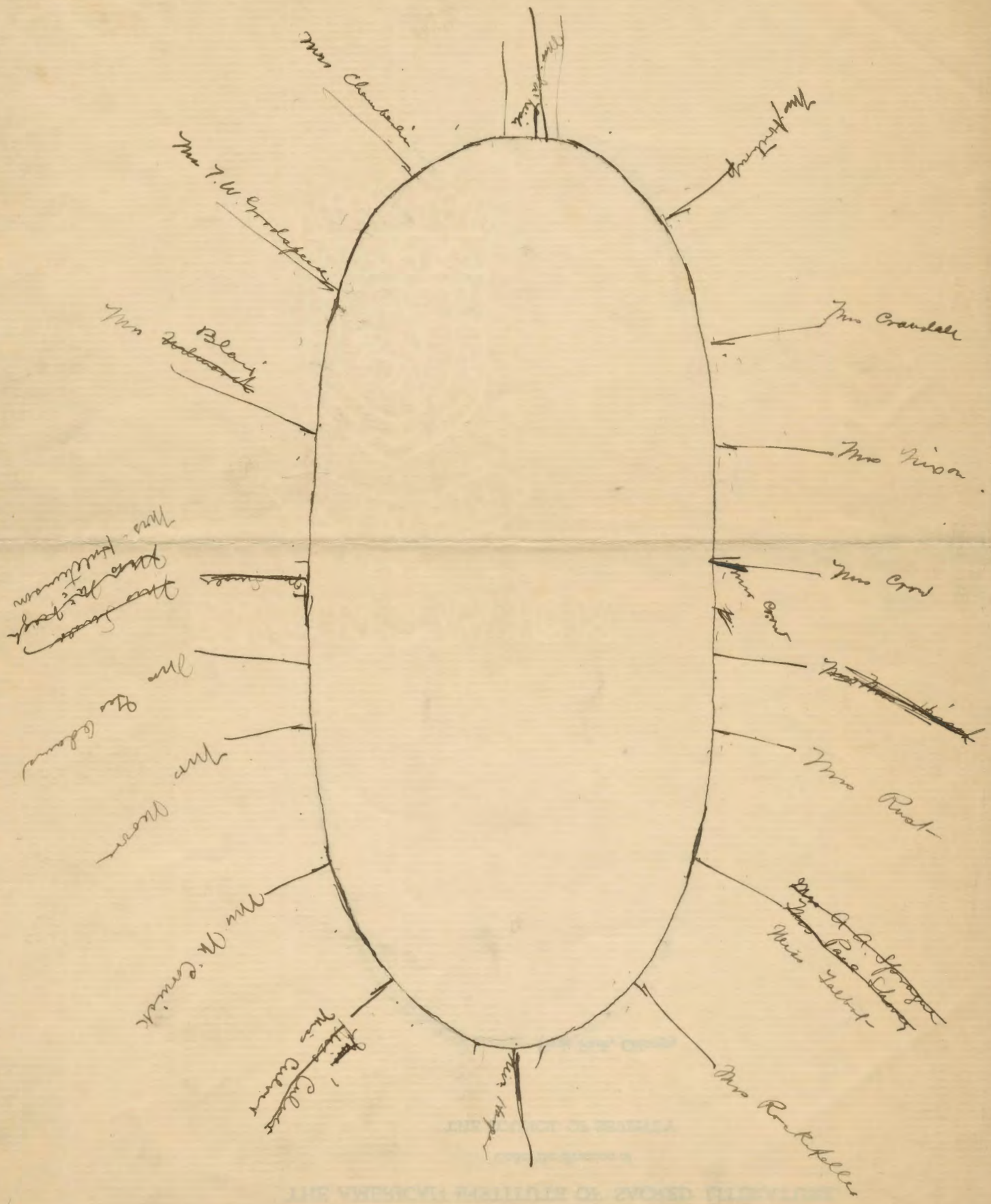
Mrs Chamberlain
Mrs T. W. Higginson
Mrs Blaine
Mrs Crandall
Mrs Nixon
Mrs Cord
Mrs Rust
Mrs Rockefeller
Mrs Talbot
Mrs Cleveland
Mrs Dwyer
Mrs Cabot
Mrs Cullom

Office of the Principal
WILLIAM R. HARPER.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF SACRED LITERATURE

Under the direction of

THE COUNCIL OF SEVENTY

Hyde Park, Chicago,

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Office of the Principal
WILLIAM R. HARPER.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF SACRED LITERATURE

Under the direction of

THE COUNCIL OF SEVENTY

Hyde Park, Chicago,

Monsieur et Madame Abel LEFRANC, Monsieur et Madame VAUTHIER de Bruxelles, le Lieutenant Aviateur Jean LEFRANC, Croix de Guerre, Mesdemoiselles Denyse et Gisele LEFRANC, Monsieur et Madame André VAUTHIER et leurs enfants, Monsieur et Madame Georges VAUTHIER et leurs enfants, Mesdemoiselles Marie et Berthe VAUTHIER, Madame Alfred VAUTHIER, ses enfants et petits-enfants, Madame Charles LEFEBVRE, Monsieur et Madame Albert FABRE, Mademoiselle DELAHACHE, Madame ROUSSEL, ses enfants et petits-enfants, Mademoiselle WALMÉ, Monsieur et Madame DEVAUX, Madame VIOT, Monsieur Stanislas LEFRANC, les familles BERNIER, RAUX, LATAUD, DAINE, POUYDEBAT et DUFOUR

Ont la douleur de vous faire part de la perte cruelle qu'ils viennent d'éprouver en la personne de

Monsieur Robert LEFRANC

Aspirant au 2e Bataillon de Chasseurs à pied
Mitrailleur, décoré de la Croix de Guerre
Diplômé de l'Ecole des Sciences politiques - Etudiant en Droit

Tombé au Champ d'honneur

le 4 Février 1918, dans sa 25e année

leur fils, petit fils, frère, neveu, petit-neveu et cousin.

Une messe sera dite le Jeudi 21 Mars, à 10 heures et demie, en l'Eglise Saint-Etienne-du-Mont, Chapelle de la Sainte-Vierge

Chicago, April 24, 1918

President and Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson extend to M. and Mme. Abel Lefranc and others of the family sincere sympathy on occasion of the loss of the gallant soldier, who has honored the name and the family by his service in the cause of liberty for France and for the world.

M. and Mme. Abel Lefranc
Paris, France

Chicago, April 24, 1918

President and Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson extend to M. and Mme. Abel Lefranc and others of the family sincere sympathy on occasion of the loss of the gallant soldier, who has honored the name and the family by his service in the cause of liberty for France and for the world.

M. and Mme. Abel Lefranc
Paris, France

---- o ----

Over

Mueller

It is recommended that the proposed gift of Frederick Mueller, M. D., in the name of his father, Friedrich Mueller, Professor of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Vienna, who died in 1898, be accepted, and the thanks of the Trustees be conveyed to Mr. Mueller.

It is understood that this library contains many books of exceeding rarity, and is divided into two parts, one relating to Philology, the other to Anthropology and Ethnography. The philological part contains grammars and vocabularies of over 400 languages and dialects, many of these books printed for the use of missions only and therefore never having been on the market; also some very rare old primts of the American and Phillipine languages (17th and 18th centuries). There is also a separate Arabian, Persian, Turkish, Sanscrit, and Armenian collection each one containing many old prints and codices. The ethnological part contains among books on the different subjects a collection of several hundred photographs. The total number of the library is about 8000.

This whole matter cancelled
by letter of President Harper
dated October —

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 1109, 92 STATE STREET
W. R. HARPER

CHICAGO, December 20, 1904.

December 23,1904

Dr.Frederick Mueller,
Suite 1109,92 State Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of December 20th has been received. I shall be glad to see you some time early in January. I am leaving the city now to be gone nearly all the time until January 3rd. If you will call me up on the telephone some time after January 3rd, we will try and arrange a meeting.

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

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Frederick Mueller M.D.

Vice President
Trustee & Public relations
Library
for an appointment
on University Staff

Urner

7

December 24,1904

Dr.Frederick Mueller,

Suite 1109, 92 State Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of December 20th has been received. I shall be glad to see you some time early in January. I am leaving the city now to be gone nearly all the time until January 3rd. If you will call me up on the telephone some time after January 3rd, we will try and arrange a meeting.

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

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 1109, 92 STATE STREET
HOURS 2-4

'PHONE, CENTRAL 5248

CHICAGO, December 20, 1904.

Mr. W. R. Harper,

Pres. Chgo. University,

Dear Sir:-

I should appreciate it very much if you could grant me an interview some evening, as I have a subject to talk about in which you probably will be interested.

Very truly yours,

Frederick Mueller M.D.

7

(7)

The University of Chicago
Founded by John D. Rockefeller

Office of the President

Chicago March 17th, 1905.

My dear Mr. Judson:-

The enclosed letter explains itself. This man is the son of the great philologist Mueller of the University of Vienna, who recently died. I understand that he wishes to give us his father's library. I had a call from him six or eight weeks ago. He has communicated with his mother. Will you kindly take the matter up and please do not drop it until the books are on the road to the University. You can easily see that this collection is of immense value to us. I shall hope to hear that everything has been arranged satisfactorily.

Yours very truly,

William R. Harper

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 1109, 92 STATE STREET
HOURS 2-4

'PHONE, CENTRAL 5248

CHICAGO, III/13 1905

Mr Judson

President W. Harper
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

You will remember that I saw you a few weeks ago with reference to the library of the late Prof. Fr. Mueller of Vienna. I was able to secure a catalogue of a part of this library (containing the collection of grammars and vocabularies of about 400 languages) and should like to come to an understanding as soon as possible.

In case you should feel strong enough to attend to this matter personally I should appreciate it very much; in the other case please be so kind to refer me to the vice president or any other gentleman designed by you.

With my best wishes for your health, I remain,

Very sincerely yours
Frederick Mueller M.D.

March 17th, 1905.

My dear Dr. Müller:-

I appreciate very much indeed your kind letter of the 13th. I am leaving the city to be gone three or four weeks, otherwise I should certainly have given myself the pleasure of an appointment with you. If I had only known a few hours earlier I could have arranged to meet you before leaving. In view of the circumstances I am placing the matter in the hands of Professor Judson who is Acting President in my absence. I have explained the matter to him in part and he will be glad to make an appointment with you at an early date.

I wish again to express my appreciation of your kindness in this matter and to say that the University will not forget the great honor and benefit you are now bestowing upon us in this splendid gift.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Dr. Frederick Mueller,

92 State St., Chicago.

March 17th, 1905.

My dear Dr. Mueller:-

I appreciate very much indeed your kind letter of the 13th. I am leaving the city to be gone three or four weeks, otherwise I should certainly have given myself the pleasure of an appointment with you. If I had only known a few hours earlier I could have arranged to meet you before leaving. In view of the circumstances I am placing the matter in the hands of Professor Judson who is Acting President in my absence. I have explained the matter to him in part and he will be glad to make an appointment with you at an early date.

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Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Dr. Frederick Mueller,

92 State St., Chicago.

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 1109, 92 STATE STREET
HOURS 2-4

'PHONE, CENTRAL 5248

CHICAGO, VIII / 10 1905

Mr. W. R. Harper,
President of the University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. President:

Having been out of town I received your letter of August 4th to day. Allow me to say that I am very pleased with the progress and that I look forward with pleasure to the conference with Dr. B. Murphy and Dr D. A. Beran.

Thanking you for your interest and attention, you give to this matter, I remain,

Very truly yours
Frederick Mueller M.D.

May 3rd,1905.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,
Suite 1109, No.92 State Street,
Chicago.

Dear Dr.Mueller:

Yours of the 1st inst. is received.

The matter was referred to Dr.Harper on his return from the East and I supposed that he had been able to attend to it long since. I am expecting him back, within a few days, from another brief absence, and will at once call his attention to it.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

May 3rd,1905.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,
Suite 1109, No.92 State Street,
Chicago.

Dear Dr.Mueller:

Yours of the 1st inst. is received.

The matter was referred to Dr.Harper on his return from the East and I supposed that he had been able to attend to it long since. I am expecting him back, within a few days, from another brief absence, and will at once call his attention to it.

Very truly yours,

~~H.R. Harper~~

H. P. Judson

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 1109, 92 STATE STREET
HOURS 2-4

'PHONE, CENTRAL 5248

#10

CHICAGO, V/1 1905

Prof. H. P. Judson

Chicago.

Dear Sir:

You will no doubt remember that I had an interview with you, about a month ago, in regard to my deceased fathers library. You would oblige me very much by letting me know whether any decision has been reached about this subject.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I remain dear Sir

Yours very truly

Frederick Mueller M.D.

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 1109, 92 STATE STREET
HOURS 2-4

'PHONE, CENTRAL 5248

CHICAGO, VI/12 1905

To W. R. Harper
President of the University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of July 11th at hand, I wish to thank you for your kind information. Well knowing that all such things take time, I appreciate what you have accomplished in the meantime and remain

Yours very truly
Frederick Mueller.

CHICAGO. VII/12 1905

July 11, 1905.

W. R. Harper
President of the University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill

Dr. Frederick Mueller,
92 State St., Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

I hope you will not think that we are unnecessarily delaying matters. I have been absent myself from the city and Dr. Billings has also been absent. In consequence, things have been moving slowly, but I hope we shall be able to put things in a more definite shape as soon as he returns.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Your letter of July 7th received. I wish to thank you for information. Well such things take time. Meanwhile I remain
Yours sincerely
Frederick Mueller

July 11, 1905.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,

92 State St., Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

I hope you will not think that we are unnecessarily delaying matters. I have been absent myself from the city and Dr. Billings has also been absent. In consequence, things have been moving slowly, but I hope we shall be able to put things in a more definite shape as soon as he returns.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

June 29th, 1905.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,

1109, 92 State St., Chicago.

My dear Dr. Mueller:-

I am in receipt of your letter of June 20th. In accordance with my statement to you I will hold this letter and not make use of it until you hear from me again.

Permit me to say that I have talked the matter over with Dr. Billings and he is quite enthusiastic.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

June 29th, 1908.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,

1109, 92 State St., Chicago.

My dear Dr. Mueller:-

I am in receipt of your letter of June 20th. In accordance with my statement to you I will hold this letter and not make use of it until you hear from me again.

Permit me to say that I have talked the matter over with Dr. Billings and he is quite enthusiastic.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 1109, 92 STATE STREET
HOURS 2-4

'PHONE, CENTRAL 5248

Trustees

CHICAGO, 20. June 1905

Dr. W. Harper,
President of the University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. President:

My father Dr. phil. Friedrich Mueller, Professor of Sanscrit and comparative Philology, who died in Vienna in 1898 left me his very valuable library, of which I am in possession.

Well remembering how fond my deceased father was of his collection, which represents the work of a lifetime, I determined not to sell this collection but to dedicate it to an educational institution as a unite.

As this library contains many books of exceeding rarety, some of them even not to be found in any of the gigantic European public libraries, it can be considered of the greatest value for graduate work. Knowing that the University of Chicago is one of the institutions, which is emminently interested in this kind of work, I am willing to donate the collection to the university bearing in mind, that in this way the aim for which the collection has been brought together can be reached in the best way.

In order to give a short description of what the library consists of, I wish to state that it can be divided into two parts one containing Philology, the other containing Anthropology and Ethnography.

The philological part contains a collection of grammars and

20. June

Dr. W. Harper,

President of the University of Chicago

Chicago,Ill.

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Well remembering how fond my deceased father was of his collection,which represents the work of a lifetime,I determined not to sell this collection but to dedicate to an educational institution as a unit.

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STREET
HS 2-4
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CHICAGO, 190

vocabularies of over 400 languages and dialects, many of these books printed for the use of missions only and therefore never having been on the market; also some very rare old prints are among the collection of the American and Phillipine languages, (I6. and I8. century).

Besides there is a separate Arabian, Persian, Turkish, Sanscrit, and Armeniancollection each one containing many old prints and codices.

The ethnological part contains among books on the different subjects a collection of several hundreds of photos.

The totality of numbers may be given about 8000.

Hoping to hear from you in regard to this matter, I remain, dear Sir,

Very truly yours

Frederick Mueller M.D.

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The ethnological part contains among books on the different subjects a collection of several hundreds of photos.

The totality of numbers may be given about 8000.

Hoping to hear from you in regard to this matter,I remain,

dear Sir,

Very truly yours

August 4, 1905.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,

1109, 92 State St., Chicago.

My dear Mr. Mueller:-

I am writing to say that Dr. Billings has reported progress and that matters are moving along satisfactorily. In a short time Dr. Bevan and Dr. Murphy will have an appointment with you to discuss matters.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

August 4, 1908.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,

1109, 92 State St., Chicago.

My dear Mr. Mueller:-

I am writing to say that Dr. Billings has reported progress and that matters are moving along satisfactorily. In a short time Dr. Bevan and Dr. Murphy will have an appointment with you to discuss matters.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER

NINTH FLOOR 92 STATE STREET

HOURS 2-4

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 th 1905

Filed

September 19th, 1905.

Dr. W. R. Harper

President of the University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,

92 State St., Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

Your letter of September 15th to President Harper and the pamphlet have been received. He has been too ill to receive his mail for the last few days but as soon as he is better the matter will be given to him.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

September 15th, 1906.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,
92 State St., Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

Your letter of September 15th to President Harper and the pamphlet have been received. He has been too ill to receive his mail for the last few days but as soon as he is better the matter will be given to him.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

With the author's best wishes.

Bloodless Reposition of the Congenitally Dislocated Hip Joint Versus Arthrotomy.

With Statistics of 34 Cases Operated on by Dr. Lorenz During His Visit to the United States in 1902.

FREDERICK MUELLER, M. D.
Attending Orthopedic Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago; Professor Orthopedic Surgery, Milwaukee Medical College, Milwaukee.
Chicago.

Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association, June 17, 1905.

CHICAGO:
PRESS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
ONE HUNDRED AND THREE DEARBORN AVENUE.
1905.

BLOODLESS REPOSITION OF THE CONGENITALLY DISLOCATED HIP JOINT VERSUS ARTHROTOMY.

WITH STATISTICS OF 34 CASES OPERATED ON BY DR. LORENZ DURING HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1902.

FREDERICK MUELLER, M.D.

Attending Orthopedic Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago; Professor Orthopedic Surgery, Milwaukee Medical College, Milwaukee.

CHICAGO.

A dispute which appears to be settled, at least so far as the competent authorities in Germany, France and Italy are concerned, seems to have been resurrected in America in recent days. The question is whether the open operation or the bloodless reposition of the congenital dislocation of the hip joint should dominate the future therapy of this deformity.

One of Sherman's later publications[1] is so much in favor of the open operation that it seems quite justifiable to compare these methods of treatment critically without any prejudice.

In this connection I quote the historical fact that the originator of the bloodless method, Prof. A. Lorenz of Vienna, had the largest record (about 200 cases) of open operations just at the very time when he began to develop the bloodless method, which he considers the only and the most suitable treatment. Prof. A. Hoffa of Berlin, whom we may call the most prominent pioneer in the development of the open method, recommends in all cases at first the attempt to reduce the congenitally dislocated hip, leaving for the open operations only those cases in which the bloodless method failed.

1. Sherman: Congenital Dislocation of the Hip. THE JOURNAL A. M. A., Jan. 7. 1905.

Among American surgeons it must be admitted that some uncertainty about the advisability of the new method has developed, because of the many accidents which have been observed; but to be just we must frankly state that for those accidents and mischief the method can not be held responsible. They occurred mostly in unsuitable cases and were due to rough maneuvers or to other mistakes in technic.

The great importance of the first mentioned point may readily be seen in the many cases scattered between Boston and San Francisco on which Lorenz operated. Not half of those cases were pronounced by Lorenz as favorable, either because of the advanced age of the patients or because they had been operated on before without success either by arthrotomy or by reposition. Knowing how small a chance for success he would have, and emphasizing this fact, he nevertheless was obliged to operate on these patients, as these cases were often the only ones which could be secured for his clinical work.

In a great many cases his refusal to operate would have resulted in great disappointment to many physicians and students who wished to witness the single steps of the operation. In one large eastern city with a population of nearly a million, not a single half-way suitable case was among those that were prepared for him; he was not loath to cancel the clinic altogether, and only the consideration of the crowded amphitheater, as well as regard for his host, induced him to do his best in spite of the very unfavorable circumstances.

That under these conditions the method could not show its best results and could not be expected to give the claimed 50 per cent. of anatomic cures is an evident matter of fact.

The few cases which Lorenz pronounced favorable could not give the best results possible, as the very important after-treatment was administered by the various surgeons under whose care the patients were left in various ways and after different principles. This fact, although deplorable, was unavoidable, as with the exception of the few pages which Lorenz[2] devoted to this chapter in his book nothing existed dealing with these very important features of the treatment. Many new

2. Lorenz: Ueber die Heilung der angeborenen Hüftgelenksverrenkung durch unblutige Einrenkung. Wien, 1900.

details have been added to this chapter, and simple comparison of the after-treatment as outlined by Lorenz in his book in 1900, and given by me in 1904 and 1905,[3] shows this fact very clearly. Those details explain why the majority of the cases operated on by Lorenz can not be regarded as giving average results or as being fitted for drawing figures for statistics. That among Lorenz' cases, however, a good many first-class results have been secured I am able to prove by the following statistics:

Total number of cases operated on by A. Lorenz and left under my care, 34.

Cases suitable for statistics, 32.

Anatomic repositions, 21 (Table A).

Subspinal positions, with excellent functional result, 11 (Tables A, B and C).

As the cases contained in Table C must be excluded, the proportion of the anatomic repositions to the subspinal positions stands 21 to 11. Although more than two years have elapsed since the time of the operations, the treatment of all cases can not be considered as finished. This is shown by Cases 7, 13 and 20 of Table A, where some stiffness and limitation of the motion of the hip joint is still present. Under suitable treatment all these cases are improving, so that for each one a perfect motion (continued care provided) may be predicted. Even in case we subtract for the present time Cases 7, 13 and 20 from the perfect anatomic cures, the proportion stands 18 to 14. That means about 50 per cent. of anatomic cures with absolutely normal gait.

Among the 21 anatomic results, depression of the head, which stood in a suprapubical position, was necessary in six cases. All cases thus treated gave beautiful results.

That many of the patients operated on unsuccessfully before are among these cases, and that many of them were near or beyond the age limits can be seen from the statistics, but so much the more must we be satisfied with the fact that over 50 per cent. of anatomic results and no relapses have been obtained. The reported re-

3. Mueller and Ashley: Treatment Following the Bloodless Reduction of Congenital Hip Dislocation. New York Medical Journal. A series of four articles, beginning May, 1904, ending January, 1905.

TABLE A—ANATOMIC RESULTS.

No.	Name.	Age in Years.	Side.	Date of Operation.	Gait. (1905)	Motion. (1905)	Notes.
1	L. Th.	3½	L.	Oct. 18, 1902.	Normal.	Full.	February 19, 1903, depression of the head, which stood in suprapubical position.
2-3	B. M.	4	L. & R.	Nov. 24, 1902.	Normal.	Full.	April 25, 1903, removal of the cast; after-treatment.
4-5	E. L.	4	L. & R.	Oct. 24, 1902.	Normal.	Full.	June 24, 1903, depression (as in Case No. 1). August 29, 1903, third cast; February 5, 1904, after treatment.
6	M. W.	4½	L.	Oct. 18, 1902.	Good.	Full.	April 20, 1903, after-treatment; Feb. 15, '05, some outward rotation still exists.
F	B. E.	4½	L.	Oct. 15, 1902.	Stiff.	Limited.	March 15, 1904, forcible correction of the abducted position; parents discontinued treatment.
8	S. L.	4½	L.	Oct. 22, 1902.	Normal.	Full.	July 6, 1903, after-treatment.
9-10	K. B.	5	L. & R.	Oct. 16, 1902.	Good.	Limited on left side.	May 20, 1903, depression on the right side (as in Case No. 1).
11	L. R.	5	L.	Nov. 12, 1902.	Normal.	Full.	December 12, 1903, depression (as in Case No. 1).
12	D. A.	5½	L.	Oct. 22, 1902.	Normal.	Full.	Operated on without success by Dr. J. Ridlon, 3 years ago. April 23, 1903, after-treatment. August, '04, died from typhoid fever.
13	A. L.	6	R.	Oct. 10, 1902.	Somewhat stiff.	Somewhat limited	Operated on without success by Dr. J. Ridlon, 2 years ago. April 19, 1903, second cast. July 2, 1903, after-treatment.
14	W. M.	6½	L.	Oct. 17, 1902.	Normal.	Full.	April 18, 1903, after-treatment.
15	N. H.	7	L.	Oct. 24, 1902.	Good.	Full.	Operated on without success by Dr. J. Ridlon, 2 years ago. April 19, 1903, after-treatment leg somewhat rotated outwards.
16	L. E.	7½	L.	Oct. 12, 1902.	Normal.	Full.	Operated on without success by Dr. J. Ridlon, 3 years ago. May 29, 1903, depression (as in Case No. 1). August, 1903, after-treatment.
17	B. Ph.	8	L.	Oct. 16, 1902.	Normal.	Nearly full.	April 27, 1903, after-treatment.
18	E. S.	8½	L.	Oct. 12, 1902.	Normal.	Full.	May 18, 1903, depression (as in Case No. 1). August 18, 1903, after-treatment.
19	H. R.	8½	L.	Oct. 22, 1902.	Normal.	Full.	May 19, 1903, after-treatment.
20	L. T.	8½	L.	Oct. 18, 1902.	Stiff.	Limited.	January 14, 1904, and February 9, 1905, correction of the abducted position in narcosis.
21	K. M.	9½	L.	Nov. 2, 1902.	Normal.	Full.	June 8, 1903, after-treatment.

TABLE B—SUBSPINAL POSITIONS.
ANTERIOR SUPERIOR REDISLOCATIONS.

No.	Name.	Age in Years.	Side.	Date of Operation.	Gait. (1905)	Motion. (1905)	Notes.
1	B. L.	3	R.	Oct. 16, 1902.	Good.	Full.	April 27, 1903, after-treatment.
2	T. H.	3	R.	Oct. 31, 1902.	Nearly normal.	Full.	June 5, 1903, after-treatment.
3	M. M.	3		Oct. 17, 1902.	Good.	Full.	April 18, 1903, after-treatment.
4	B. T.	3½	L.	Oct. 12, 1902.	Good.	Full.	May 15, 1903, after-treatment.
5	V. T.	4	L.	Oct. 21, 1902.	Good.	Full.	April 25, 1903, after-treatment.
6	L. M.	4	L.	Oct. 15, 1902.	Nearly normal.	Full.	April 18, 1903, after-treatment.
7-8	S. M.	6½	L. & R.	Nov. 22, 1902.	Good.	Full.	September 10, 1903, second cast; August 14, 1903, third cast; March 15, 1904, after-treatment.
9	L. G.	7	L.	Oct. 18, 1902.	Somewhat stiff.	Full.	April 29, 1903, after-treatment.
10	E. N.	5	L.	Oct. 29, 1902.	.....	.....	Although both children walked well the parents were determined to have the attempt made of changing the subspinal position into an anatomic position. In both cases the secondary operation was successful. Further particulars about this new improvement will be published later.
11	A. G.	5	L.	Oct. 18, 1902.			

TABLE C—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

No.	Name.	Age in Years.	Side.	Date of Operation.	Gait. (1905)	Motion. (1905)	Notes.
1	G. E.	10	L.	Oct. 14, 1902.	.....	.....	During March 1903, a correction of the abducted position was made and a cast was applied by a Chicago surgeon; this manipulation probably led to a relapse. June 17, 1903, this cast was removed and a relapse was apparent.
2	E. McL.	4½	L.	Oct. 20, 1902.	.....	.....	June 18, 1903, removal of the case, depression of the head (as in Case No. 1) proposed, but declined by the parents.

lapse in Case 1, Table C, is certainly due to the unsuitable maneuvers while the second cast was put on.

It can not be repeated often enough that in order to show the full efficiency of the bloodless method it is

necessary to keep strictly within the age limits. It can not be expected that a method for which such limits exist will give the best results in cases which have passed this limit, although the operation itself, that is, the reposition of the head of the femur into the socket, might be accomplished in a great many cases that are beyond that limit. The age limit—about 7 years for unilateral cases, and 4 or 5 years for bilateral cases—are too well known to need further discussion. Within these limits it must be considered a great rarity when the bloodless manipulations do not give the wished-for reposition; but such exceptions occur. Sherman's case of the 10-month-old baby in which he found the entrance to the cavity of the socket exceedingly narrow, may belong to this group; I had a similar experience four months ago in a case of a double dislocation—a girl of 3 years—in which I secured an anatomic result on the left side and two attempts to reduce the right side failed, although each attempt lasted more than one and one-half hours. Other orthopedic surgeons undoubtedly will have similar experiences.

The obstacle in such cases is the narrowed part of the capsule, which in some publications is called the "hourglass-shaped constriction of the capsule" (*Sanduhrförmige Einschnürung der Kapsel*), and in others, "the entrance to the pocket-shaped recessus of the socket" (*Eingang zur Pfannentasche*).

It always has been evident for every one who ever performed or witnessed an arthrotomy, or an open reposition, that a disproportion exists between the head of the dislocated femur and this narrowed part of the capsule, through which the head has to be introduced into the socket. All authors are familiar with this fact. This narrowed space, however, within the age limits of the bloodless operation with the exception of a very few cases, is always large enough to allow the passing of the head of the dislocated femur. That this passage is not always easily accomplished can be readily understood; usually some difficulties are met with in executing the reduction; the narrowed capsule must be widened according to the diameter of the femur head.

If we open a joint we can not tell from the appearance of the narrowed part of the capsule whether a reposition by mere maneuvers would be impossible. Sherman[1] in his paper, however, avails himself of this

kind of argument and in discussing his 28 cases comes to the conclusion that among 28 impossibilities there was only one possibility for getting a real reposition by the bloodless method. Of course, no one is able to prove such a statement, not even Sherman himself.

The same objection to the bloodless method was made in Europe at the time the first communications about it were brought forth. All these voices were silenced after it was proved that the impossibilities were lost sight of in the overwhelming number of possibilities. When Sherman's paper was discussed at the meeting of the American Orthopedic Association, Atlantic City, June, 1904, as far as I remember Sherman's standpoint was not supported in the general sense. An eminent guest of the association, Professor Hoffa of Berlin, who, like Lorenz, performed several hundreds of open and bloodless operations and who is a pronounced partisan of the open method, did not consent to Sherman's accounts, and preferred not to answer when Sherman asked him whether he really believed the possibility of driving the camel (the head of the femur) through the needle's eye (the narrowed part of the capsule). Each surgeon who has performed a bloodless reposition may answer this question for himself.

The possibility of the immediate success of the operation, which means the fact of the introduction of the head into the socket is the same, whatever method may be resorted to; but for the criticism of a method not only the immediate success of the anatomic result but also the permanency and the quality of the functional result comes into consideration and it must be emphasized that anatomic and functional results do not always correspond.

My connection with Prof. A. Lorenz in Vienna enabled me to form an opinion regarding the results of the two routine treatments, as in 1897, when I began to work with Lorenz, the open operation was still very often practiced by him in older cases, whereas, on the other hand, all those patients who have been operated on by Lorenz by the open operation previous to that time used to come regularly either for after-treatment or for an examination.

I was able to trace more than 200 cases of open operations in their results for a long time—some for several years. This gave me the opportunity to com-

pare their results by interposition with the results obtained by the bloodless method.

The exact requirements of a perfect anatomic result are not always obtainable by performing the open operation. There are many cases in which the head does not stand centrally opposite the V-shaped cartilage, a sort of new socket being devolved above or in the back of this place. The functional result, however, is not altered by this fact, provided that it finds a stable position in its new place.

A much more important point is whether or not an ankylosis or restriction of motion in the joint operated on follows. Very often the success of the nicest anatomic reposition is annihilated or at least greatly interfered with by the presence of a total or partial ankylosis. This always threatens to develop when the children operated on are over 4 years of age. A sure exclusion of this disagreeable accident can never be warranted, however, not even in cases in which the children are operated on at a very tender age, say 2 or 3 years old, although the chance for a prospective ankylosis is greatly diminished.

Patients who suffer from a single dislocation only in cases of ankylosis may sometimes obtain, but not always, a half way good functional result so far as walking is concerned. Only after a long and tedious after-treatment of massage and gymnastics is it possible to teach them how to execute the motions of the thigh. In these favorable cases, too, a constant care and supervision and a continued after-treatment for years is necessary in order to overcome the tendency of contracture, which, if overlooked, flexes and adducts the thigh, thus causing in neglected cases formidable secondary shortenings.

For children operated on on both sides, the establishment of an ankylosis always proved disastrous. I know of 6 or 7 cases among the 240 open operations of Lorenz in which neither mobilizations under anesthesia nor secondary surgical interferences like resection of the head, nor gymnastic and passive motions, even when continued for years, were able to give any relief. Such patients are by far worse off with their double ankylosis after the operation than before, although the *x*-ray picture in some of the cases belonging to this group showed perfect anatomic replacement on both sides.

I wish to state these facts before going into a detailed discussion of the advisability of both methods. I think they explain clearly why the two orthopedic surgeons, Hoffa and Lorenz, who have the greatest experience with the various open operations, are righteously prepossessed in favor of the bloodless method.

The main objections which are made to the bloodless method by the partisans of the open operation are principally the impossibility of reducing the dislocated hip in all cases by bloodless manipulations; the dangers involved, such as hematomas, fracture of the bones, injuries of the capsule and of the nerves; the poor results as shown by statistics.

The first point, the frequently quoted impossibility of obtaining a reduction by the bloodless method, has been discussed enough and needs no further explanation. Sherman, in his paper, constructs on this infinitesimally small chance of not being able to accomplish a reposition within the proper age limits, a peremptory postulation to treat all cases by the open operation, without making an effort to reduce the dislocation by maneuvers, saying: " . . . if we are to save these cases, irreducible by manipulations, from the risks of forcible manipulation, we must save all, for no one can tell *a priori* which case is to prove reducible and which is not; and that will mean that all congenitally dislocated hips shall be reduced by arthrotomy."

The so-called dangers of the bloodless method, which have been discussed so often in various places, collapse if the operator, and this especially holds good for the unskilled operator, keeps himself within the age limits. All accidents, such as fractures and so on, are due to the fact that the operator either tries to increase the age limits or that he resorts to too much force without the exact knowledge of how much the tissues are able to stand. Both mistakes were made and are made frequently by the unskilled operator; if an accident then happens, of course "the method is responsible for the mischief done."

Lorenz himself made the same mistakes in the beginning and in this sense he reports them in his book. Similar cases are always reported if a method is comparatively new and its indications still unsettled.

Fractures of the bone and ruptures of the capsule can be promptly excluded by care or by resorting to a

kind of preparatory treatment consisting in tenotomies and extension if greater difficulties should be foreseen.

The same is not true of the subcutaneous lacerations of some muscles (like the adductors) and the extravasate which is observed in many cases. No complication, however, ever results from their presence. No one should believe that accidental lacerations are absolutely excluded by using the open method. Sherman's case, in which the perineum was torn, is a classical example of this. Everyone knows that the resistance of the shortened muscles of the hip joint must be overcome by traction alone in performing the open operation. Therefore, it can be safely said that paralysis is more apt to happen in the course of an open operation than after a bloodless operation. This especially holds good for the paralyses of the sciatic and principally of the peroneal nerves. Sherman also reports a case of paralysis among his twenty-eight cases.

As the peroneus nerve is fixed where it enters the capsule of the peroneal muscles, it is easily understood that the fibers have to be stretched to overcome the shortening caused by the dislocation. As the knee joint is held rectangularly after the bloodless operation, the strain on the peroneal fibers is relieved, whereas the straightened knee joint held in a straight position by the cast after the execution of the open operation does not afford any relief. In consideration of this fact, which can be proved by experience, one of the strongest claims of the open operation falls to the ground. Another kind of paralysis which sometimes develops after the bloodless reposition does not deserve any consideration at all; it is the so-called paralysis of the quadriceps; this disappears spontaneously within two or three months, not leaving the slightest sign of its presence.

It must not be forgotten that there are dangers which are connected with every open operation and which neither the best technic nor the most skillful operator can exclude with absolute certainty.

Sherman asks why the orthopedic surgeon should be afraid to open the hip joint. I think it is safe to say that not one of them is "afraid" to open it, but that a good many of them decline righteously the responsibility of representing this procedure "as absolutely harmless" so far as the life of the little patient is concerned.

It is a matter of fact that every operator who resorted to the open operation on a large scale had deaths among his cases, although the percentage may be small, perhaps 2 or even 1 per cent. This should make it apparent that among 28 cases no death must necessarily occur.

If, however, such an accident happens and sepsis claims a victim, then we can not compare such a death with an exitus after an appendectomy or laparotomy.

We never performed nor ever will perform any operation for a dislocation of the hip joint under a coercion similar to that which lets the surgeon choose between death and the operation, because all orthopedic operations have only a conditional indication.

One of the main questions of the parents is, and always will be, whether there is positively no danger connected with any of the proposed operations. With regard to the open operation, I leave the answer to the honesty of the surgeon whom it may concern; with regard to the bloodless operation, however, an affirmative answer to this question can be given quite frankly.

At all events, no death which should occur after an open operation performed for reduction of a congenitally dislocated hip joint can be excused, for nowadays the bloodless method has been developed and such accidents are excluded.

A total failure meets the recommendation of the open method if statistics of the bloodless method are referred to. Sherman, however, in quoting statistics comes to the opposite result; fortunately, however, he quotes two sets of statistics, which can not be considered as giving valid figures.

The first is the statistic of Wolff, a fanatic believer in the Lorenz method who died in 1900. He began experimenting with this method in 1896. No one can expect that his first cases could show the best figures possible. Nevertheless, his statistics in question showed 25 per cent. of anatomic cures. Since then the method has been developed to a much higher degree of efficiency, so that Wolff's statistics can not be quoted seriously to-day.

The other statistics quoted by Sherman are Ridlon's,[4] which, although published in 1904, are not at all fitted to prove anything. The many objections which can be

4. Ridlon: THE JOURNAL A. M. A., April 16 and 23, 1904.

made to his statistics I[5] described in a previous paper. I do not wish to fall back on them in this place, but wish only to mention that Ridlon's statistics deal mostly with cases operated on by Lorenz during his visit in this country, and showed about 10 per cent. anatomic results. The fact that many of these cases were unsuitable for the operation because of the advanced age or because they had been operated on before, or that other cases such as the suprapubic positions (anterior transpositions, Ridlon's) did not get the right kind of after-treatment (depression of the head) has been alluded to in the beginning of this paper.

Fortunately there are other reliable statistics[3] existing, among which I wish to point to those published quite recently and quoted by me in my above mentioned paper, as well as at the Atlantic City meeting of the American Orthopedic Society, 1904.

These statistics are compiled by E. Mueller, Stuttgart; Joachimsthal, Berlin, and Drehmann, Breslau, and were published in 1903. The numbers of the anatomic results are 28 among 40, 17 among 23, 43 among 56, respectively.

Altogether, they show more than two-thirds of anatomic cures. From this it is to be seen that Lorenz is very conservative in pronouncing a possibility of 50 per cent. anatomic cures. Seventy-five per cent. would not be too much, and, with some improvements of the method, a still greater percentage might be obtainable.

Another statistic recently published by Braun[6] shows 57 ideal anatomic results among 117 joints; excellent functional cures were obtained in 72 of these 117 cases.

We must not lay too great a stress on the anatomic results alone, however. We have also to consider the remaining 33 or 25 per cent. of cases which do not give a central reposition, but only a subspinal position (anterior superior redislocation). In these cases we always find such a great improvement that—suitable after-treatment provided—the overwhelming majority give such excellent functional results that they can truly be called a cure. The fact that no subspinal position is ever combined with partial ankylosis or stiffness of the hip should be highly appreciated.

5. Mueller: The Lorenz Operation as Seen in the American Statistics. Ill State Med. Jour. October. 1904.

6. Braun: Zur unblutigen Therapie der Luxatio coxae congenita. Langenbeck's Arch., 1904, vol. lxxiv, No. 3.

This fact renders the second-class result after the bloodless reposition by far superior to the second-class result of the open operation, where we obtain ankylosis; as far as the functional result alone is concerned, the subspinal position exceeds even many so-called first-class results of the open operation. Therefore, Lorenz, who had his experience with the postoperative ankyloses after the open operation, knew why he called the subspinal positions "good" results, and every orthopedic surgeon who has had the misfortune to get a double ankylosis after an open operation, thus crippling the patient more than before, must agree with him.

We have all been taught that the first principle of medicine should be: *Primum non nocere.*

If we keep this in mind and if we are desirous to avoid even a mere chance of offending against it, we can have no doubt which method, whether the open or the bloodless, will be the method of the future days.

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 1109, 92 STATE STREET
HOURS 2-4

'PHONE, CENTRAL 5246

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 th 1905

Filed

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

My dear Mr. President;

Please receive with same mail a reprint of my last paper. I learned through the papers that you have had some vacation which probably had the wished for result.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

Very truly yours

Frederick Mueller
M. D.

Dr. W. R. Harper

President of the University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

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Please receive with same mail a reprint of my last paper. I learned through the papers that you have had some vacation which probably had the wished for result.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

Very truly yours

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 1109, 92 STATE STREET
HOURS 2-4

'PHONE, CENTRAL 5248

Dr Billings please return

CHICAGO, 23 rd of Oct. 1905

Dr. W.R. Harper
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Upon receipt of your letter I wish to say that I never was in connection with any of Chicagos medical schools and that you probably allude to the Harvey Medical School, where I have been called in once to see some patients . After learning the character of this school I never went there again.

The Milwaukee Medical College with which I am connected still is a college in good standing and in fact the foremost Wisconsin medical school. In view of the difficulties which you mentioned I am sorry that I caused you so many inconveniences and think it best to drop the matter.

Kindly return the catalog of the library at your earliest convenience. Should you however care for a personal interview, I should be pleased to call at any time you wish.

I remain, dear Sir,

Sincerely yours

Frederick Mueller

Dr. W.R. Harper

Chicago, Ill.

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Kindly return the catalog of the library at your earliest convenience. Should you however care for a personal interview,I should be pleased to call at any time you wish.

I remain,dear Sir,

Sincerely yours

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 1109, 92 STATE STREET
HOURS 2-4.

CHICAGO, XI/24 1905

December 12th, 1905.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,
1109, 92 State St., Chicago.

Mr. Wm R. Harper
President of the University of Chicago.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Mueller:-

Your letter to President Harper asking to have returned the catalogue of your father's library was duly received. It will be given attention at once and the catalogue returned. Unfortunately it has been mislaid but I will make a thorough search for it at once.

Yours very truly,
H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

Dear Sir,
I have had my people look for the catalogue of my father's library which left Chicago for Madison in the spring of this year.
As I shall have to make the arrangements very soon, I repeat my request and beg of you to give your consideration to this matter.
Hoping for an early reply, I remain, dear Sir,
Yours very truly
Dr Frederick Mueller

December 12th, 1905.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,

1109, 92 State St., Chicago.

My dear Dr. Mueller:-

Your letter to President Harper asking to have returned the catalogue of your father's library was duly received. It will be given attention at once and the catalogue returned. Unfortunately it has been mislaid but I will make a thorough search for it at once.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler

Secretary to the President

Secretary.

RICK MUELLER
9, 92 STATE STREET
HOURS 2-4

'PHONE, CENTRAL 5248

CHICAGO, XI/24 1905

Mr. Wm R. Harper
President of the University of Chicago.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Some time ago I wrote you to be kind enough to return the catalogue of my fathers library which I left with Prof. Judson in the spring of this year.

As I shall have to make some other arrangements very soon, I repeat my request and beg of you to give your consideration to this matter.

Hoping for an early reply, I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly

Dr Frederick Mueller

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 907, 72 E. MADISON STREET
Room 1903 & 5-6

CHICAGO, January 7th 190 7

January 8th, 1907.

Dr. H. P. Judson

Acting President of the University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Nearly two years ago I saw you with regard to the library of my late father Professor Dr. Friedrich Mueller of Vienna. I corresponded with Dr. W. R. Harper in regard to the library to the University of Chicago. Dr. Harper however died unfortunately before he reached a decision.

Kindly let me know whether you are interested in the same proposition, as I have an advantageous offer by an antiquarian in Leipsic, Germ.

Yours very sincerely

Dr. Frederick Mueller

Dr. Frederick Mueller,

Suite 907, 72 East Madison Street,

Chicago.

Dear Dr. Mueller:-

Your favor of the 7th inst. is at hand. May I ask what the conditions are under which you wish to present the library to the University?

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

January 8th, 1907.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,

Suite 907, 72 East Madison Street,

Chicago.

Dear Dr. Mueller:-

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Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

RICK MUELLER
2 E. MADISON STREET
OURS 10-12 & 2-4

'PHONE CENTRAL 5245

18

CHICAGO, January 7th 1907

Dr. H. P. Judson

Acting President of the University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Nearly two years ago I saw you with regard to the library of my late father Professor Dr. Friedrich Mueller of Vienna. I corresponded with Dr. W. R. Harper, in order to present the library to the University of Chicago under certain conditions. Dr. Harper however died unfortunately, before he reached a decision.

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Yours very sincerely

Dr Friedrich Mueller

Dr. H. P. Judson

Acting President of the University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

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Kindly let me know whether you are interested in the same proposition, as I have an advantageous offer by an antiquarian in Leipzig, Germ.

Yours very sincerely

F. Fr. Müller

AMERICANA CRYPT TO AWAIT 8113 A.D.

Oglethorpe University Plans a Cache to Be Opened When 20th Century Is Ancient Era

HUMAN FACTOR ONLY HITCH

Dr. Jacobs, Here, Fears Curious Generations Won't Let It Wait Until Designated Year

In the year 8113 A. D. a group of archaeologists will apply their eighty-second century equivalents of picks and axes to the stainless steel walls of a crypt buried in the ruins of what was once Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga., United States of America.

Peering into its cavernous depths, they will gasp in astonishment before an array of strange objects placed there for their benefit by their almost prehistoric ancestors of the twentieth century.

That, at least, was the vision described here yesterday by Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe University, who said that plans for constructing such a crypt, built to withstand nature, containing material sufficient to acquaint eighty-second century man with the details of twentieth century civilization, were already well under way. He made this known at the Hotel Barclay, where he is staying on his visit here.

"Just think what it would mean to us if the people of Greece and Rome, Egypt, Assyria and Babylonia had left such records for us, instead of leaving it to chance," Dr. Jacobs exclaimed. "But of course they could not do it. They did not have the facilities. We are the first generation which is scientifically equipped to perform in this way its archaeological duty to its successors."

Hard to Trust Humans

Dr. Jacobs said he believed modern methods would assure the preservation of the crypt and its records for as long as sixty centuries, barring unforeseen catastrophes, but he admitted somewhat ruefully that the human element was less predictable, and that human curiosity or greed or destructiveness might interfere with the hoped-for working out of this labor-saving device for eighty-second century archaeologists.

"It's worth trying even if there is only one chance in a thousand," he said. "But I think the chances are about fifty-fifty."

As outlined by Dr. Jacobs, the plan calls for a crypt about 15 by 25 feet, and 10 feet high, walled with an outer layer of tile and an inner layer of stainless steel, and filled with nitrogen instead of air.

Inside there would be, on microfilm, copies of present-day encyclopedias, newspapers, magazines, films showing the world as it now is and models of our homes, skyscrapers, airplanes, automobiles and engines, all in stainless steel. Dr. Jacobs believes that, once it has been done, other universities will follow suit.

Tells Why Date Was Picked

"Why did we choose the year 8113?" said Dr. Jacobs. "Because that is as far in the future as the first recorded date in history, the beginning of the Egyptian calendar in 4241 B. C., is in the past.

"And why stainless steel? Here is a letter from the National Bureau of Standards, suggesting stainless steel as the most suitable receptacle for such long-time storage and saying that it has been adopted by the National Archives for storage of films. They also tell us that nitrogen is probably the most satisfactory inert gas for the purpose, having been used by the bureau, and that the cellulose acetate base type of film would be best."

The somewhat difficult problem of letting the people of 8113 A. D. know that they are to open the crypt and of preventing its opening beforehand, Dr. Jacobs indicated, will be met by placing a stainless steel inscription outside and by passing a law making it a felony to "open before 8113 A. D."

Dr. Jacobs came to New York to have a record made of a "Greeting to the People of 8113 A. D." which he will deliver on a radio program Sunday. He hopes, he said, to have about 200 such greetings recorded by heads of States, scientists and others.

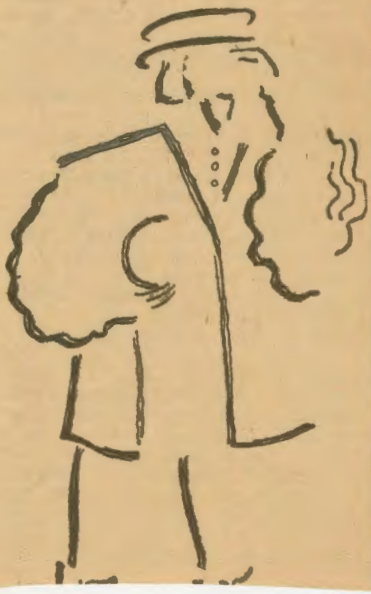
"Of course, English as we know it will have disappeared by that time and the people of that time may have some difficulty in understanding us and reading our books," he said. "But we will leave as many clues as possible in the form of English dictionaries, bilingual dictionaries, directions for using the microfilm and so on, and surely the scientists of that day will be able to meet the challenge."

AUCTION SALES

Kaliski & Gabay, Inc.
81 University Place
corner 11th Street
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Today 11 A. M.
Tomorrow 1:30 P. M.
an unusually choice collection
VALUABLE FURNISHINGS
removed from a Westchester Mansion
with addition from other sources
Art Effects, Silver, Fine China, Paintings, Tapestries, Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, Ivories, Oriental Rugs
Antique & Modern Furniture
of every description
Note (A sale worthy of attention)
Arthur Kaliski, Auctioneer

RESORTS

ADIRONDACKS



1101 Van Nuys Bldg.

Los Angeles, California

President or Dean

January 28, 1915.

Sir:

Your institution is one of 25 receiving this somewhat unusual communication.

Twenty-five of America's most superb specimens of manhood are wanted to take part in a gigantic motion picture production, in character comparable to the Passion Play. This is to be staged at some point in the United States to which the participants will go, entirely at our expense.

To no other source can we look, save the universities and colleges, for so extraordinary a recruiting. Our best manhood, in the complete sense, is to be found there. This play calls for characters representing super manhood and womanhood. And this must not be illusion, but fact. The production is to be idealistic, and is aimed to teach eugenics constructively rather than by morbid example. We prefer men of from 20 to 35 years of age. Users of stimulants or alcoholic beverages, tobacco or profanity not eligible at all. Kindly note the score sheet enclosed.

Further particulars later on. We merely wish to get, now, your assurance of co-operation. You are not asked to officially send a delagate; and in selecting him you assume no responsibility whatsoever. Merely make the selection and leave it optional with the winner whether he participates or not. Satisfactory security will be given him well in advance. All expenses will be met by us.

Any endeavor seriously coping with the raising of standards of motion picture production must surely meet with the endorsement of educators.

In this instance we must be able to say, and prove, that we have procured the finest of America's young manhood, for such are the roles the production calls for. As a distinct and signal service to mankind, and especially as a leavening factor in the development of this enormous business, this particular project will be hailed by thoughtful people everywhere.

Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours, Jesse H. Buffum.

1 N

1101 New Hope Bldg.

Santa Ana, California

Feb. 28, 1941.

President to Deen

Sir:

Your institution is one to be regretted that somewhat misunderstanding communication.

Twenty-six to America's most urgent problem of man-kind. Good are new ended of take they a it a Eighth motion private produc-tion, in operated complete of the Pension Plan. This is of be of to Eighth states of United the in point some to begins is Illw ,ot two is Yearly expense.

To on order series can we look, area the Ministerial Two ,Boonem land ,Boonem Bunny's America to present the Boonem even we that are due later the production and Boonem land a is Illw ,Boonem of series can Illw ,Ministerial Boonem ,assumed summons that ,Ministerial people Ministry yd belief ed

Kindly note the score above ,based enclosed.

Illa. Kindly note the score above ,based enclosed.

Yours truly,

Jesse H. Hoffman.

The University of Chicago

The Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Unclassified

February 4, 1915.

My dear President Judson:

I return herewith your letter of February 3rd addressed to Jesse H. Buffum. I entirely concur with your response. I can imagine no means by which we could comply with such a request even if it were thought desirable so to do.

Yours very truly,

James R. Angell

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

S COMPETITION A PERFECT SCORE OF 45 POINTS IS POSSIBLE.

The University of Chicago

Physique. (1) as per Hastings Manual, 1 pt; stature and general appearance of vigor, 1.-- Possible 2 points.

Athletics. Excellence in field or track work, of record or not, 1 pt.

Parentage. The candidate's health and physique not an exception in his family; a heredity line strong in robust progeny, 3 points.

Temperance. No credit allowed for mere fact of abstenence; if temperance is a strong life principle, 2 points.

Tobacco. (As Temperance). Credit for positive as distinguished from negative attitude, 1 point.

Habits. If he does not indulge in card playing, 1 pt; does not dance, 1/2 pt; industrious, not prodigal in use of time, 1 pt; liking for and belief in wholesome public amusements such as the best class of moving picture houses and theatres, 1 pt;Possible 3 1/2 pts

Disposition. If open and sunny, 1/2 point.

Mental Breadth. (Liberal interpretation expected). Specific: Viewing life and all its problems with open, inquisitive mind; perhaps with preconceived ideas, but not preconceived conclusions; regards college and university training as only a fitting of himself to learn in the real and only school---Life itself; a listening rather than a babbling mind.- Possible 2 points.

Character. (e g): The candidate is a known quantity where vital problems must be solved; he steers the same course whether the channel be narrow or wide, the water murky or clear; he does not seek to get to the outer edge of the crowd when to remain in the middle would be embarrassing; there is a reason underlying every important action; decisions are not accidental; every one of life's question marks is met frankly and thoughtfully; he stands in definite relation to all affairs, outside of the purely incidental and trivial; he may not have a platform, but his collection of planks is good. (Note- Indulgences and personal conduct may or may not have a bearing).- Possible 5 points.

Religion. No credit for assent to doctrines and belief in God; if a church attendant, 1 pt; if a church worker, another point; if a Christain man with religious principles, 2d pt;- Possible 3 pts.

Temperament. Candidate is capable of cheerfully submerging self in the mass of the communal whole; a homogeneous rather than an irritating factor in mass movements and situations, would belong to the steady current rather then the ripples, 1 point.

Music. Fondness for, 1 pt; preference is for the better class of, 1/2 pt; musically accomplished, 1/2 pt.- Possible 2 points.

Art. Candidate is artistic in nature and makeup, 1 pt; informed, 1 pt; tolerant of extremists and senses the trend, 1 pt.- Possible 3 pts.

His Estimate of Womanhood. Belief in the sanctity and protection of, 2 pts; neither tells nor listens to smutty stories, 1 pt; believes in and lives the single standard, 1 pt; deplores prudery and false modesty, 1 pt; believes the conjugal relation ideally two-fold: For procreation, and as the loftiest expression of human affection, 3 pts;- Possible 8 points.

Eugenics. He takes this subject seriously; believes Motherhood should be the great business of the world; believes in the improvement of the race by practical, sane eugenic methods; perfect children and ideal childhood the surest means to this end; is a lover of children, both in the theoretic and in the emotional sense, 5 pts.

(As prepared by Jesse H. Buffum
Los Angeles, Calif.)

IN THIS COMPETITION A PERFECT SCORE OF 45 POINTS IS POSSIBLE.
-++++++-

Physique. (1) as per Beatrice Manual, 1 pt; stature and general appearance of vigor, 1.-- Possible 2 points.

Athletics. Excellence in field or track work, of record or not, 1 pt.

Parentage. The candidate's health and physique not an exception in his family; a heredity line strong in robust progeny, 3 points.

Temperance. No credit allowed for mere fact of abstemence; if temperance is a strong life principle, 2 points.

Tobacco. (As Temperance). Credit for positive as distinguished from negative attitude, 1 point.

Habits. If he does not indulge in card playing, 1 pt; does not dance, 1\2 pt; indentions, not prodigal in use of time, 1 pt; liking for and belief in wholesome public amusements such as the best class of moving picture houses and theatres, 1 pt;Possible 3 1\2 pts

Disposition. If open and sunny, 1\2 point.

Mental Breadth. (Liberal interpretation expected). Specific: Viewing life and all its problems with open, impulsive mind; perhaps with preconceived ideas, but not preconceived conclusions; regards college and university training as only a fitting of himself to learn in the real and only school---Life itself; a listening rather than a babbling mind.- Possible 2 points.

Character. (e g): The candidate is a known quantity where vital problems must be solved; he steers the same course whether the channel be narrow or wide, the water murky or clear; he does not seek to get to the outer edge of the crowd when to remain in the middle would be embarrassing; there is a reason underlying every important action; deviations are not accidental; every one of life's question marks is met frankly and thoughtfully; he stands in definite relation to all efforts, outside of the purely incidental and trivial; he may not have a platform, but his collection of planks is good. (Note- Indulgences and personal conduct may or may not have a bearing).- Possible 5 points.

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Temperament. Candidate is capable of cheerfully submerging self in the mass of the commmnal whole; a homogeneous rather than an irritating factor in mass movements and situations, would belong to the steady current rather than the ripples, 1 point.

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(As prepared by Jesse H. Burton
Los Angeles, Calif.)

Chicago, February 3, 1915

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 28th of January with enclosure is received. I thank you for your suggestion, and wish your enterprise all success. I think, however, that we could hardly undertake to make such a selection as you indicate.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Jesse H. Buffum,
1101 Van Nuys Bldg.,
Los Angeles, California.

Chicago, February 3, 1915

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Very truly yours,

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Mr. Jesse H. Buffum,
1101 Van Nuys Bldg.,
Los Angeles, California.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 13th 1905
32 South Second East.

Mr Hutchinson

To Mr William Harper,
President of Chicago University.

Masterpiece by Raphael

Dear Sir,

It may interest you to know, that Rafael's last masterwork, which he completed with his own hand, the Madonna Piccola Gonzaga, is for sale. All authorities on Rafael agree that it is original, besides a series of documents proves it.

Date: 1519; a year before Rafael's death. Price: $300,000. It is in oil, painted on wood, wonderfully preserved. It belongs to a wealthy french Gentleman near Paris, who is a personal friends of my brother in Paris. I represent the owner exclusively for this country. The picture is without mythology, without allegory, not even the halo is there. It is Rafael's last effort. It shows, what he meant to do, when not hindered by tradition. The picture is thus quite modern in style; purely humane, and yet sublimely divine. The face of the Madonna is the sweetest ever painted; more beautiful far, than even in the Sixtina or Della Sedia.

The picture marks an epoch in the history of art. It is easily worth a million dollars.

It is a great educator, and to my mind superior to all other paintings of Rafael. Its

charm is its utter simplicity. A gallery with this picture gets famous the world over. A friend of your University should acquire it and donate it to your Institution. It will soon be sold in Europe or America. Untouched Photos and literature will be sent to interested parties. It is a chance, as it occurs scarcely once in a century.

Yours truly

Dr A. Brodbeck.

Unusual

January 24th, 1906.

Mr. A. F. Harn,

Rosebud, Texas.

My dear Sir:-

I am obliged to say that the University does not as yet have a department of watch-making. I enclose, however, a leaflet in regard to courses in Engineering which may be of interest and I am forwarding a circular of the Colleges which explains in detail all our undergraduate courses of study. I am sure I do not know any school of watch-making. Possibly the Armour Institute could meet your need. I suggest that you write to it. The address is simply the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

January 24th, 1906.

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Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

Rosebud Colo 1/19/06

President Chicago University
Chicago Ills

(13)

Answered JAN 24 1906
Henry P. Chandler,
Secretary to the President

Dear Sir:— Have you a department of Watch making connected with your schools If so how much time is consumed to master the trade or profession by an apt scholar who will give 6 or 8 hours per day to study— If you have no such department kindly refer me to such a school in your city— A. J. Harn

Unusual

May 11th, 1906.

Mr. O. M. Smith,

341 Park Avenue,

Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

An umpire who decides that either of two contentions is right usually satisfies neither party yet this is my judgment in the case which you submit: "Majority" is a collective noun which may indicate a group of people acting as a unit or the persons who make it up acting together, but still as individuals. The verb will be singular or plural accordingly as one idea or the other predominates. To my mind the plural idea in the sentence that you put if the stronger. You desire to say simply that the larger number of your members "favor a change" in the By-:aws". These members are not organized into a compact, definite body so that they act as one. They simply happen to be associated in their desire for "a change". Thus

May 11th, 1906.

Mr. O. M. Smith,

341 Park Avenue,

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I incline to think that the plural verb "favor" would more accurately express the purpose of the writer than does the singular form "favors". At the same time this is only a question of judgment and there is not hard and fast rule of right and wrong.

Yours very truly,

F. W. Shepardson
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

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Yours very truly,

F. W. Sheppardson
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

Chicago, Ill., May 10th, 1906

Answered MAY 11 1906
Henry P. Chandler,
Secretary to the President.

University of Chicago,
To the Chief Grammarian,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:--

To settle a dispute, would you be kind enough to tell me whether the word favor or favors should be used in the sentence written pn the enclosed slip. No authority but yours will be accepted by the disputants, so I trust you will pardom me for referring the matter to you and will favor me with a prompt reply in enclosed stamped envelope.

Awaiting same, I remain,

Very truly yours,

O. M. Smith.

(23)

Chicago, Ill., May 10th,1906

University of Chicago,
To the Chief Grammarian,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:--

To settle a dispute, would you be kind enough to tell me whether the word favor or favors should be used in the sentence written on the enclosed slip. No authority but yours will be accepted by the disputants, so I trust you will pardon me for referring the matter to you and will favor me with a prompt reply in enclosed stamped envelope.

Awaiting same, I remain,

Very truly yours,

O. M. Smith.

(83)

Unusual

(3)

September 15th, 1902

Mr. Fred Warrington,

Wichita Falls, Texas.

My dear Sir:

I regret that the University cannot purchase the pelican mentioned in your letter of recent date.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Shepardson
Secretary to the President

September 15th, 1902.

Mr. Fred Harrington,

Wichita Falls, Texas.

My dear Sir:

I regret that the University cannot purchase the petition mentioned in your letter of recent date.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Shepardson
Secretary to the President

Fred Harrington
Drugs and Sundries
Next to Postoffice

Wichita Falls, Texas, Sept. 11th 1902

The Prof. of Zoology
Chicago University
Chicago Ill

Dear Sir:

I have a mounted Pelican when killed weighed 20#, measured 10 ft. from tip to tip of wings. Color white, with the exception of the secondary feathers of the wings which are black.

Mounted in a standing position wings folded.

Taxidermist fee for mounting $12 if you can use the bird please make a reasonable offer and send for picture of same.

Yours very truly
Fred Harrington

Unusual

(3)

February 13th, 1903.

W.& R. Hancock,

22 Castle Place,

Belfast, Ireland.

Gentlemen:-

The University of Chicago does not care to be considered in connection with the Prehistoric Canoe mentioned in your letter of January 30th.

Yours truly,

F. W. Shepardson
Secretary to the President

February 13th, 1903.

W. & R. Hancock,

22 Castle Place,

Belfast, Ireland.

Gentlemen:-

The University of Chicago does not care to be considered in connection with the Prohibitorio Dance mentioned in your letter of January 30th.

Yours truly,

E. W. Shepardson
Secretary to the President

(3)

January

(12)

Answered FEB 13 1903

Francis W. Shepardson,
Secretary to the President.

W. & R. HANCOCK,
SOLICITORS.

22, Castle Place, Belfast,

30 January 1903.

Dear Sir,

We are interested in disposing of a Canoe believed to be prehistoric cut out of one of the peat bogs in the North of Ireland recently.

Near it was found embedded, the Skeleton of a young woman with a large portion of the Flesh preserved by the peat.

The Flesh on Exposure gradually crumbled away.

It dates back hundreds of years ago, There have been Photographed the Skeleton, remains and Canoe & the locus in quo.

The Canoe is cut out of solid wood, possibly oak. In case your institution should feel disposed to purchase it, we undertake to send you fully verified credentials authenticated by indisputable archdeological authority.

Would you kindly say if your Institution is open to purchase it, the price fixed is £100.

We recd your name from our friend Mr. Rockwell of Chicago.

Yours Truly,

W & R Hancock

The Secretary of
The University of
Chicago.

SQ January 3.

Dear Sir,

We are interested in disposing of a Canoe believed to be prehistoric cut out of one of the peat bogs in the North of Ireland recently.

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The flesh on exposure gradually crumbled away.

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Would you kindly say if your institution is open to purchase it, the price fixed is £100.

We read your name from our friend Mr. Rockwell of Chicago.

Yours Truly,

The Secretary of
The University of
Chicago.

Unusual

April 18, 1905

Hon. Henry Roberts,

Government of Connecticut,

Hartford, Connecticut.

My dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your proclamation appointing Friday, April 21st as a day of fasting and prayer in the state of Connecticut. Although fast day is a New England institution, there are some of us in the West who still look back to it. We appreciate, therefore, the kindly thought implied in the sending of the proclamation to this distant city.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

State of Connecticut.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

HENRY ROBERTS

GOVERNOR

A Proclamation

IN recognition of a custom which this State has observed for many generations I hereby appoint FRIDAY, APRIL the TWENTY-FIRST, as a day of

Fasting and Prayer.

And I recommend to the people of this Commonwealth that, ceasing from their labors, they meet in their houses of worship on that day, to humbly confess their sins unto Almighty God, to implore His divine forgiveness, and to pray that He will continue His gracious favor towards this State and Nation.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the Capitol in Hartford, this Sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and five, and the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

HENRY ROBERTS.

By His Excellency's Command:

THEODORE BODENWEIN,
Secretary.

Unusual

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Hon. Henry Roberts,

Government of Connecticut,

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Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

June 24th, 1905.

Mr. Will McFarland,

Lincoln, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

In my opinion the use of the term "peoples" in the statement referred to is entirely correct. The use in the singular in this case would not express the original idea.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Judson

June 24th, 1905.

Mr. Will McFarland,

Lincoln, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

In my opinion the use of the term "peoples" in the statement referred to is entirely correct. The use in the singular in this case would not express the original idea.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Judson

Lincoln, Illinois 4/22

Dear Sir:

If not taking too much of your valuable time, would like to know whether people or peoples is correct. In the Chicago Herald of the 22nd. in King Oscar's address in speaking of Norway and Sweden, he says ~~[illegible]~~ he has always worked for the welfare of the two peoples. The dictionary gives the definition of people as – population, nation, tribe, inhabitants, etc. etc. It is a collective noun and plural and I don't see why "s" should be added. This information is not for publication and I will greatly appreciate an early answer.

Yours
Will McFarland
Lincoln
Illinois

246

Uncl

June 12th, 1906.

Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff,

1107 Steinway Hall,

Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

I agree with you that "Orbon" is rather a promising name for a town, first because it is brief, second because it is original, and third because its etymology is auspicious. This you will realize is a very hasty opinion. I am so pressed with work at the present time that I am not able to give to the question very much thought.

Yours very truly,

F. W. Shepard
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

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F. W. Sheppard
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

W. C. BRINKERHOFF, M. D.
1107-1108 STEINWAY HALL,
17-21 E. VAN BUREN ST.
OFFICE PHONES { HARRISON 4080 / AUTOMATIC 6881
RES. PHONE OAKLAND 527

SPECIAL PRACTICE
DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

CHICAGO, June, 9th, 06.

Mr. Henry Porter Chandler,

% University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

In a booklet recently issued a copy of which is mailed you to-day an advertisement of the University appeared.

I would very much appreciate an expression of your opinion on the following question.

We are interested in a campaign for a change of name of the town Upper Sandusky, Ohio. The name Orbon, having the meaning "Good as Gold" has been suggested by some, others have suggested the name of Wyandot, because of it's historical associations and because of the fact that the county is named Wyandot. The name Orbon is believed by those who have suggested it to have an advantage from a business standpoint and because of the brevity of the name.

I would very much appreciate receiving a letter from you expressing your views on this subject as to which of the two names you prefer and would be pleased to have you incorporate in your letter your reasons for preference.

Respectfully yours,

W. C. Brinkerhoff

HLQ

(7)

W. C. BRINKERHOFF, M. D.
1707-1709 STEINWAY HALL,
17-21 E. VAN BUREN ST.
HARRISON 4000
AUTOMATIC 4001
SPECIAL PRACTICE
DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.

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Chicago, Ill.

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Respectfully yours,

W. C. Brinkerhoff

HLG

Local Market
Quotations
Page 12

OUR PLANS

INTRODUCTORY

We want factories. We want advertisers. Our plans are to use every effort to secure them. An **ORBON Booklet,** profusely illustrated, printed on the best of paper, teeming with good words for the town of **ORBON** and prepared in the very best style of the printer's art, will be on the printing press within sixty days after a change to **ORBON.** The natural advantages of the county-seat will be set forth in glowing terms; the transportation advantages will be made plain; our fine public buildings will be displayed in beautiful engravings; our wide and shaded streets will be set forth in scenic views, and last but not least we will endeavor to impress the manufacturers and advertisers with the advantages, **for their purposes,** of the name, **ORBON.** We will show them that in a name we have something better to offer than they can find elsewhere. We will show them its advantages as a trade name; its advantages as an advertising name. We will define the advantages of its meaning—"**Good as Gold.**" We will land manufacturers and advertisers in **ORBON** if persistency and determination are qualities of merit. Now for the plans of our friends. Those who oppose the change of name. Let's have them.

We present statements herein relative to the proposed change of name that our adversaries (who in personal relations are our friends) may disprove them if they can. If we have made or make misstatements calculated to deceive the public in town or country we will cheerfully make correction. In order that all things may be fair we ask those who oppose a change of name to issue an answer to this pamphlet in order that both sides of the question may be carefully read. This will enable the people of town and county to reach a conclusion without prejudice or misunderstanding. The question involves not only local pride (prosperity is involved in local pride) but it is a question of dollars and cents to the citizens of the county as well as to the business men of the town.

R. N. McConnell,	W. T. Tschanen,
B. Q. Ayres,	M. H. Brinkerhoff,
F. Beidler,	A. H. Owen,
L. M. Bowers,	Chas. F. Shealy,
G. W. Kenan,	Casper Vogel,
George W. Schwilk,	Robert Carey.

Petitioners for change of name to **ORBON.**

The "Scarecrow" of Excessive Taxation.—The "scarecrow" of excessive taxation has been set up in the change of name controversy. The facts are that there will be no taxation in excess of Ten ($10.00) Dollars to be paid by the public. The payment of all taxation resulting from the change of name over and above $10.00 is provided for by a bond which is in the hands of the County Treasurer of Wyandot County. It can be seen on request. It is signed by seventeen responsible men.

The Farmer is not a "Boycotter."—The "boycott," so it is reported, has been threatened by some, evidently for the purpose of intimidating the Upper Sandusky business men, and it has been said that "the farmers are going to do the boycotting." But when one stops to consider, he must realize the truthfulness of the old saying, "error in one thing, error in all things." Hence if an erroneous statement has been made (and it has been made if reports be true) to the effect that excessive taxation will follow the change of name of Upper Sandusky (when there is no foundation for the statement) then we must conclude that the farming community has been misquoted and maligned by some one, when it was said "the farmers are going to boycott the town."

All who are conversant with the facts know that the United States Courts have pronounced the boycott and intimidation criminal offenses. It is, therefore, nothing less than an injustice to the farmer to make the statement that he is going to stoop to a criminal offense for the purpose of saving the name of Upper Sandusky. We credit the farmer with too much intelligence, too much honor and too much integrity to be guilty of any such procedure.

Friends of the Town and County. No Cause for Anger.—Before this controversy is ended, even before the reading of the facts contained in these pages is completed, it will be apparent that we who favor a change of name are friends of both town and county, instead of enemies. At the same time we recognize the fact that those who oppose the change of name intend to be good friends of the town and county, but they can be no better friends than we. They oppose our views. They no doubt are thoroughly honest in their belief that what we advocate is not for the best according to their way of thinking. But an All Wise Providence has decreed that all men should not think alike. Therefore, the difference in our opinions as to what is best calculated to increase the growth of the town and add to the prosperity of the town and country people. The divergence of our views in this respect is only an honest difference of opinion and there should be no cause for anger on either side.

Custom and Sentiment.—Custom and sentiment have much to do with the position of those who oppose a change of name but custom will not buy bread and sentiment will not lay up riches, either on earth or in Heaven. In fact, old customs, continuously adhered to in business methods or in farming, mean failure and financial ruin.

Should a man attempt to conduct business today as business was conducted thirty or forty years ago, or even run a farm as farming was done in those days, he would be so much of a curiosity that people would take a day off to visit the store or the farm.

There is a custom on the Pacific Coast that is a queer one to us of the Central States. In order that oddity of custom and the firm determination of our friends, who oppose the change of name, not to deviate from custom or sentiment may be better understood, it is well to relate it. The incident occurred in 1897. A traveler from one of the Eastern States made a purchase in a store of San Francisco, commonly called, and almost always spoken of on the Coast as "Frisco." He tendered a twenty dollar banknote in payment for goods purchased. There was change due the purchaser. The storekeeper refused to accept the banknote, saying, "I cannot change it." He made no effort or suggestion to secure change. The purchaser then suggested he would go into an adjoining store and have the note changed. He accordingly stepped into the adjoining store, met a gentleman in charge, and asked if he could secure change for twenty dollars. The storekeeper very courteously said "certainly" and started for the "cash drawer." He counted out twenty dollars in gold and silver. When the traveler laid down the twenty dollar note the storekeeper replaced the gold and silver in his cash drawer, stating, "I will not change that; if you have gold, I will make the change for you; we do not take paper money." The result was that the traveler was compelled to go to his hotel to get the change; hotels changed paper money as a matter of accommodation to their guests.

United States Currency Refused.—It is Pacific Coast custom (or was in "Frisco" in 1897) to refuse United States money, unless it be gold or silver. Custom leads those of the Pacific Coast to refuse that which we of the Central States much prefer for the sake of convenience. Those who adhere to the name, Upper Sandusky, are much like the "Pacific Coaster." Because of custom, familiarity and association with the old name they refuse to consider a change which would afford greater convenience to the business world and do away with a very serious inconvenience because of the similarity of the names, Sandusky and Upper Sandusky.

Upper Sandusky Mail at Sandusky. Where does it go? Many say, "we have had no inconvenience because of our mail going to Sandusky." How do they know that their mail has not gone to Sandusky? There is absolutely no way for the postmaster at Sandusky to correct the address of mail matter intended for the patrons of the Upper Sandusky office (excepting that addressed to business men) which reaches the Sandusky office because of the omission of the word "Upper." Omission of the word "Upper" frequently occurs in the address of mail intended for business men of Upper Sandusky and it goes to Sandusky. But the business men of Upper Sandusky have the advantage over all others in the town and county

in this matter owing to the fact that the Sandusky office has a way of caring for the business men's mail. The farmers of Wyandot County who are patrons of the Upper Sandusky office, and citizens of Upper Sandusky, who are not actually engaged in business, have not the advantage that the business men enjoy. This should be a matter of considerable importance to all who are not business people and especially to the ladies who so seriously oppose the change of name. In the case of the ladies, the young ladies, who oppose the change of name, it is only necessary that these facts be known in order that they may draw their own conclusions regarding their personal correspondence. It may go to the dead letter office.

It Will do No Harm to Know the Facts.—Read on, carefully, it will do no harm to know the facts. There are two publications in the United States known as "Commercial Reports." One is published by Bradstreet and the other by Dun. In each of these appear the names of all business men and women in the United States. The list does not include ministers, doctors, lawyers, dentists or any names except those who are proprietors of business establishments. The Sandusky postmaster (not Upper Sandusky, but Sandusky) stated in an interview last February that he had taken from one of the commercial reports a list of Upper Sandusky business men, which he kept in his office for the purpose of reference. When letters reached the Sandusky office addressed to people whose names were not familiar or not in the Sandusky directory the list of Upper Sandusky business men was referred to and in this way the Sandusky office forwarded from one to twenty letters daily, addressed "Sandusky", that were intended for Upper Sandusky, the "Upper" having been, because of carelessness, or some other reason, omitted from the address.

Excellent Reason for Change of Name.—Letters intended for patrons of the Upper Sandusky postoffice not proprietors of business establishments addressed "Sandusky" remain in the postoffice of Sandusky, are advertised, and, unless a claimant appears, go to the dead letter office, there to be destroyed unless some valuable matter justifies a return of the letter to the writer.

How do those who are not business people like the proposition? Your letters may go to Sandusky and you never be the wiser, simply because of the present postoffice name, Upper Sandusky, and because the Sandusky postmaster has no means of placing your name in the list of Upper Sandusky business men. Here's an excellent reason for advocating a change of name, particularly so when a change can do no harm and there are strong possibilities of its doing much good. The latter is particularly true when applied to the farmer, and for various reasons, as will appear, it is to the farmers' interest to advocate a change of name.

The Farmers' Interest and Provisions of the Law.—Those who live in the country districts are none the less interested in the

matter of a name for the county seat than the townspeople, excepting that the law of the State of Ohio provides that the matter must be decided by the Common Pleas Court on petition or remonstrance of those living within the corporate limits of the town. The court, under the law (and in accordance with the statements of reliable attorneys) cannot consider petitions or remonstrances that have been signed by those living outside of the corporation. This fact alone should satisfy the country people that they cannot be taxed in any way, because of the change of name, should a change of name occur. Our adversaries have secured the signatures of many outside the corporation to their remonstrance. Why have they done this when they know such names could not be used in court? Why?—It is our opinion that this has been done with the belief that it will impress those whose signatures have been secured with the idea that unless they join in the effort to defeat the change of name they will be subjected to additional taxation. The fact is they cannot be taxed in, for or as the result of any such proceedings.

Petitioners Pay Cost of Court Proceedings. Other Costs, If Any, To Be Paid By Those Who Are on the Bond.—The cost of court proceedings in case the name be changed is taxed against the petitioners who ask the court for the change of name. Under no circumstances can the country people be called on for one cent or be made to pay one cent. In case there should be any other taxes resulting from the change of name than the cost of court proceedings, then those on the bond must, under the provisions of that bond, pay them.

County Records: No Change or Rewriting. The Earthquake.—In addition to the "taxation scarecrow" a "Change of Records" argument is going the rounds. We have been told by some of those who oppose the change of name (where they secured the information is a mystery) that "all of the records in the court house would have to be changed and rewritten and they would never consent to bear their portion of the expense." In view of the fact that San Francisco was destroyed by earthquake within thirty-six hours after the "petition for change of name" was filed with the clerk of courts of Wyandot County, we are surprised that nothing has been said about that in connection with this question. The facts regarding the records are that the change of name, as it affects real estate or the records pertaining to real estate, will affect town property only, and that in the following manner, viz: The first deed following the change of name will show regular description of property, the same as now. The only difference in the deed will be the insertion of the words "formerly known as Upper Sandusky" after the new name of the town. In subsequent deeds this will not be necessary.

This information has been taken from the records of Sandusky County. Fremont (formerly known as Lower Sandusky) is the

county seat. Those records show there was no changing of records after the change of name. There is no more reason for change of records in Wyandot County than there was in Sandusky County. The fact that some of the largest real estate owners of Upper Sandusky are among those who have petitioned for the change of name should be sufficient evidence that the troubles foretold are merely creations of the imagination or statements of very poorly informed people, whoever they may be.

The Farmers' Interest in Advertising—Without fear of contradiction we make the statement that the farmer is interested in the question of advertising. Why? Read on and see if it is not true. The county papers frequently contain "sale notices" or advertisements stating to the public that on a certain day and date a farmer, whose name appears in the advertisement, will have a sale. By means of this advertisement people are drawn to the "sale" from different parts of the county. Because of the advertisement there is a good attendance at the sale and bidding becomes lively because of the competition. Stock, grain or whatever is offered at the sale brings good prices, and sells. The farmer has shown himself to be a good advertiser. In this relation we desire, Mr. Farmer, to ask three questions, believing that your answers to yourself will do more than anything we might say to satisfy you that there is something in the advertising question that interests you directly.

1st. Would you rather have two hundred people attend your sale, or would you be better satisfied to have only twenty present?

2nd. If you care not for a large attendance and good prices why do you advertise the sale?

3rd. If you can advertise your sale in a six inch space do you for any reason use unnecessary advertising matter in order that it will increase the space used and the expense of your advertisement?

One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars. County and City Newspaper Advertising.—The annual expenditure in the United States, as estimated by competent authorities, for advertising, is $90,000,000 on a conservative basis; $150,000,000 on a more liberal basis, the latter having the preference. In the ordinary county paper ten to twenty-five cents an inch is charged for advertising space, one insertion. While in the average city paper thirty to forty cents an agate line is charged for advertising space. The agate line is the city standard of measurement for advertising space, and is 1-14 part of an inch. This makes $4.20 to $5.60 an inch for the average city paper. To ask a city newspaper man the price per inch for advertising space would cause him to smile as broadly as the farmer would if asked how much he wanted a foot for his farm.

In some papers and magazines of wide circulation $6.00 a line or $84.00 an inch is charged for advertising space. Why this difference? Because the farmer draws from the county, only, while the general advertiser in the towns or cities desires to draw his customers or orders for goods from a much wider field, even from the

United States and foreign lands. Because of the higher price of space in some of these widely circulating papers and magazines the greatest economy must be used in the use of space.

The Farmer Directly Interested in General Widespread Advertising from His County Seat Town.—Let us proceed further and learn where the farmer is directly interested, or may be directly interested, in the question of general advertising. Suppose a pickle factory be located at the county seat. It must secure its raw material from the farmer. In order to dispose of its product the factory must advertise in the centers of greatest population in order to secure the greatest number of consumers. Therefore, the advertising is done in city papers or mediums of wide circulation, which are high priced mediums, and the farmer reaps his share of the benefit as a producer.

Economy must be exercised in the use of advertising space. If not, the concern will be bankrupt in short order. Advertising space is too expensive to waste. If the factory be located in a short-named town the result is a saving of advertising space and a saving of money. It does not require as much space to print Marion, Galion, Kenton or Tiffin as it does to print Upper Sandusky. Some might say use small letters. This results in cutting down the drawing power of the advertisement. Arrangements were recently completed to advertise certain goods from Carey instead of from Upper Sandusky. Why? Because in one monthly journal alone $30.00 each insertion of the advertisement or $360.00 a year is saved by doing the advertising from Carey instead of from Upper Sandusky.

Where Will the Farmer Buy Clover Seed? Let us ask this question. If the farmer can buy clover seed at Carey for $2.50 a bushel will he go to Upper Sandusky and pay $6.50 a bushel? We submit this question in order that we may more firmly impress on the minds of the people the fact that an advertiser or manufacturer will not locate in Upper Sandusky because they must pay one and three-fifths times more for printing the name Upper Sandusky in advertising space than they would pay for printing any name of five letters. This is owing to the fact that Upper Sandusky contains fourteen letter spaces (the space between "Upper" and "Sandusky" must be counted as a letter space) and, therefore, occupies more space. To bring this feature more forcibly home, would any one pay for fourteen acres of farm land when five acres could be secured at the same price per acre that would yield much better crops than the entire fourteen acres? It would be poor business policy should one buy the fourteen acres when he could secure the five, save money and get better crops.

Manufacturers or advertisers are no more likely to accept or have forced upon them an expensive town name, with which to advertise, than the land buyer is likely to submit to the above proposition. Why? Because manufacturers and advertisers are under no greater obligation to locate at Upper Sandusky than the purchaser of land

would be to take the fourteen acres when the five acres would be the better investment. There are plenty of short-named towns open to manufacturers and advertisers, viz: Canton, Akron, Lima, Marion, Tiffin, Norwalk, Fremont (formerly Lower Sandusky). The manufacturers and advertisers are going to these towns for the sake of **economy in advertising**. That is why Upper Sandusky has not grown and does not grow.

Forest, Kirby, Nevada, Harpster, etc.—Some will say "there's Forest, Kirby, Nevada, Harpster and numerous other short-named towns." "Why are they not large if this theory be true?" We are confining our comparison to county seat towns. They have an advantage over towns that are not county seat towns. It is, therefore, unfair that Kirby, Forest, Harpster or Nevada be used in comparison. There is an advantage to many business men to have their business located at the point where public business is transacted. Of eighty-eight county seat towns in Ohio only three, according to the United States census reports, 1880 to 1900, failed to increase in population. Upper Sandusky was one of the three.

A Pickle Factory the Farmers' Agent.—But more as to the pickle factory. It pays for the advertising that creates a demand for the pickles, but who furnishes the raw material? The farmer. Therefore he would derive direct benefit from the advertising without being compelled to pay for it. He would also have an opportunity to raise a highly profitable crop, which can be largely looked after by young boys and girls. Can the farmer see anything in this calculated to do him an injury or injustice? On the contrary, won't it be of benefit?. The same line of argument will apply to a canning factory; to a sugar factory, etc., etc. Go to the communities with canning factories and see the profits made by farmers and the good prices they get for land when they want to sell.

The pickle factory then is simply an agent for the farmer through which the farmer may sell his product the demand having been created by the advertising of the factory. But some will say there is no pickle factory at Upper Sandusky. We admit it and at the same time are trying our best to show you why there is none and why there are so few factories of any kind at Upper Sandusky. Suppose there was no one at Upper Sandusky buying wheat, corn, hay, live stock, etc., then what would be the consequence to the farmer? Some may say the farmer does not raise the fruits and vegetables in sufficient quantity to supply a pickle or canning factory. We admit that to be true in Wyandot County at the present, but afford a market for such products and see how quickly the farmer will become a producer of them because of the better income he will receive.

Value of a Short, Suggestive Name.—It must not be forgotten in this connection that the success of marketing the products of a pickle factory or cannery depends largely upon the name they give their goods. If they call them "Upper Sandusky Pickles," or "Upper Sandusky Corn," or "Upper Sandusky Peas" the name means nothing and to those who are not familiar with it, it is a queer name and will queer the sale of goods bearing the name. If, however, the product can be known as "Orbon Pickles," "Orbon Peas," or "Orbon Canned Corn," meaning "Good as Gold," it will be different. **This**, on **every package** suggests the quality of the goods. Tell a customer that what you have to sell is good and he will buy. Tell him that what you offer him is uncertain as to quality or give him no idea as to quality and he will not buy. If the goods be represented as good and **are good** then he will buy again. If the goods be of poor quality he will not buy again, no matter what the name. As a "starter" there's much in a name from a business standpoint, Shakespeare to the contrary, notwithstanding. But Shakespeare was not a business man.

Trend of the Times.—"Times change and so do people." If this statement be doubted it is only necessary that the suggestion be seriously made that the people of Wyandot County go back to the days of our forefathers in their manner of living and the air will be filled with "remonstrances." The trend of the times is toward economy in everything. The farmer is a time and labor saver when he uses machinery; the rapidly running express trains of the day economize time; the banker saves time and secures accuracy in using an adding machine. The ox team was fast enough for the pioneer, but too slow for the farmer of today.

Economy of time is not all. Economy in labor, economy in the management of large business houses and in small enterprises must prevail to meet the competition of the times. Economy is extending to the inconveniences of the day; these are being reduced to a minimum wherever possible.

The United States Government our Adviser.—In a ruling adopted by the postal authorities some time since the simplifying of postoffice names, wherever possible, was advised as a matter of convenience to the public. Should the name "Upper Sandusky" be proposed to the Government today as a name for a new postoffice, it would be rejected on the ground of being a "two-word name."

This is something to think about. The United States Government has afforded the farmer free delivery. He has accepted it gracefully and none regret his good fortune or wish to deprive him of the benefits derived. The Government now favors and advocates short and simple names for post offices; it particularly discountenances two word names, such as Upper Sandusky, by absolutely refusing to grant any more post office names containing more than one word. This move is for the convenience of the public; so is the R. F. D. Why disapprove the one and approve the other? Both are favored by the Government.

San Francisco as "Frisco."—One traveling on the Pacific Coast is immediately recognized as a stranger when he speaks of San Francisco. To the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast the city is

known as "Frisco." When in the neighborhood of Baltimore one hears "Balto" more frequently than the long name and when the question is asked in the East "are you going to Phila" one immediately recognizes Philadelphia as the place meant.

Even Upper Sandusky is more commonly spoken of as "Upper" by those who are the most familiar with it. If, as a matter of conversational convenience, the name is being abbreviated by the public why not adopt a name that will be a business as well as a conversational convenience. In business affairs the full name must be used.

Upper Sandusky a Suburb. The English Language so Teaches.—Upper Sandusky in the mind of the general public is looked upon as a suburb of Sandusky. It is not thought of as a county-seat town. This is true even among many of the intelligent people of Ohio. The more intelligent and the better educated the more likely are they to consider it a suburb. Sandusky is generally known as a city. It is extensively advertised. The great majority of people know it to be on Lake Erie. When Upper Sandusky is mentioned people generally take it for granted that it is a part of Sandusky.

Our friends of the opposition ridicule this idea but the teachings of the English language render this the proper conclusion. The word "prefix" is generally understood and is defined as "a letter, syllable or word put at the beginning of another." It is part of another word. Then what more natural for strangers not conversant with the facts, than to assume that Upper Sandusky **(Upper being a prefix)** is part of another Sandusky. There is no denying the fact that in the name "Upper Sandusky" Upper is a prefix to the word Sandusky. Consequently when people take it for granted that Upper Sandusky is a part (suburb) of Sandusky they are governed by teachings of the English language and they have been students of the English language. It is not ignorance. On the contrary it is an evidence of intelligence and education when Upper Sandusky is considered by strangers as a suburb of Sandusky. The trouble is in the name. It is a deviation from that which the English language teaches to be correct. It is misleading and, as now used for a name of the county-seat of Wyandot County, contradicts itself.

The Board of Trade.—Several years since a Board of Trade was organized at Upper Sandusky. Efforts were made to secure manufacturing establishments for Upper Sandusky. Manufacturers of other cities and those contemplating the erection of new plants were interviewed. While favorably impressed with the description given them of Upper Sandusky they would consider it no further, after hearing the name. The fault found with the name was that it was too long and unwieldy for advertising purposes. As they expressed it "the name is unusable for such purpose."

These men may have been "cranks," as some of our opponents have said, but Upper Sandusky stood no chance with them.

Whether a manufacturer is a crank or not, the county-seat wants his factory. On the other hand if a "crank" will not consider the place as a location, because of the name, what can be expected of a man who is sane? The fact that some say a manufacturer is a "crank," when he disapproves the name Upper Sandusky, is no evidence that they are correct in their estimate of the man.

Growth of Advertising in Twenty-Three Years.—A statement recently issued by the "New York World" aptly illustrates the wonderful growth of advertising. According to this statement the "World" printed in April, 1883, a total of 402 columns of advertising, comprising 7666 advertisements. In April, 1906, a total of 4181 columns comprising 128191 separate advertisements. This represents a gain in twenty-three years of more than 1000 per cent and a total of 1170680 agate lines during the month of April, 1906. At forty cents per line (rate of the "New York World") it represents advertising receipts of $468272.00 for the month of April. The receipts for the year at the same rate per month would be $5619264.00 for the advertising that is done in only one paper of the United States. As the "World" grows, advertising grows. The fact that this enormous sum is being expended for advertising in "New York's Greatest Daily" is the best evidence that "advertising pays."

LOCAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

As they appeared in Ohio Papers dated May 17th, of

	Upper Sandusky	Fostoria	Tiffin	Akron
Wheat	$ .84	$ .85	$ .86	$ .87
Oats	.32	.32	.32	.60 old
Corn, (per 100 lbs.)	.68½ assorted	.65	.65	...
Butter	.12 to .14	.16 to .18	.19	.18
Eggs	.14	...	.14	.15
Chickens	.09	.10	.10	.14
Ducks	.09	.10	.12	.20
Geese	.09	...	.10	...
No. 1 Timothy Hay	6.00	...	8.00	15.00
No. 2 " "	5.00	...	7.00	14.00
Mixed Hay	5.00	...	6.00	.....

Quotations taken from daily issues Wyandot Chief, Fostoria Review-Dispatch, Tiffin Tribune, Akron Press.

We claim that the larger the town the higher the prices paid for products of the farm. Citizens of large towns, even laboring classes, can afford to pay better prices for farm products owing to the greater amount of their earnings. Akron is the largest town of the four. See the prices paid for farm products there, then compare them with Upper Sandusky prices.

We also claim that with a short town name we can induce manufacturers and advertisers to locate in the county-seat who will not now do so, because of the long name. Population will thereby be increased and taxation reduced. There will be more people to pay taxes and more property on which to levy, thereby reducing individual taxation. This is a very plain and simple proposition.

As the taxable valuation in Upper Sandusky declines (see Assessor's reports for 1906) the burden of taxation on the farmer must necessarily increase.

A FEW MANUFACTURED ARTICLES BEARING TOWN NAMES

			Number of concerns using town name as part of business title.
Elgin Watches.....	Manufactured at....	Elgin, Ill.....	38
Racine Wagons	" "	Racine, Wis.....	50
Moline Elevators.....	" "	Moline, Ill.....	22
Kewanee Boilers	" "	Kewanee, Ill.	13
Marion Steam Shovels.	" "	Marion, Ohio	25
Moline Plows.....	" "	Moline, Ill.	22
Marion Brass Beds	" "	Marion, Ind.....	36
Hastings Tables	" "	Hastings, Mich....	5
Detroit Canoe	" "	Detroit, Mich.	196
Racine Incubators.....	" "	Racine, Wis.....	50
Boston Garters.....	" "	Boston, Mass.....	206
Ann Arbor Organs	" "	Ann Arbor, Mich..	10
Chicago Cottage Organs	" "	Chicago, Ill.	332
Wheeling Stogies	" "	Wheeling, W. Va..	41
Canton Bridges	" "	Canton, Ohio	55
Akron Sewer Tile	" "	Akron, Ohio.....	61

From R. G. Dun & Co.'s Commercial Reports

The above list contains the names of only a few articles which bear the name of the town in which they are manufactured. Watches have made Elgin, Ill., famous; stogies have added to the fame of Wheeling,—not because they were watches; not because they were stogies, but because they were "**ELGIN** watches" and "**WHEELING** stogies." The column to the right shows the number of concerns in the respective towns using the town name and thereby advertising the town every time the firm name is mentioned, written or printed.

CORRESPONDENCE

FROM DETROIT STOVE WORKS

Largest Stove Plant in the World.

Detroit, Mich., May 17th, '06.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 16th has been referred to our advertising department for attention. . . . We have adopted the name "Detroit Jewel" so there could be no confusion of the two lines of stoves.

No doubt you are right in your contention that featuring the name of a town in connection with manufactured articles is an advantage to the town and we wish you success in the enterprise.

Yours truly,
DETROIT STOVE WORKS,
By H. D. Glenn.

FROM WABASH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Wabash, Ind., May 18th, '06.

Dear Sir:—

In response to yours of the 17th, we send you electrotype of "Wabash Farm Wagon" and "Wabash Hand Car."

We are also sending you some of our literature, which will show very plainly that we use the word "Wabash" very prominently, not only as a brand, but in our firm name and on our advertising matter.

This we know is to our advantage and to the advantage of the town, as the city of Wabash gets a good deal of advertising as a result.

Yours truly,
WABASH MANUFACTURING CO.,
Wm. B. Wilson, Secy.

FROM OLD TOWN CANOE COMPANY.

Old Town, Maine, May 3d, '06.

Dear Sir:—

The object for which you are soliciting an electrotype is to our mind a most worthy one and it seems to us that any locality would much prefer to bear the name Orbon in lieu of Upper Sandusky.

We are very glad to assist you in this way and will await with interest a copy of the paper containing advertisement.

Respectfully,
OLD TOWN CANOE CO.,
Per S. B. G.

FROM GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY OF BURRELL & FOWLER.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 5th, '06.

Dear Sir:—

Answering your letter we refer you to the second paragraph of your first letter addressed to Detroit Auto Marine Co. viz: "One of the arguments which has been advanced is that in short named towns business concerns adopt the town name not only for their product but as a part of their business title."

This argument is undeniable. Ask your people to answer this question: Will any concern, that is, any concern that expects to go beyond mere local bounds in business or in advertising, adopt the name of Upper Sandusky as part of their firm title or as a name for their product? We think not. Which do you think would sound better—The Upper Sandusky Automobile Co., or The Orbon Automobile Co.?

Apart from the fact that the name Upper Sandusky lacks euphony, it has not as distinctive a significance as the latter, because it is advertising another town that would always be taken for granted as being the larger and more important of the two.

The full importance of the use of town names in connection with manufacturing companies and their product is very clearly illustrated by referring to Dun or Bradstreet's books. The number of concerns that are using town names as part of their company title is rapidly increasing, which we would not expect if it was not a good thing. This use of the town name aids in locating the concern using it and is very valuable, in our estimation, from an advertising standpoint. Then, too, such use of the name advertises the town.

Very truly yours,
THE BURRELL & FOWLER CO.

NOTE.—A letter was written April 28th, to the Detroit Auto Marine Co. They referred it for reply to the Burrell & Fowler Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, their advertising agents. The above is their opinion of the situation, which we are trying to improve by the adoption of a short name.

PETITIONERS.

Extracts from a letter written by a former resident of Upper Sandusky. When those interested in the town refrain from mentioning the name, can anything better be expected of strangers?

Pittsburg, Pa., April 14th, '06.

Dear Sir:—

A prominent physician in **SANDUSKY** has made me a very good offer for the Watson homestead which involves my taking another property. Would you consider paying me $..... cash? I am going to **SANDUSKY** this week to look over the other property. Please wire me on receipt of this.

Signed. G. W. W.

The property above referred to is in Upper Sandusky.

The physician referred to lives in Upper Sandusky.

The sale of this property was made at Upper Sandusky.

Correspondence relative to the transaction was in the name of "Sandusky."

Why?

The way newspapers of neighboring towns ADVERTISE THEIR TOWNS by having THE TOWN NAME IN LARGE TYPE at top of page.

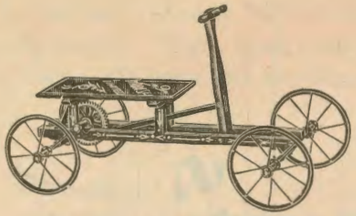
Tiffin Weekly Tribune

Fostoria Review = Dispatch

Marion Mirror

The Mansfield News

The Akron Press



Wabash Hand Car

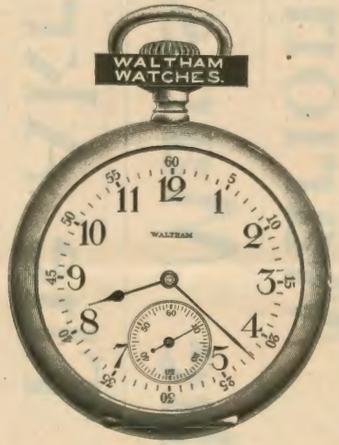
Wabash Farm Wagon

Manufactured by

WABASH MF'G. CO.,

Wabash, Ind.

Write for Catalogue

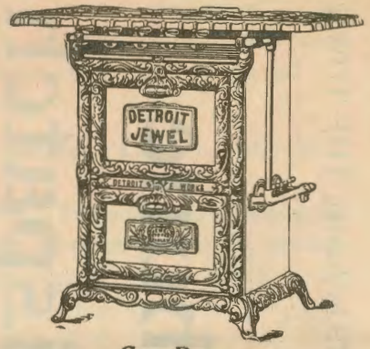


Manufactured by

THE WALTHAM WATCH CO.

Waltham, Mass.

Write for Catalogue.



Gas Ranges

THE "DETROIT JEWEL"

Manufactured by

DETROIT STOVE WORKS

Detroit, Mich.

Largest Stove Works in the World

DETROIT JEWEL

For Sale by

F. BEIDLER & SONS, HARDWARE

Upper Sandusky, Ohio

The Old Town Canoe

Leads all

Its popularity is our best recommendation. Materials carefully selected and applied by skilled workmen.

Send for Catalogue to

OLD TOWN CANOE CO.,

OLD TOWN, MAINE

100 Middle St.

ITHACA GUNS

THIS illustration shows our cheapest hammerless Field gun and highest grade Ithaca, No 7.

¶ We make 17 different grades of guns ranging in price from $17.75 net to $300. list.

¶ We build everything from a featherweight 5 3-4 lb. 20 gauge gun to a 10 1-2 lb. 10 gauge duck, fox and goose gun.

¶ We guarantee every Ithaca gun in every part—shooting included.

¶ Send for Art Catalog and special prices.

ITHACA GUN CO.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Lock Box No. 100

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University year is divided into four Quarters, Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn. Admission is granted at the opening of each, on January 2d, April 2d, June 16th, and October 1st.

Graduate instruction is offered in the Graduate Schools of Arts and Literatures and in the Ogden (Graduate) School of Science.

Professional instruction is offered in the Divinity School, the Law School, Rush Medical College (affiliated), and the School of Education.

Summer Quarter 1906, June 16–September 1. First Term: June 16–July 26; Second Term: July 27–August 31. Registration is permitted for the entire quarter or for either term. Full and regular credit is given for work done. Special courses are offered for teachers.

For information address

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO - - ILLINOIS

"Bristol"

TRADE MARK

We originated the **Steel Fishing Rod**, which always has been and always will be the best all-around Rod for the novice on account of its durability—for the expert angler who appreciates perfect "hang" and delicate action.

Be sure to get a genuine

"Bristol"

Rod as there are cheap imitations on the market. Look for our name and address stamped on the reel seat of the handle—take no other.

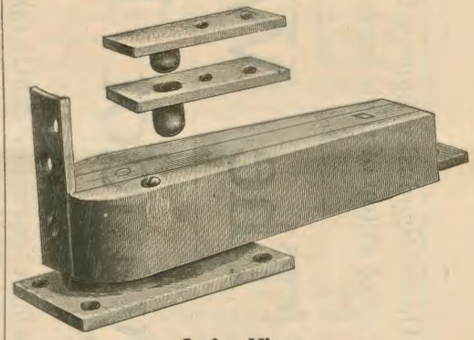
Send for beautiful Catalogue showing Rods for all fishing and our Combination Reel and Handle, which is an excellent feature.

The Horton Manufacturing Co.

Bristol, Conn.

THE

SHELBY CHIEF



Spring Hinge

First Piece is Pivot for Upper Jamb
Second Piece is Socket for Top of Door
Third Piece is the Hinge for Bottom

Manufactured by

The Shelby Spring Hinge Co.,

Shelby, Ohio, U. S. A.

New York Office, 84-86 Chambers St. Boston Office, 118 Pearl St. Chicago Office, 105 East Lake St.

The way Upper Sandusky papers DO NOT ADVERTISE THE TOWN. Reason.—Name of town too long to place at top of their page.

The Wyandot Chief

Wyandot Union-Republican

The following clipping, evidently taken from the Wyandot Union-Republican, appeared in the Tiffin Tribune, of May 17th, 1906.

"Wyandotte Union-Republican: Miss Emma Stief who has been visiting in Tiffin has returned home. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. Maurice Mench, of Bettsville, who will be her guest for a few days."—Note the spelling "Wyandotte."

Query.—Where is "home" as mentioned in this local; presumably Upper Sandusky, but there is nothing to show that such is the case. These newspaper names afford strangers no idea whatever that there is an Upper Sandusky, but give them the erroneous impression, when looking at the name, that they are published at "Wyandot." Would not the following be better?

THE ORBON TIMES

Orbon Shoe

MANUFACTURED BY

CASPER VOGEL

Upper Sandusky, Ohio

ORBON PUMP

Manufactured by

Orbon Pump Company

ORBON, OHIO

ORBON BUGGY

Manufactured by

Orbon Buggy Company

ORBON, OHIO

WILL THOSE OPPOSED TO THE CHANGE OF NAME PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS?

First. Having announced our plans for the future of **ORBON** will you make public your plans for the future of Upper Sandusky?

Second. In case the name Upper Sandusky be changed, how or in what manner will the taxable expense in either town or county, or in both, exceed Ten ($10.00) Dollars?

Third. Will all of the county records, or any of the county records have to be changed or rewritten in case the name is changed? If so, what records and in what offices?

Fourth. We assume it to be your wish that Upper Sandusky shall grow. Are we correct in this? If we are correct will you suggest a plan by which a more rapid growth than we have had in the past, can be secured?

Fifth. Are factories and advertisers, in your opinion, a benefit or a detriment to a town? Do you want them or do you not want them?

Sixth. Which is the more economical and better to use for advertising purposes: a long or a short town name?

Seventh. Can you name any legitimate business or industry now in our town that would be permanently injured or retarded by the change of name of the town?

Eighth. Can you suggest any legitimate business or industry that might in future be prevented, by the change of name, from locating in our town?

Ninth. Should a town name be valued because of the memories it recalls or for the successes it may bring forth?

Tenth. How will a change of name injure the town?

Eleventh. Are signers of Bond (17) financially able to pay the amount they agree to pay for protection of taxpayers?

Drefs

1

Uncle

The

Song of Songs of Emil & Emma W. Drefs.

One Friday I handed in the thesis on the Sect of Judaism and went the Sunday following, as usually, to hear the lecture of Rabbi Emil Hirsh. Ph.D. "The Semitic philosophy of existence - the Indo-European philosophy of life", sentence after sentence quoted, Christ extolled to the highest heavens, a strife of the underworld through the audience as never before nor afterward. - Tears on many eyes.... "Ye young pocket kings! I am compelled to say, there is none amongst you who compares in nobility of character, in fiery aspiration of intellect, in intelligence, diligence and close application with some of these poor Russian fugitives - I know what I am talking about for I have the great honor of having one of them in my class."

The University of Chicago, the President, the Professors received and treated me like an angel of God and I spent the most delightful hours of my life in my room #71 of the Divinity Dormitory, Had a standing invitation to Rabbi Hirsh's table, and the Rabbi went so far as to offer to pay my way through to save my "precious time"!! ..... !! but Spring came and, embarrassed and ashamed, I left as a fool or a rascal in the sight of my own reason and I suppose in the Universities', but I yielded blindly to the command

of faith of the inner man and went about to pluck the greatest genius I ever found in my searching travels from Kiev, Russia, to Chicago, America, - to pluck, I say, out of the fire of ruin and destruction the greatest genius of a young lady I ever met with !!.... The skill of Basel, Switzerland, had given her up, the "New Jerusalem", the Sanitarium at Battle Creek had thrust her out after she could sweep no more 40 rooms a day, and from the millionairs table of Potters, and the Daniels and the Lime babies she forced herself away with a "to good to last" after her and there I found her penniless, friendless, a reeling skeleton, with movement of the bowel only once a week for the last half year.....
Madam I will purify your system, and carry you through to an integrity and felicity of life and glory of existence such as you never dreamed of even in your maddest darings:- Here the prescribtion:- A room opposite Lincoln, or Washington, or Humboldt Park, south run on your bed all day long, Windows open day and night, two meals a day consisting of !- Raw grains, raw (canned or dried) fruit, living water, no sugar, no sweets, - three cold water genital friction baths a day, or sitting over a pail, half an hour each. Perspiration on your bed in the hot sun after every bath, Emil Drops x a very, very warm sympathetic Christian friend, who gazes in deepest awe and reverence at the glorious motion of the undercurrents of your life and diamond like solidities of the fundamental principles of your

existence, that radiate along the wheels of the all throughwaving all through harmonizing purposes of the Universe with a brilliancy I never met before in my long search for a quali-quantitative help for me - only five months yield to me and you shall know!.....
.....My left underneath thy head, with my right one am carressing thee, - side by side, - breast is touching breast, - the interlacing feet, - and bosom heaving electrifying bosom heaven, so, - the very gently touching lips, - how nice, how close, how tight a loving couple fits! I'll teach thee how thy future one should treat and handle you. - Did ever anyone come so close thy soul and body?" - "No, never." - "And yet there is not the slightest touch of doggish lust in me - is there in thee?" - "What do you mean by that?" "----------"Now all the talk in reference to these affairs is clear to me - but never had the slightest touch of it in all my life----------
Four years of age I was. The story of Hannah and Samuel was related. Oh! how I wished to be old enough to have a Samuel.-- Came to Battle Creek. Many a lover offered himself. Even Mr. Gay, graduate of Bazel, now in Buffalo studying to be sent this very year by the Presbyterian as Medical Missio-

many to Julia, even he, a model of a man, a beauty of a man, has been waiting for many years for my felicitating "yes" and yet - how ~~often~~ many a day did I spend in Battle Creek crying, crying, crying for a baby of my own, for a Samuel!" -- "Well, boy, you are the first of girl whose lips I gently did electrify with mine, because I made a law for me that such a one should be for ever mine, and yet, do know that only your orphanhood from every point of view it is that entitles me to such a Daring - saving - sympathy. - Mr. Gast is ever ready to carry you off to Julia and everybody says you trample your fortune into the very dust you tread, - My Lula has been pining away in Battle Creek these last two years for me - but in the face of all discordant hights and fury breathing deeps I declare to thee this very day: - If you continue, as you have been doing the last two months - and within five or seven years you shall have a lions all overawing breast and bosom, your back will be straight as a cedar in Lebanon, your bowel slender, transparent like the ever darting Beluin, the honors of Ph.D. in Oriental Comparative Philology and of a first class violinist shall be thine, we both back in health and felicity - and the Lord shall give a definite command - then and only then am I ready to yield to giving a Samuel to Thee - my dove in the melting cliffs of transformation of intoxification -----
--- are you ready to receive a Samuel from your first born

thy wellbeloved Emil J. W. Dreps?" ..... "Yes, I am" – "But remember the conditions" . . . . . .

The fourth of July 1893, Humboldt Park, Chicago, Ill. –

"Here we are again in our pleasant nook, our hiding place. – Emma, the time has come. – You call me your teacher, father, mother, brother, lover, friend – your saviour, sweety, boy-dog, darling-birdy-pett and many, many more. – You have drunken more tears than water the last three weeks together with your Danielcist. – Awful glaring-staring tremendity takes hold on you at the yawning hell-gates of losing such a Samuelstruting love as this .....

..... and I declare that I never, nowhere found nor expect to find a girl whose weight of existence and jubilant harmony of life in the all through-equipoising balances of the economy of the Universe charmed me into such madly daring sacrifices

. . . . . .

but – marry!!! . . . . . !!! No! never! –

even if you were filled and laden and burdened down with all the gold of Ophir, or were heir of the highest throne on earth, or commander of the deepest intellect among the starry hosts of God, or even the central figure, of the sumtotal of

character of this decicive aion of ours -- sympathetic as I am - your bowels move with every trump of morn or every parting kiss of soothing eve as regular as a chronometer, as lightly as a healthy chicken egg and yet as smoothly as a baby rattlesnake through the fingers of the grasping fist ..... but marry! - - ! bind myself for evermore a a haughty idol to a creeping idolator! - become a slavedealer and you my slaving slave! - they call it ~~love~~ sweetest charming love and crouch at yellow bellies' tottering feet - and ever worship blessed central self! - am crushing her - I am ready to crush you also - even Emma Thee - - - - - Oh! - my bosom - Emma! rette mich und gieb mich ~~wieder~~ frei - entscheide heute - wenn du's nicht willig thust so schneide ich durch und mach mich los und, Wurm, zertrete Dich - oh! rette mich - oh! gieb mich wieder frei ..... You know it is the gravest sin against the fundamental principle of the true philosophy of the Universe should I yield to such a love as that .....

..... Emma, my - Emma! the whole Universe is yearning on this spot to-day (amidst this fourth july sich gay) with infinite intensity, - Yahweh = Jesus with all overwhelming Love and Mercy is experimenting in this bursting bosom ~~the possibi~~ into the possibilities of the power of faith to His Everglory sparkling Father-bosom - the wheel of being-growing is in its highest possible point of tension - down to hell and up to heaven and ceaseless round-about awaiting my command .....

..... down – up, – down – up! – down – up! – down – up!! – – !! down – up!!! – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – the twinkling of an eye – and loosing, loosing – loosing – – – murmurito-dando .... or jubilizing, sparkling light-gallops – hail! tremendities of life in this figtree shooting generation – halleluyah! – ye sublimities of selfconscious being in Columbus west-and eastward rapid roaring tramping hypnotizing nation" .... She became silent. For two full hours I sat beside and gazed into her pale and dying face as she lay in deepest, keenest parting – clutching = loosing agony. – Suddenly I noticed a heavenly play of relaxation of liberation in her bleeding features – "Emma! the messengers of God are praying = hovering over you with eyes and palms stretched forth on high!" "Emil – pray," she says and closed her eyes again. Suddenly there radiated the sweetest charm of peace of faith, of hope and love and liberty in her rosy cheeks – a glory in a human countenance such as I never witnessed in my life – – – her sparkling eyes she is opening now – – looks at me as if ready to kiss with the sparkling rays thereof the finest spirits in the deepest undercurrents of my lovingly melting fatherbosom .....

"Emil - thou art free" - - - - - - "Emma! am I free?" - - - "Emil, yes, free as never heretofore" - - - "Emma - Emma! I am Thine for evermore" - and down I fell - and in silent sweet embrace we lay till the sparkling eyes of God communed with us..

. . . . . .

Here is Greece.- Here the thrilling battlefield of force, of intellect, of overgailibreating Spirit. The charming islands in the waters roundabout.- Jesus is in Palestine,- Jerusalem,- Daniel,- and genius-nursing Head of Gold and throbbing Silver bosom!- -! Oh! Yahweh-Jesus- and- Jerusalem - the New - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Round-about -- ambrosia-scattering, life concattenating hilly Rythm -- the waving valley sprouts the Rhyme -- and overwinding, heaven's light reflecting, thousand colored flower-and birds-brooks and swarming, gleaming fishy-pond murmur forth the sweetest, melting-pearling, trilling- limpid- Nectar-Melodies - - , angelic, love through-sparkling, truth- and health- and life through balming Harmonies.

. . . . . .

Off I went to Battle Creek to cut the other love. Trembingly, after a savingly liberating struggle of about two weeks, I asked the Lord, after midnight before the dicisive morn, to show Lula in a Dream that we doing only the bidding of the Lord God, and behold! this very morning before the decisive Sabbath roll she saw herself a captain of an American army, face

to face with a captain of a splendid Russian army-saw her probable possibilities but had in her daydreaming way neglected to drill her army and when the encounter came, in sullen stupid daze she delivered the sword!- On the way to Goguack have she related the dream and laughed and laughed and laughed-in ~~the~~ consciousness of the ~~fact~~ counterbalancing fact that even at this very moment I yielded from the familiar, gentle grasp of hand to the closest armembrace ------ but alas! this was the last day of the blessed three weeks.- Soon got up and sat down, away from me at Ishmael distance and cried, cried, cried till she cry no more.- 'Oh! Enid, my heart- it feels like a stone in my breast.'

Ann Arbor, Mich. 1893-95.

Here I was with just enough pennies to buy grains and so I spent several weeks lingering about in beautiful orchards eating raw grains and fruit. Here, on Blue's Fruit Farm, it was where I gave birth to my "Agonizing Universe". . . . . .

. . . . . Ten years had I spent in a mad race for a University education - and now the opportunities of the great exposition, the Religious Congress, and the Ph.D. in the very

garden of Eden were forfeited:-- "Oh! University of Chicago - I run away from thee like a thief in the night - whatever now thou mayest think and say as to my impression', I swear by all that is sympathetic, pure and holy:- As long as the conscious vibrations of this dear heart of mine shall touch the button of the goldelectric, transparent aethernurtured, lily-rosa-musing-sunlightwires to the Throne of the Universe I cannot but cry out:- Hurrah! Glory! Gratitude to President Harper, to the Secretary of the Divinity School and Dormitory, to Rabbi Emil Hirsh, to the University of Chicago and - her allmighty dollar in God we trust the Devil over faithful Violin". . . . . .

A letter from Emma, from Chicago, to me in Ann Arbor, Mich:- "Before I went to bed last night I said to the Father:- Father let no wrong, no injustice be done to Lula from Emil - here I lay him - even, Father, my Emil I lay as a sacrificial lamb on thy altar - give him to Lula, - even, Father, him - I am perfectly satisfied with such a portion of my Emil as I am entitled to according to the laws of the Sanctuary -- he is none the less all mine.' -- 'Emil! suddenly such a flood of joy poured into my heart that I did not know what to do with myself - the whole room seemed to be filled with heavenly angels". . . . . .

Cambridgeport, May 10/6/96 Emil G. W. Dreyfus.

943 Broadway

Drefs

Unknown

Cambridgeport, Mass. June 10th 1896.

William Harper,
President University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:- Never had the courage to give a sign of my existence, waiting anxiously for the time to get a little ahead in my finances and through with my B.A or M.A. which I was to receive this Spring in the Univ of Michigan in Hebrew Assyrian and Greek and then come and straighten everything up and go on with my studies, - but oh! the difficulties:- My wifes health failed again last Fall as soon as she returned from Chicago and the cold damp north-east commenced to roar and so we had to drop our little jewelry business at a time when it promised to rid us from the most oppressing indebtedness viz. Chicago Univ, lost money and went to Washington D.C. on the way to Florida. But here her health improved so remarkably that we came to New Hampshire for a while to still her longing for Switzerland scenery and now she is so far well again that we expect to continue our studies here

for a time, making bread by our trade among the many students and professors. Please overlook with your wide heart all that seemed to fall against me, send me the bill (about $70) and I shall make it right as soon as I possible can. Have been right along and am especially at present very much pressed for certificates from Pres. Harper and Rabbi Hirsch etc. Please send along as soon as possible such as you can. Please state the fact that I took five hours daily recitations instead of the normal three and of course could not get a very satisfactory credit – or do as you think will be of most benefit.

Can we hope for your and the Faculties, especially Prof. Rabbi Emil Hirsch, favorable acceptance into the University should we be able to come by next Summer, – answer and oblige

your very grateful
Emil G. W. Dreps.

293 Broadway.

P. S. Please refer the boys to Prof. Dr. Rabbi Emil Hirsch and return with his benediction!

D.

$5.00 Reward.

LaHarpe, Aug. 26, 1901.

I have deposited five dollars for three months in the LaHarpe State Bank for any one that will find in any History of the United States, History of the World or History of the West, or any History, which was printed in 1852, mention of any French explorer or general going through the U. S. or Illinois before 1852. When you find one please notify the Bank or The Quill and get the money. If I was rich I would make it one hundred for I know that Chappin and Dr. Coulson got the name out of the dictionary.

An Old Citizen.

with an ax near Raymond, Miss., and chopped the body into an unrecognizable mass. Gordon escaped.

Austria Sends Minister to Mexico.

Count Gilbert Graf Hohenwert-Gerlachstein, recently appointed by Emperor Franz Joseph as Austrian minister to the City of Mexico has arrived in New York. The Count is the first minister of Austria to Mexico since the execution of the Emperor Maximilian.

Rob Stage in California.

The stage on the Ager-Klamath Falls route was held up by highwaymen ten miles east of Alger, Cal. They secured the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express treasure box and the United States mail.

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JUDD HARTZELL, District Manager,
La Harpe, . . . Ill.

LA HARPE, Aug 31st 1901.

Professor of History. Chicago University
Chicago. Ill.

Dear Sir.

I enclose you herewith a clipping from one of our home papers, and by leave to ask for information.

The reward was offered under the following circumstances.

A large number of our citizens claim that the name "Sabbarpe" was derived from that of a French Explorer, while a large number claim that the name was taken at random from an old Dictionary.

I think I have seen some-where, in some history, the name of "Sabbarpe" as being a French Missionary who traveled over, and explored Illinois and Wisconsin. Can you give me any information in regard thereto. The reward will be paid into the Sabbarpe Public Library.

Respy

Judd Hartzell.

October 24th, 1901.

Mr. Judd Hartsell,

La Harpe, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I have made some search in connection with the question which you proposed to the University some time ago regarding the origin of the name "La Harpe", but I have been unable to discover anything of value to you. Our literature of the kind needed for such an investigation is not very extensive. My impression is that if you were to write to Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, Librarian of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin, you might receive some help. That library is very much in the lore of the western country and there are those attached to the staff who are expert in such investigations. I regret exceedingly that I am not able to help you myself.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

October 24th, 1901.

Mr. Judd Hartsell,

La Harpe, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I have made some search in connection with the question which you proposed to the University some time ago regarding the origin of the name "La Harpe", but I have been unable to discover anything of value to you. Our literature of the kind needed for such an investigation is not very extensive. My impression is that if you were to write to Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, Librarian of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin, you might receive some help. That library is very much in the lore of the western country and there are those attached to the staff who are expert in such investigations. I regret exceedingly that I am not able to help you myself.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

WESTERN ·· CHEMICAL ·· WORKS.

Graduate of the Universities of Prague and Munich.

Professional Expert in all matters pertaining to Science and the Arts.

Special Facilities for Chemical Analysis and Microscopic Examinations.

Tel. Main 1617

J. M. HIRSH, Ph. D.,

MANUFACTURING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

ALUMINIUM.

Carbolic Acid, Albumen, Disinfectants, Fertilizers, Glycerine, Pepsine, Dextrine, British Gum, Corn Sugar, Whisky Flavors, Glucose, Etc.

OFFICE, ~~804 OWINGS BUILDING.~~ 112-120 Michigan St. Chicago

Chicago, March 1st 1901.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper
Pres. Chicago University.

Dear Sir!

I beg leave, to inquire, whether there is any time, when I could visit and see the University without disturbing. Having been brought up in one of the oldest Universities I am interested in seeing the youngest, and thanks to your management, greatest of them all. I am particularly interested in the chemical and physical departments. In hopes, that you will pardon the intrusion I am, Awaiting the fav. of your reply.

Yours very truly

J. M. Hirsh

Unusual

(3)

June 16th, 1902.

Mr. G. T. Lichter,

229 West 14th street, Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your question, I know of no reason why a statue of liberty should not be represented by a man instead of a woman. I presume that the impersonation of liberty in the form of a woman has come down to us through many years, and that for this reason the female figure has been used rather than that of the male, as representing perhaps the personification of certain graces which may be supposed to belong to the general idea of liberty.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Shepardson
Secretary to the President

June 16th, 1902.

Mr. G. T. Lighter,

229 West 14th street, Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your question, I know of no reason why a statue of Liberty should not be represented by a man instead of a woman. I presume that the impersonation of Liberty in the form of a woman has come down to us through many years, and that for this reason the female figure has been used rather than that of the male, as representing perhaps the personification of certain graces which may be supposed to belong to the general idea of Liberty.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Sheperdson
Secretary to the President

Chicago Oct. 4th 1902.

Dear Sir!

Is it necessary that a statue of liberty shall present only a women?
Can it not be a great men?
Kindly give your opinion.

Very respectfully

J. T. Richter

Answered JUN 16 1902

Francis W. Shepardson,
Secretary to the President.

4

Unusual

(3)

Lima O. Nov. 17 "02

Dr Harper

Prest. of the Chicago University

Chicago Ills

Dear Sir.

The auxilary of the Lima College are having a Handkerchief Sale for the benefit of our Struggling College. we are anxious to get hold of something that will be a Drawing card & have thought that to have the different Colleges represented would be desirable, so ask the Faculty of the Chicago University to send us one or more Handkerchiefs as they may see fit. it will not cost them more than a few cents each. will you kindly see that it is presented to the Faculty & send before next Saturday the 22nd inst. & much oblige Respectfully

Mrs Martha Pooge Llewellyn

an Alumnae of the O.W.C.

ad. #511 West High St.

Answered NOV 17 1902

Francis W. Shepardson,

Secretary to the President.

no chance to bring it before our faculty.

February 5, 1908

(2)

Urner

Miss Alice M. Ryan,

c/o Lindsay Light Company, 195 Michigan Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Miss Ryan:-

"All right" is an expression which is composed of two words; no such word as "alright" is recognized in literary composition of any sort. I believe that the compound has been recently recognized by the cable service as a legitimate means of economy but of even this I am not certain. For any other purpose certainly the compound has no existence.

Yours very truly,

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President

February 5, 1908

Miss Alice M. Ryan,

c/o Lindsay Light Company, 195 Michigan Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Miss Ryan:-

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Yours very truly,

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President

CHAS. R. LINDSAY, JR., PRESIDENT
GEO. P. GILMAN, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT
D. G. LINDSAY, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

Lindsay Light Company

MANUFACTURERS OF
LINDSAY LIGHTS,
INCANDESCENT MANTLES, BURNERS
AND LIGHTING SPECIALTIES
195-197 MICHIGAN STREET
Chicago

Feb. 4, 1908

University of Chicago,
58th & Ellis Ave.,
Chicago.

Gentlemen:

Would you kindly explain if all right is distinctly two words or if alright is correct? If the latter is correct has it not come into use recently? no such word

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours,

Alice M. Ryan

Feb. 4,1908

University of Chicago,
58th & Ellis Ave.,
C h i c a g o.

Gentlemen:

Would you kindly explain if all right is distinctly two words or if alright is correct? If the latter is correct has it not come into use recently?

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

OFFICE OF GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.
GEO. E. KING, Ass't Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Unusual

Chicago, Oct. 6, 1904.

Mr. Henry Porter Chandler,

Sec'y to the President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for yours of the 5th inst., and for your endeavors to decipher the name of our Batavia, Java, correspondent. It was not my intention to trouble President Harper with this matter personally, but I thought likely that he could hand it to someone, as yourself, who could decipher the signature. I think that you have shed light upon it, and that it is another case of "Bill Tubbs, his mark".

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

Yours truly,

O W Ruggles
King

G P & T A.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

OFFICE OF GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.
GEO. H. DAZZI, Asst Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Chicago, Oct. 6, 1904.

Mr. Henry Porter Chandler,

Sec'y to the President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for yours of the 5th inst., and for your endeavors to decipher the name of our Batavia, Ills, correspondent. It was not my intention to trouble President Harper with this matter personally, but I thought likely that he could hand it to someone as "correct", who could decipher the signature. I think that you have shed light upon it, and that it is another case of "Bill Nubbs, his mark".

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

Yours truly,

G P R I A.

October 5, 1904

Mr.O.W.Ruggles,

Michigan Central Railroad Company,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

President Harper has been so busily occupied recently that he is unable to give attention to the matter which you present in your letter of the 1st inst.

I have exhausted my ability to decipher handwriting, however, upon the signature which you sent and confess that I am utterly unable to make it out. In fact, it looks to me more like an eccentric way of writing "Ever yours" than a name at all. If, however, you wish to follow up the man, you might cut out the undecipherable signature and attach it to an envelope containing your letter. It might reach him. At any rate, that is the best plan I can suggest.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

October 5, 1904

Mr.O.W.Ruggles,

Michigan Central Railroad Company,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

President Harper has been so busily occupied recently that he is unable to give attention to the matter which you present in your letter of the 1st inst.

I have exhausted my ability to decipher handwriting, however, upon the signature which you sent and confess that I am utterly unable to make it out. In fact, it looks to me more like an eccentric way of writing "Yours yours" than a name at all. If, however, you wish to follow up the man, you might out out the undecipherable signature and attach it to an envelope containing your letter. It might reach him. At any rate, that is the best plan I can suggest.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

OFFICE OF GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.
GEO. E. KING, Ass't Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1904.

OCT 4 1904
Answered
Henry P. Chandler,
Secretary to the President.

(7)

Dr.W.R.Harper,

President, University of Chicago,

Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Pardon my troubling you upon so trifling a matter, but I would be very glad if you could decipher for me the signature of the gentleman from Batavia, Java, who has written a memorandum upon enclosed, as I would like to have some further correspondence with him.

Yours very truly,

O W Ruggles
King

G P & T A.

Enc

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

"The Michigan Route."

OFFICE OF GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.
GEO. B. KING, Asst Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1904.

Approved
Henry F. Dickson
Secretary to the President

Dr. W.R.Harper,

President, University of Chicago,

Chicago.

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Yours very truly,

O W Ruggles

G P & T A.

Enc

COUNT ORLOFF,
103 CORNELIA ST.
N. W. STATION.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Unreserved

Orloff

193

Jan. 30th 94.

W. R. Harper, Esq.,
President of the
University of Chicago.
City.

Dear Sir:

I beg your pardon for addressing to you the following.

I am a Cripple and make (make) my living by Exhibiting myself in Medical Colleges, to be Lectured upon before the Students.

I have been in most every College in this Country, and was yesterday for the second time before the Students of the Rush Medical College, where Prof. Henry M. Lyman, delivered the Lecture on me. Enclosed please find some recommendations of colleges I have exhibited in.

I also was before the Medical Society in over

this City, as you can see from enclosed Press Notice, which will also tell you all about my case.

The terms I mostly arrange on are, that every Student, who will see me has to pay 10 Cent, or they can give as much as they like too.

Please, return the prior Photo of myself, which I enclose, but it is the only one I got left at present.

Hoping, you will be so very kind, to give me an opportunity to make a little money, and take me before your classes,

I have the honor to be

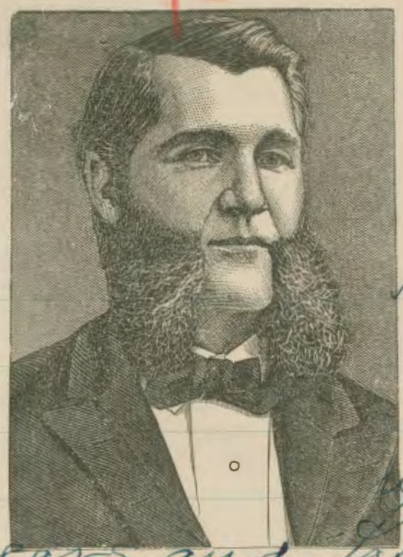
Yours most Respectfully

Count Ivan Wladislaus v. Dziarski- Orloff.

N. B. Please, be so kind, to return enclosed Press-Notice rolling over so much

The Above.

Please Address, as printed on other side.

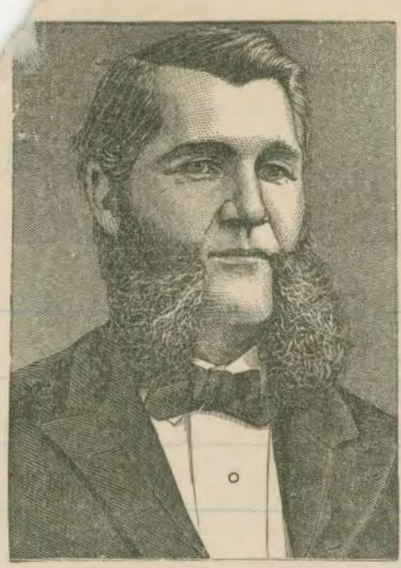


REV. JOHN BUNYAN ROBINSON, LL. D.
AUTHOR, EDUCATOR
2020 MAPLE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILL. 12-23-10.

President Judson; I & D.
Chicago University;
Since graduation, I was College President twenty Eight years and Pastor Eighteen years. I have also written fifteen books, five of which are poetry. I have just completed a ms. in poetry of nearly seven thousand lines of ten syllables each. It is called "The Songs of St John". It is a historical rendering of Revelations, John's Gospels and his Epistles, with much moralizing on society.

I am a special admirer of Mr. J. D. Rockfeller, and am anxious to have this ms. made into a book and dedicated to him, as Alexander Pope dedicated his "Essay on Man" to Lord Bolingbroke or St John I would be pleased to have Mr. Rockfeller's Picture in it and his consent to the dedication; providing you will see to the publication of this, as he is your Eminent Patron.

I would be pleased especially if you would have some of your Professors in literature to examine this ms.



REV. JOHN BUNYAN ROBINSON, LL. D.
AUTHOR, EDUCATOR
2020 MAPLE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILL.

My Father was an old time Baptist Minister in Ky. and O. I have a sacred reverence for that Denomination. Since his church was over three miles away from my Early home, and there was a Methodist church a half mile across the field, I drifted into the latter. Yet there is nothing in my writings or renditions that is denominational.

I am expecting my last Poem, "Birds of a Feather," from Philadelphia, any day and will send you a copy. In it, the Birds hold a Convention in Lincoln Park. But I will send you now, "Epic Ballads of Uncle Sam", so as to see my style.

May I send the ms. to you for examination?

Very Fraternally Yours:
John Bunyan Robinson,

REV. JOHN BUNYAN ROBINSON, LL. D.
AUTHOR, EDUCATOR
2020 MAPLE AVENUE EVANSTON, ILL. /2-23-10.

President Judson; L.L.D.
Chicago University;
Since graduation, I
was College President twenty Eight
years and Motor Eighteen years. I have al
written fifteen books, five in blank verse poetry
I have just completed a five in prose poetry of nearly
seven thousand lines of ten syllables each.
It is called "The Song of Life". It is a
historical rendering of the Revelations, John's
Gospels and his Epistles with much moral
izing on society.
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sent to the dedication, providing you will
see to the execution of this, as he is your
Eminent Patron.
I would be pleased especially
if you would have some of your Professors
in literature to examine this ms.

December 23, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 23d inst. is received. We can hardly undertake publication excepting in the ordinary way of business. The Director of the University Press of course would consider any such possibility. I do not think that Mr. Rockefeller would consent to the dedication to which you refer, as I know he is not fond of that kind of thing. If you care to take up the matter with the Director of the Press I am sure that he will give it due consideration.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Rev. J. B. Robinson,
2020 Maple Ave.,
Evanston, Illinois.

December 23, 1910

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H. P. Judson

Rev. J. E. Robinson,
2020 Maple Ave.,
Evanston, Illinois.

A. J. EMERSON, A. M., D. D.
President.

OFFICE OF Emerson

Howard Payne College,

Brownwood, Tex.

Jan 12 1893

Pres. W. R. Harper
Chicago.

Dear Sir and Brother

Our College was named "Howard Payne" in honor of a wealthy man who was expected to contribute a handsome sum for its endowment. He has lost money and will not contribute as hoped for. The Directors have resolved to change the name when a worthy individual can be found who will give liberally. A proposition was made to the lady mentioned in my letter to you to give the endowment and let the College bear her name. ~~Since~~

A. J. EMERSON, A. M., D. D.,
President.

OFFICE OF

Howard Payne College,

Brownwood, Tex.

189

I was of opinion that a word of commendation from you would help us. Since writing to you I have received information that renders it improbable that further effort will accomplish anything. I will withdraw my request at the same time thanking you most heartily for your expressed willingness to oblige us by a kind word in our favor.

Very respectfully
your brother
A. J. Emerson

Unknown

Jan. 28th 99. Cortelle

3006 Lake Park Ave.

98

Right Honoured President,

Knowing how busy you are, I would not urge your answer relating to my Library, should I not be urged myself by the bad health of my wife, wich requires a prompt changement of climate. The University of Chicago is able to appreciate the bargain wich I offer at a sacrifice, I mean a perfect and necessary instrument of work in its whole, ready for use, uneasy to be found again except with time and a great deal more money. She is rich. We may come easily to terms.

Inclosed please find the introduction

from President D. S. Jordan

With much distinguished regards,
I remain, Right Honoured President,

respectfully yours.

M. C. Courtelle

Within a few months I will send you with pleasure a copy of the translation into French of a Dr. Jordan's Book on Education for wich he promises me a special preface in his to-day's letter.

3006 Lake Park Ave.

Contalle

Jan. 31st 99.

(53)

Right Honoured President

Your letter at hand; I am sorry, as you say, for both myself and your Library.

Please kindly have the original manuscript of my Catalogue given back to the bearer.

On a much different ground than sale of books I would want to meet Bishop Mac-Larens as soon as possible. Am I too much indiscrete by asking you, in the mean time, an introduction to himself?

With much distinguished regards, I remain,

Respectfully yours

M. C. Contalle

3006 Lake Park Ave.
City.
Jan. 14th 99.

(60)

Right Honoured President.

Please find enclosed my introduction from Rev. Dr. Edwards.

I was most desirous of being introduced to you by Dr. D. Starr Jordan also, who has been my guest in San-Francisco. Unhappily, I cannot wait his returning from Mexico.

Let me know please, when you could receive me. Should you be more free to-morrow Sunday, I would be most obliged.

With very distinguished regards,

M. C. Contelle

Selian

Selian

Glad to be here.

Pleasant are

University of Chicago
Dec. 26th 1892

Dr. W. R. Harper
President of the University of Chicago
5657 Washington av.

Dear Sir

For a long time I have been thinking on a very important subject, upon which I am very anxious to call your worthy attention.

The subject, which I have been maturing in my mind, has an intimate relation to every great institution of learning, consequently and especially to our dear great and vigorous university; of which you have the happiness of being the founder and prosecuter.

I do not know how much power and patience the Father has bestowed to you to conquer

the anormous obstacles, and to bear with the great troubles of creating such an institution. But I see and know one thing, that a few years of your life have been able to give to humanity such a great blessing as the U. of C. And this should be more than enough to save me from the temptation of daring to undertake the responsibility of occupying even a small part of your time for any end not equivalent to the cause.

I began to explain to you the subject of my thought in writing; but seeing that it is going to be too long; the consequences of this and also some other reasons have persuaded me to represent the matter to you in some other way. If you desire to have it in writing I will do it so with great joy. But I should prefer and be exceedingly glad if you would give me a quiet interview of 20 or 30 minutes, on the subject during the coming two three weeks.

I remain most respectfully and truly yours

Avedis B. Selian

Brodbeck

Upperman

(19)

To President Harper
of the University of Chicago.

From Dr. A. Brodbeck, regarding
Lectures etc.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty to make the following proposition. I am willing to deliver courses on musical and other aesthetic subjects to the students of the University of Chicago free of charge, if Madame Sophia Brodbeck, my wife,

is appointed as teacher of Singing at the University. The courses would include the following subjects, - on each subject a course of, say 12 Lectures would be given - (twice a week):

1) History of Music
2) Musical Acoustics
3) Musical Aesthetics.
4) The System of Musical branches.
5) Principles of Harmony.
6) Principles of Melody.
7) The History of Scales.
8) Anatomy of Voice and Ear.
9) Physiology of the Singer's Voice.
10) Principles of Rhetorics.
11) Philosophy of Language, especially for Speakers & Singers.
12) General Aesthetics.
13) Beauty of Nature.
14) History of all arts.
15) Poëtics.
16) History of the World's Litteratur
17) Psychology.
18) Pedagogy.
19) Theory of the plastic arts.
20) History of the plastic arts.

21) History of Greek and Roman Sculpture.
22) Principles of Perspective.
23) History of sacred art.
24) Principles of architectural styles.
25) Principles of ornamental art.
26) Mythology of the Greeks.
27) German Mythology.
28) Sacred antiquities of the Greeks and Romans.
29) Art in daily life (historically and theoretically).—

I have lectured on the greater part of the above subjects at the Royal Technical University, at the Royal School of fine Arts, at the Royal Conservatorium of Music, Stuttgart, also at other Institutions in Germany and England. —
I possess the highest possible testimonials regarding character and ability. —
Madame Brodbeck is a thorough musician theoretically and practically; she studied under the

greatest masters of Europe, has great experience as teacher, and is a vocalist of great reputation, Soprano.

She would be willing also, to sing at the University-Concerts free of charge. She is besides an excellent player on the piano and appeared in Concerts as virtuoso on this instrument.

Hoping, that this offer will be favourably received by you and the other authorities of the University

I am

Dear Sir,

Yours truly

Phil. Dr Adolf Brodbeck.

Chicago 22nd October 1895.
1790 North Clark Street.

1.) Unusual

215 Rush Str. Chicago, Ills.
Dec: 9. 1891. -

Professor W. R. Harper.

Pres. Chicago University.

Honored Sir: In ready compliance with your wishes, as expressed at the interview kindly granted to me on Tuesday last, I herewith respectfully submit a condensed abridgment of all the leading events, relating to my past career in Europe, and in this country.

I was born in Reykjavik, Iceland on the 29th of May 1839. I am still in possession of an authentic genealogical record, written by a well-known Icelandic genealogist, according to which my people during their residence of 1016 years in that Island, at all times, and even to the present day, have variously and prominently been connected with the political institutions, the church, the poetry and national literature of Iceland. My father, during several years, was "Landvogt", or treasurer of Iceland. My maternal grand-father, Benedict Gröndal, was Judge in the Superior Court of Iceland, and a lyrical poet of national reputation. Among his works there is found an excellent Icelandic version of Alexander Pope's poem "The Temple of Fame". My uncle, Dr Sveinbjorn Egilsson, was a distinguished poet, philologist, Hellenist and Schoolman.

His son, my cousin P. Gröndal Egilsson, is also a highly appreciated national poet. His father is widely known as the author of the great Poetical Dictionary of the Old Norse Language, and of a masterly version of the Odyssey. My brother, Dr Phil. Olaf Gunlogsen, has for over 30 years been a resident of the City of Paris, France. He is well-known as a writer for the press, and during his long connection with the Russo-French paper "Le Nord," and with other French papers, he has been honored with the acquaintance and friendship of many distinguished men, such as the late prince Jerôme Napoléon, Count Montalembert, M. Cohin etc etc.

My own personal career, to a very remarkable degree, has been determined and influenced by stirring early events, - almost, by indelebil impressions of the time of early infancy. The personal events, in which I was early involved, were of a nature to call forth an intense consciousness, a strange, precocious psychic life. My memory reaches back to the year 1843. In this year, when scarcely 3 years old, I lost my mother - and I was perfectly aware of the fact, and I remember almost still her features. In the following autumn I accompanied my father to Copenhagen, and

2.) my infantile impressions during the winter of 1844 at Copenhagen are still vividly pictured before my mind's eye. All those early impressions, certainly, must have had their share in molding the events to come. In Iceland, throughout my boyhood, until the year 1851, I managed to exhaust the entire Saga-lore of Iceland, and the grand Icelandic version of the Bible, which I used to declaim in a loud voice from the first Chapter of the Genesis to the Book of the Revelation. All this to me was only an other form of play. During the winter of 1850-51 (at the age of 11 years) I frequented the College of Reykjavík, and learned the rudiments of Latin, (Danish, I already spoke fluently) German, Greek, Roman and Greek History, Geography, Zoology, Arithmetic, Geometry and Algebra. I had already earned the reputation of being the poorest arithmetician and mathematician under the sun, but was acknowledged to be bright in almost every other branch of study; and, I actually at that early time figured as the champion swimmer of the school! In a political sense the summer of 1851 was a trying period for Iceland. A fellow-boy and myself, to our mutual surprise, one day were appointed to the public office of "Messenger-boys," running around delivering an endless mass of printed matter, messages and letters among the members of the Honorable Icelandic "Althing"; and daily "ex officio" we gravely assisted at all the public debates.

The Danish Royal Commissioner, Count Trampe, in an unconstitutional and brutal manner dissolved the Althing, but it was the last highhanded Danish ~~act~~ political act. The renowned Icelandic patriot, Jón Sigurdsson, in an eloquent speech protested, and along with him the whole Althing protested, hissed and jeered the Danish Count. I here modestly dilate on these national events of my boyhood, because they really very materially affected my own personal affairs. My father, in order not to stand in the way of the national party, preferred to retire from office on a pension. We left for Copenhagen in the autumn of the year 1851. I remained in Denmark until 1855. At the Metropolitan High School of Copenhagen I continued my study of the classical languages, French, German, and a number of other subjects. I had a private tutor in the English language. But, just at that period, at Copenhagen, even in the schools, they were dead-set against the Icelanders. Corporal punishment, ear-cuffings, even kicking with feet was liberally and impartially administered by the Teachers. It was the rule of all Danish schools of the period, but has ~~of~~ recent years been abolished. An Icelandic boy, being at home accustomed to humane and patient Teachers, could not possibly brook a treatment of the above-described kind. I at last revolted, and

3) I deliberately refused to frequent school any more. There occurred an interval of home-study, and thereupon my father agreed to place me in the "Latin" School of Rönne, the capital of the Danish Island of Bornholm. Again my studies progressed very favorably. It was here, in the spring of 1854, that I, entirely from spontaneous impulse, conceived the idea of becoming a Roman Catholic, and to journey to Rome. I was scarcely 15 years old; but this sudden move is easily explained. It was the revival of my old Icelandic patriotism. I was a well-informed boy. I was not in touch with the Danish Lutheran State-Church. I well knew, what it had done in Iceland, and I myself was a lineal descendant of Jón Arason and of Ogmund, the last catholic bishops of Iceland; and in addition to all this I was already familiar with the eloquent writings of Bossuet, Fénélon, Pascal, La Mennais and Montalembert. Without my father's knowledge I wrote a letter to the Catholic incumbent at Copenhagen, and I myself returned to that city. After awhile I obtained my father's consent, and left for Rome, travelling alone through Prussia, Saxony, Bohemia, Austria to Trieste, whence the steamer took me to Ancona; from this city I travelled by "Vetturino"

to Rome. I made my ingresso in the College of Propaganda in September 1855. A few words about my life in the Propaganda College will suffice. Boys, generally, are naturally sincere in all their most important undertakings. I do not doubt my own absolute sincerity at this period. Indeed, I had not expected, that I should have to go through so much ascetical training for the conversion of Iceland to orthodoxy; but I sincerely and gracefully accepted the situation. I was a fairly pious, good student, but one of an irrepressibly buoyant disposition. I was a protégé of the kindly old Cardinal-Prefect, Cardinal Franzoni, and after his death of Cardinal Barnabò. I performed scrupulously my College routine; I perfected my knowledge of the Classics, learned rhetoric, and did my two allotted years of scholastic philosophy. I rather shrank from the Rector of the College, a gloomy, superstitious Roman priest; but otherwise I did not complain, for there were so many wonderful things to be seen, admired and studied in the city of Rome. At the close of the 2d year of philosophy I had reached a fresh

4.) critical turning-point in my Roman career. My own brother and others at this time repeatedly warned me, that in Iceland there were no immediate prospects of the abrogation of the laws, which forbade the exercise of the functions of their offices to native Catholic priests. In fact, these laws were abrogated more than 25 years later. I did not feel inclined to become a priest anywhere else than in Iceland; and the outcome of the whole was, that with Cardinal Barnabò's permission I left Rome in the spring of 1862, and returned to Iceland, where I was allowed to spend the summer; but as a native catholic I had forfeited all rights and privileges of citizenship. In the autumn I returned to Edinburg, and, fortunately, at once secured profitable lessons. I taught Danish and Italian to Miss Nisbet Hamilton, a daughter of Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton, a sister of lord Elgin, Viceroy of India. I likewise taught Danish to Lady Elma Bruce, and by Lady Cummings Bruce I was later asked to extend my teachings in their neighbourhood. From the day I left the Propaganda College, I have never once asked, needed or received assistance from the Propaganda in any form. In the spring of 1863, rather

against the wish of my Scottish patrons, I accepted an invitation from Dr Bicknell, an English traveller and orientalist, to accompany him on an extended tour through Greece, Asia Minor and Egypt. This enjoyable and instructive journey lasted a few months. Dr Bicknell thereupon, wishing to extend his journey to the far East, remained in Cairo, but the writer of these lines returned alone to Alexandria, and at once set out for Naples, Italy.

At Naples (from May 1863, to April 1868).

At Naples I at once made the acquaintance of several professors of the University, and I became the pupil of Giacomo Lignana, professor of Sanskrit, and of comparative literature, and I regularly attended his course of lectures through the following three years. The University testimonials in my possession bear witness to my proficiency in this branch of study. At Naples, moreover, my philosophical and historical studies received a thorough "overhauling". I carefully reviewed the philosophical schools of modern Europe.

5.) I enjoyed the friendship and daily conversation of distinguished University professors, of men like Professors Lignana, Pettembrini, Pessina and others; Through these men, throughout my stay at Naples, I obtained remunerative teaching-work. At the request of Prof Pessina (later minister of Justice of the Kingdom of Italy) I translated Trendelenburg's work: "The philosophy of Law," from the German into the Italian language. My name is mentioned in Badeker's German Guide-book from that period, as one of the most prominent teachers of modern languages in the City of Naples; and yet I was barely 23 or 24 years old. Among my Neapolitan pupils I may mention the names of the Countess Franzini, a daughter of General Franzini, a former governor of Lombardy; of Countess Helena Suchtelen, a daughter of the Russian ambassador at Stockholm, and of the Royal Chamberlain Wolfhagen, an ex-minister for Schleswig under the Danish government. I was myself taught the Russian language by the native Chaplain of the Russian Consulate at Naples. —

In London, England (from April 1868 to April 1880).

Despite my success and happy life as student and Teacher at Naples toward the year 1868, or even earlier, I began to pine for the North an other time. I wrote to Lady Mary Hamilton, (the first letter since my departure from Scotland), giving an account of the results, that had been gained, and asking her ladyship, whether London would not now prove a broader, and more favorable field. Her ladyship sent back an encouraging reply. Prof. Lignana, along with other documents gave me a letter of introduction to his pupil, the Chev. C. Nigra, at that time Italian Ambassador at Paris (now at Vienna). At Paris Chev. Nigra kindly gave me a letter of introduction to Count Maffei, Italian Chargé d'Affaires in London. Through Lady Mary's recommendation I at once became teacher of Danish to H. R. H. Princess Helena Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, a daughter of the Queen. I also an other time read Italian literature with Miss Nisbet Hamilton, and gave lessons to other distinguished persons. All these lessons lasted through the following winter, and could have lasted longer if only I had wished; but I did not. I earnestly longed for work of a higher, nobler intrinsic worth.

6 In this matter I was, probably, somewhat ungrateful to my patrons; but, I was ready resignedly to accept the personal consequences, involving, of course, greater toil, and individual discomfort.
Through the well-known Prof T. Huxley (whose nephew was my pupil) I was introduced to the Publishers of the "North British Review", and to its Editor Mr Wetherell. Most of the leading articles were written by foreigners (Dr Franz of Berlin Mendelsohn-Bartoldy of Friburg in Breisgau etc.) and a translator was needed. During the following two winters I began to write in English, and translated for the Review at a high salary, besides giving private lessons. Among my translations I recollect an article by M. Bartoldy: On the reconstruction of the Austrian Empire after Sadowa; on the reconstruction of Prussia; on the Russian Church; and my own first original critical notice in the English language of the great Cleasby-Vigfusson English-Icelandic dictionary. The publication of the old-established and highly conservative North British review, the organ of Lord Acton and of Dr Döllinger, was absolutely discontinued in the year 1871. I now earnestly turned my attention

to teaching in Schools and Colleges. I began with the so-called "International College," Springfield, Middlesex. In this novel Institution I only taught 3 months, under the late Dr Leonard Schmitz. The College was a novel idea, made up of boisterous, heterogeneous young elements. I wished for a more quiet appointment. During the 3 following years I taught modern and ancient languages in Dr Dawe's private school, Surbiton S. W, and in several other schools of that neighbourhood. For the same length of time I taught in Col. Arnold's private school, Kingston-on-Thames. Mr Arnold was a brother of the renowned scholar and poet Matthew Arnold, and a son of Dr Arnold of Rugby fame. I further, towards the close of my connection with Surbiton, have taught in the Grammar-school of Kingston-on-Thames, and in several young ladies schools in the environs of Surbiton. I even then occasionally performed higher scholastic work, and nearly for two years I instructed my principal, the Rev. John Dawes, in the Sanskrit language. As a relief from this protracted work at Surbiton and Kingston-on-Thames, I made an

excursion to Birminghame, and there I taught during one winter many distinguished pupils. Among these I may mention a daughter of Mr Chance, the owner of one of the greatest glass-works in the world, and Mrs Mathews, the wife of the actual Secretary of the Interior. On my return to London in the following spring I set about copying a native Sanskrit manuscript (in "Dewanagari letters and with a "Kalaam", or reed-pen) — a long, tedious, but fairly remunerated labor. During the following, closing years of my London career, I contented myself with lessons within the City-precincts, and I became a frequent reader at the British Museum, where I found abundant means of keeping up my higher philological studies, and of extending the same. But, I began to feel, that in England there would scarcely occur any opportunities for a higher academical activity to one, who like myself was an utter stranger; that to this effect I had in reality neglected to cultivate the patronage of my high social connections at the beginning of my London career. This, however, did not "per se" imply, that I had in any sense been ostracized, or excluded from that higher social sphere. On the very contrary, through the last two years of my stay in

London I enjoyed the friendship of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the well-known British Statesman, and I acted as the Teacher of his wife and daughter. By a letter of introduction from Prince Jerôme Napoléon about this time I had become acquainted with Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, the noted philologist, and I very frequently used to spend my evenings at No 6 Norfolk Terrace, London, and enjoy the instructive conversations of Prince Louis Lucien. The prince himself one evening presided at a meeting of the British philological Society, at the Gower Street University, at which I read a paper about the vowel-system of the Old Norse Language. In the year 1877 I had a long interview with Thomas Carlyle, the noted English writer, at his house in Chelsea, where I also met his brother, Dr Alexander Carlyle. Through Mr Carlyle's introduction, I wrote some critical notices, that were printed in the London Pall-Mall Gazette. About this time I delivered a successful lecture before the "College of Men and Women" of London. In the year 1879, at the request of Mr Edward Bell (of the Publ. Firm Bell & Sons, 4 York Street, Coventgarden) I began an English version of Göthe's "Wilhelm Meister". Mr Bell handsomely paid for my labor, and himself having carefully revised my version (which I completed in the spring of 1880 at New York), and having written a preface, and added notes, by mutual agreement, put his own

name on the title-page. Throughout my work I never once had an opportunity of consulting Mr Th. Carlyle's translation of the same work.

In America. April. 1880. —

In the year 1878, while still in London, I wrote two sketches: "Linné's Correspondence" (a recast from a Swedish paper, and "The Scandinavian Idea", both of which were accepted by Mr Ch. A. Dana, and in that same year printed in the "New York Sun" newspaper. A little later I wrote a letter to Professor C. Russel, at that time Vice-president of Cornell University, anent the plan of shortly crossing the Ocean, and about the chances of securing a University appointment in America. To this Prof. Russel replied, that, probably, there might occur an opening in the Scandinavian languages and literatures. About this time I also received a letter from Prof Willard Fiske, then in London, who desired to speak me about the same matter. Prof. Fiske substantially corroborated everything that on this subject had been written to me by Prof. Russel, and thus, finally, in the spring of the year 1880 I definitely left England, and sailed for New York. I stayed nearly two years in New York City.

Now, from the very outset of my American career, in a practical way I soon learned, that in this country I should have to cope with a long-forgotten, but a powerful and embarrassing social factor, - to wit, the Roman Church and Clergy; and in a democratic country like America, this problematic influence would practically extend to the catholic laity. I still entertained a hearty, general sort of sympathy with the Roman church, but at Naples and in London. I had ceased intellectually to be a truly "faithful" in the strict sense of the word. During all those years at Naples and in London, I never had had any personal intercourse with Roman Catholic Clergymen of whatever nationality. But now, in 1880, some 25 years after, Rome, and the Propaganda remembered me. At this time, at last, the intolerant laws of Iceland had been abrogated, and the new rulers of the Roman Propaganda wished that I should at once become a priest. I had reached the age of 40 years. The Propaganda-priests in New York - old Roman College-chums of mine - Archb. Corrigan, Drs Burtsell, Mc Glynn, Mc Sweeny etc. had beforehand been (by the Propaganda) apprised of my arrival in America; but, I declared (particularly to Dr Mc Glynn) that it was impossible now to retrace

my steps after this long interval of years, through all of which the Propaganda had been entirely oblivious of my very existence. My refusal seemed perfectly rational. All my old Roman patrons were long dead; I was an utter stranger to the new men. I well knew, that at Rome, and even among the priests and laity in this country, this would be regarded as an act of insubordination, and during now nearly 12 years I, certainly, have been made to feel the practical consequences. For the rest, during those two years at New York I taught in the Catholic Ladies' Academy at Flushing L. I., and in an other Academy in Brooklyn. About June 13. 1880, I delivered a Lecture in the Redwood Library, Newport, Rhode Island, before a crowded and distinguished American audience, on "The pre-Columbian Navigations and Discoveries of the Icelanders". The lecture was well-received, and favorably mentioned in the Providence papers. I further wrote a short article on Iceland in Mrs Leslie's "Illustrated Monthly", and I translated for "De Moresto Magazine". At the request of the New York Swedenborg Society I translated Swedenborg's posthumous latin treatise "De Caritate" into the Icelandic language. It has been revised, and published in Iceland. For Mr Horace White, finally, I translated a short Italian work: "La Scienza della Finanza" into the English language.

At the same time I gave Icelandic and Italian lessons to Prof. Sprague Smith of Columbia College, New York City. Mr Horace White, the well-known New York financier, thereupon suggested, that I should try my fortune in Chicago, and learn more about the country. I arrived for the first time in Chicago in the year 1883, but I then only stayed one week, setting out for Madison Wis., at the suggestion of Prof. N. C. Frederiksen, once a Professor of political economy at the Copenhagen University, but then a real-estate-man in Chicago, and Editor of "Scandinavia", a review in the English language, to which I later contributed several articles. During two years at Madison I did considerable private teaching- and translation work. Among my many private pupils I shall only mention the daughters of General Fairchild, and of ex-Postmaster-general, Col. Vilas, and 5 professors in the Madison University. For Prof. R. B. Anderson I translated the greater part of Winkel Horn's "History of the Literature of Scandinavia", and I coached Prof Anderson's successor and brother-in-law for the chair of the Old Norse in the Wisconsin University. For Prof. Frederiksen's "Scandinavia" I wrote a careful criticism of the work "Corpus Poeticum Boreale" (Powell & Vigfusson), published by the Clarendon Press of Oxford, Engl.

At the same period I translated 8 articles from the German language for Mr John Lalor's "Cyclopædia of the Political Sciences" etc, published by Carey & Co of Milwaukee, among which articles I may mention that relating to "Political Parties". Finally about a month before my departure from Madison I successfully delivered an impromptu address to more than one hundred students in one of the Halls of the University, about the religious and philosophical systems of ancient India. There was nothing more to be achieved at Madison, Wis, and there was not the faintest prospect of securing a permanent University appointment. I, probably, ought now to have returned straight-way to Chicago, but listening to the suggestions of Prof. Julius Olson and of others, I agreed to visit the Icelandic settlements in Lyon and Lincoln Counties, in S.W. Minnesota. This I did, and I spent the winter of 1886-87 at Lake Benton, and the spring and summer following at Flandreau and Sioux Falls, S.D., giving lessons in modern languages at all these places, and occasionally delivering a lecture, and at Sioux Falls, even scribbling considerably for the local papers. After this nearly 12 month's social study of the Far West in October 1887 I returned

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to Chicago. I have ever since been living in this City, the life of an isolated thinker, student and worker. I do not wish to indulge in immoderate, egoistic complaints, but can not refrain from declaring, that in most human respects, it has been a cheerless, a positively trying sort of existence. People – indeed everywhere – and most so in a democratic country, are inclined to but little respect any purely individual life. They wish to drag, force it into a ~~many~~ closer contact with foolish cliques of many kinds. They cannot well understand the rights and the ideal aims of the student, thinker, man of letters. Such lives are not only a riddle, but almost a subject of foolish alarm to the ignorant masses. They are morally unconscious of inflicting an injury, or rather believe themselves to be the injured party. But, of course, this is only a passing – a well-neigh past phase of a ~~HH~~ natural, popular aberration. The Chicago of the autumn of 1887, intellectually, socially, is already widely different from the Chicago of 1891.

Arrived in this City I was at once introduced to the then Editor of the "Daily News", Mr Melville Stone, at whose suggestion I wrote

11.) a series of newspaper sketches – "An interview with Th. Carlyle", "Italians in Chicago", "Roman Sketches" etc. Thereupon there followed a long interval of private tuition in a Roman Catholic family of this City (Gen. G. Smith, Cor. State & Schiller Str.); and besides I gave several other private lessons, for example, reading Latin authors with Canon J. Knowles (2009 Wabash Av.) during several months. About this time I again returned with great ardor to my higher philological studies, and expended nearly all my earnings in buying costly Oriental texts (Sanskrit) and other philological works; and now, I was the first to organize a Sanskrit Class in Chicago. During two Scholastic terms I successfully taught four Chicago High-school professors the Sanskrit language (Professors Westcott, Pettibone etc); and thereupon, unable to find sufficient teaching-work, to earn a livelihood I was again compelled to contribute to Chicago papers. I wrote a sketch of "Budolha," and a criticism of Mme Blavatsky's "Isis Unveiled" for "America" – a recently defunct Chicago weekly paper. For these last 2½ years

I have been translating for "The Open Court," a scientific weekly paper, and for the same I have written a vast number of book-reviews, sketches and critical notices. In the Open Court some of these contributions and translations are signed in full, but all the others with the Greek initials γνλν. Among these translations for the Open Court I may mention Ribot's works, "The Psychology of attention," and "Diseases of Personality; Prof. Mach's "Principles of Mechanics," and Prof. Cornill's "Migrations of the People of Israel," both the latter translated from the German; A translation from the Sanscrit, "The Sitaharanam," a poetical Episode from the Hindu Epic "The Maha=barata; and among my original sketches, I may mention ~~one~~ two bearing the titles "Rise, and Organization of the Commonwealth of Iceland," and "Historical Data of the Icelandic Commonwealth. A few months ago I moreover have contributed a lengthy article printed in the "American Hebrew" of New York City: "About the life-work and philological methods

of Professor H. Steinthal," the renowned Hebrew philologist, and professor at the University of Berlin, Prussia. The only literary work that I have at present consists in writing a few critical remarks upon the articles contained in the "Rivista Italiana," and in the Russian review "Voprosui Filosofii," or Questions of Philosophy, for the review "The Monist" which is also published by the Open Court Publishing Co., and like all the work, that I have done for this Firm, it is insufficient and very badly remunerated. As regards my urgent need for work, and for more quiet and decent quarters than my present lodgings I humbly beg to refer you to my second letter.

While sincerely apologizing for the great length of the present statement, and professing my willingness to answer any other personal questions, that you may deem necessary, I have the honor of remaining,

dear Professor Harper,

Yours respectfully obedient servant,

A. H. Gunlogsen

Hofman

Chicago, January 3/96

"אל תגע בעגלותי"

"Noli tangere circulum meum."

"Es wird Niemand Ihnen Zeug p. dumm
OR giving mir ein Mißtrauen in Dorff fremden in
(Mein Dissenting party)

אלהים יראה

(S. T.) To the Hon. Wm. R. Harper

Pres'd University of Chicago —

Dear Sir —

OR

Encouraged by an article contained in last "Sunday's Chicago Tribune" showing and describing your great merits as a pedagogue and moreover as a magnetic enthusiast and efficient worker of golden energy and talent for the aggrandizement of the University of Chicago, whose worthy President you are, and nothing in said article furthermore your fondness for new ideas and original thematas, I, the undersigned, having enjoyed a classical education in the Grand Duchy of Baden, (Germany), published the first German Newspaper in the Metropolis of the New England States (Boston) where Governor N. P. Banks and his Council of State conferred an office of honor on me and I assisted in electing the late and celebrated Ansonia Buttingame, Son-in-law of the Hon. Isaac Livermore, treas of the Mich. Southern R.R. Co, from the 5th Mass. District a part of Boston very antagonistic to him in party, the same man whose services in China & Japan show one of the most lasting glorious records in the annals of the U. S. for the benefit of him and other European countries — residing 33 years in Chicago and about 50 yrs in this U. S. — take the liberty to offer you five original ideas which if carried out practically would not only insure all the (Money) capital which you might desire for your University, but would make it the grandest and foremost of all the world over.

Mr Lochstike and some eminent men have declared that all faculties are never united in one individual great character, one is gifted with the theoretical part of a grand idea, but lacks the practical part of the execution; I foresaw many things, but others brought them to success and made a fortune from them, as for instance the starting of a English German Daily "One Cent Paper" &c &c.

For references I can mention to you the Hon. Wm E Mason, Member of Congress, on La Salle St, the Hon. Jno Davis, Pres. World Fair, my personal friend Chas. B. Bryan Esq. for whom I printed a German-English Grammar when a student of Harvard, in Boston, Mass., Wm Rapp, chief Editor of the "Staatszeitung", Banker George Schneider on Dearborn St., &c &c

These five new ideas I have carefully outlined on writing, going partly into the details; and will be ready to show them you, if you will be kind enough to inform me, whether you like to appoint a time and place to discuss & show them to you, either at my residence 744 West Monroe St, or if more convenient for you, at a given place & time that you might choose.

Hoping to hear from you at your convenience

I remain Yours very Resp.

Moritz Hofman

744 West Monroe St

P.S. I believe Mr Goodspeed, the Secretary of the University knows me also as I saw him at his Office on LaSalle St on the start of the University, suggesting to him a certain branch of learning

Idem & Supra

June 11/96 Dear Sir: This letter was sent at its dated time as I heard you was absent from the city, since I saw your name as Director of the Sewers Inst. I concluded to mail it. If you digest me with a call, my residence is 744 W. Monroe, directly south of the Sewer Inst. where I reside and have a Painting Office, doing English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Danish, Swedish & Norwegian &c. I will show you in writing my original plan.

Resp. Idem & Supra

Gelman

Chicago Ill
Dec. 28, 1896

Dear Sir.

I regret greatly to bother you but I think you are the only person from whom I can get the desired answear to my question and that is wethear there is any college where I could go and work for the A College and in repay get board and a coarse in the College something on the principle of the Coleges down South for the negros. I am 18 years old of good habits and willing to do any kind of work for those terms

Hoping to hear from you
soon I remain

Your Servant
Carl Gelman
190 W. 12th St

The Green
Banbury
Oxon
England

14.7.11

Sir.

Some months ago I saw an account of a Speech you delivered at the "Chicago University Settlement" and it has been on my mind ever since to write and ask a very great favour of you, namely that you would purchase that we are anxious to dispose of as it is too large & expensive for us. You cannot have an idea how much good, and

and how much happiness you would give to us, and to many others, if you would consent to it being made into a "Home" for ladies who are reduced in circumstances and find it hard work to pay even a small rent, you would be conferring a very great boon. The house was built in 1900 and cost £3000 but if you would buy it we would sell it furnished for that amount except some pictures, silver and a few heirlooms, I would send you a plan & Photo, or if you would appoint some one to see over it I would be so grateful and would pray for blessings to rest upon you for giving happiness to several. I do not know your address but am sending this letter enclosed to the "Chicago University Settlement," in the hope

that it may reach you.
May I ask that you will
let me have a reply at
your convenience and
trusting it will be a
favourable one.

I am
yours truly
H. Garrett
(Mrs.)

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

Insufficient address

RETURNED TO WRITER

CHICAGO JUL 29 6 00 PM 1911 ILL.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AUG 31 10-AM 1911

Mr
The Queen
Balham
London
England

U. S. A. DIVISION DEAD LETTERS
AUG 30 1911

BANN
5.15 P.
AL

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Office of the President

Chicago, July 29, 1911

The address of Mr. Fels I have no knowledge of, and am therefore returning your letter to you.

Secretary to the President

The Green,
Banbury,
Oxon,
England.

TORONTO, CANADA.

A. & A. NELSON,
Proprietors.

File

Does Mr Hooper
Know of this?
W R H

Hart

Dec. 18th 1897

President Harper
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir, You may doubtless remember my speaking to you, at the Auditorium (in the dressing room) after your address, with respect to your reference to the prevention of human suffering, when I informed you that I was engaged in promoting the adoption of foods containing all the properties necessary to sustain life in perfect health, (at once dispensing with the necessity for medicine) as I have been able to do for over forty years.

You may also remember, that I ordered my agents, Mess Jevene, of Madison St. & Wabash

TORONTO, CANADA.

A. & A. NELSON,
Proprietors.

(2) 189

to send you some flour, and should be pleased to know whether you had it tried, as you will see, by the letter I have received from the wife of Dr John Hall, of New York, that by its use extraordinary benefits have been derived by members of the family. I am well known, and am considered to be, a walking example of the truth of the system of diet I advocate.

If you have not proved it for yourself I trust you will not fail to do so, not only in your own interest, and that of your family but the students of the University and of children yet unborn, as there is a divine property for sustaining the brain in this

TORONTO, CANADA.

A. & A. NELSON,
Proprietors.

(3) 189

properly constituted flour, as you will find, if you will only give it a fair trial. Bread, when made of this kind of flour, same as found in the Holy land, and in use there to this day, where, medical men would find nothing to do, was in use for over 5.000 years before the Christian Era. A lecture will be given by me in Temperance Hall Toronto before the medical men of this City. Would it be agreeable for me to deliver a lecture to the Students of your University? Kindly read the enclosed letters from Medical men, and thanking you in anticipation for a reply to this, I am dear Sir

(pleasantness Mr.) Yours most respectfully, Herbert W. Hart.

P.S. I have received the thanks of Your Excellency the Governor General the Countess of Aberdeen for the gift of Your Sacred Flour for the Government House.

I have seen Prof. Loudon of the Toronto University about the use of the flour in making bread for the students and expect to lecture there after Xmas. Would you have any objection to order some test to be made of its value, to the students, (the value to be) proved by weight and measurement of each student before and after eating the bread for 3 months,?

The contour and expression of the face can be greatly improved as shown by photo taken before and after, as proved in thousands of cases, more particularly by Sir Edwin Chadwick C.B. who made the change in his diet at the age of 80 and lived healthy & well to 93 years. WMA

WORLD-WIDE CELEBRATED

Health Restoring Flours

ADVOCATED BY

PROFESSOR HART

Professor of Dietetics and Scientific Food Specialist,

PATRONIZED BY

Her Majesty the Queen

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales **Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck**

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York

and other members of the Royal family.

Also patronized and prescribed by the most eminent physicians of Europe, United States, and Canada; commended by all Professorial Experts and Scientific Millers, including Charles A. Pillsbury,* of Minneapolis, Minn., who declared that, "after having obtained and tested all the so-called 'Whole-Wheat,' 'Entire Wheat' and decorticated and otherwise manipulated flours, prepared from wheat, he came to the conclusion that the Health Restoring Flour, he was producing on Prof. Hart's system was the only genuine whole wheat flour obtainable," all others were decorticated or tampered with in some way.

By the daily use of bread made from this flour, to the exclusion of White Bread, Crackers and Pastry, the weight of the body increases in thin and emaciated persons, and the adipose tissue gradually disappears in the corpulent, at the same time greatly increasing the strength of all the vital organs, more especially the stomach, heart, kidneys and liver.

The face regains rapidly its natural color and symmetry, the skin becomes more clear, the eye more bright, the mouth and lips more normal, and the general expression more intelligent and sympathetic.

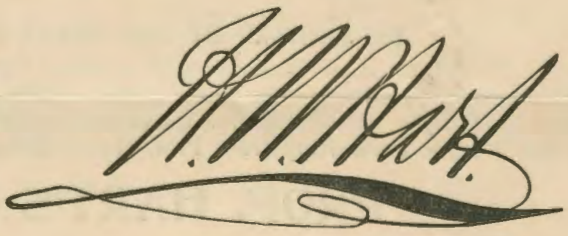
Bread made from this flour also supplies the natural laxative action of the bowels, which is absolutely essential to normal health, and for want of which so many lose their appetites, and, as a natural consequence, experience that mental depression and tired feeling so prevalent among all classes of society.

This Flour is not only prepared by an entirely new process, recently invented, so as to preserve all the properties of the wheat,

But, by a scientific application in its preparation, differing from all other productions from wheat, (that cannot be obtained by the Roller Milling Process) a marvellous effect is derived by the human system, as borne out by all its patrons, and certified to by Eminent Physicians, Specialists, and Professional Experts. (See testimonials on other side.)

* Charles A. Pillsbury was the first miller in the West to enter into a contract with Prof. Hart to supply this flour, after weeks of investigation and telegraphic enquiries all over America, in reply to which enquiries he received eulogistic letters from physicians and others who had proved its value, and who stated that this flour was far superior to every other kind they had tried, **and that its great merits ought to bring it into universal use.**

None genuine unless having the Trade Mark and Signature of the inventor, thus:



AGENTS:

CANADA: For Ontario, **Prof. Hart's Reform Milling Co., Toronto** to whom all communications should be addressed. Montreal: David Robertson & Co., 71 St. Peter Street — Wholesale Only

TORONTO: The MacWillie Co., Limited, Yonge and Richmond Sts.

OTTAWA: **QUEBEC:**

HAMILTON: Newton G. Galbraith. **LONDON: Scandrett Brothers.**

NEW YORK CITY: Weeks & Parr, 4 State Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.: Finlay Acker, North Eighth Street and Market Street.

CHICAGO, Ills.: Jevne & Co., 110 and 112 Madison Street, and Siegel Cooper & Co., State Street.

CINCINNATI: Peeble & Co., East Fourth Street.

DETROIT, Mich.: J. R. McMillan & Company, Woodward Avenue.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.: J. B. A. Kerns & Co., Eagle Mills.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.: Yerxa Brothers & Co., 425, 427 and 429 Nicolett Avenue.

LAURY'S, Pennsylvania: The Prof. Hart's Reform Milling Co., Laury's.

LONDON, England: William Whitely & Co., Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W., and Spiking & Co., Bakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

. . . TESTIMONIALS . . .

From the Wife of DR. JOHN HALL, Presbyterian Minister, New York

Dear Sir:

I have much pleasure in writing to you about your Health Restoring Flour. I find it, by experience, to be all you described it, palatable, healthy, and nutritious. It makes delicious bread, pastry, puddings, cakes, gems for breakfast, and pancakes. I have found it very good for sauces, thickening for soups and other food. SOME MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY HAVE DERIVED EXTRAORDINARY BENEFIT FROM ITS USE. I wish much that every household would try it, especially where there are children and invalids.

I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

To Prof. H. W. Hart. EMILY HALL, 712 Fifth Avenue.

The extensive Baker in New York, MR. WILBUR CUSHMAN, says:—

Dear Sir: February 17, 1895.

After two years' experience with your Health Restoring Flour, I am forced to the conclusion that it is the best on the market, and, for my own use, I would rather pay $20.00 for a barrel of it than $2.00 for any other kind or brand.

To Prof. H. W. Hart. Yours truly, WILBUR CUSHMAN.

DR. L. J. COOKE, Physical Director of the University of Minneapolis, says:—

My Dear Professor:

I have put your foods into the training rules. Personally, I am in superfine condition, in consequence of a diet *a la Hart*; my Cranial "Wheels" are running most harmoniously. Trusting that others may be blest as we are.

To Prof. H. W. Hart. Very heartily yours, L. J. COOKE, M.D.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY writes:—

Dear Sir:

I am requested by Mrs. McKinley to convey to you her grateful thanks for the Flour and Breakfast Food.

To Prof. H. W. Hart. Yours truly, WM. McKINLEY.

LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS, Lawyer, says:—

My Dear Sir: Chicago, June 7th, 1897

The members of my family, including myself, have used, for several months, your Health Bread; and I deem it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to say to you that it has been of great physical benefit to us all. It is the most nutritious and healthful bread that I have ever eaten—a true and genuine "staff of life."

I regard it as, indeed, a blessing to humanity, and hope for its introduction into universal use.

To Prof. H. W. Hart. Very truly yours, LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS.

Extract from letter of G. W. BALLOU, Esq., New York.

Wall Street, New York.

"I only know that bread made from Prof. Hart's Flour has a wonderful vitalizing quality, and if in general use, ought to develop a race of intellectual and physical giants, able to crush out anarchy and other dyspeptic doctrines."

DR. FORBES WINSLOW, the English Specialist in Mental Diseases, says:—

Dear Prof. Hart:

Since adopting your Health Bread in my family, I can speak very highly of its use, all the members of my family having benefitted by it in every way. I have also given it to my patients at the Hospital for Mental Diseases, with like good results.

From the analysis of it, I can safely say that it contains all the elements necessary to preserve a "sound mind in a sound body."

Wishing you every success in your endeavors to do good in the world.

Sincerely yours, FORBES WINSLOW, M.D.

PATRONIZED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY, for a quarter of a century.

The Duchess of Teck allowed no other food in the Royal Nursery but bread made of Prof. Hart's Flour and milk, so that the chief article of diet of the youthful Princess, the Duchess of York, who is considered to be one of the finest and most exceptional women in the world, was bread (Nature's "staff of life") made exclusively from Prof. Hart's Flour.

PROF. HART'S BREAKFAST FOOD

Is the most delicious and exceptional production from wheat ever offered to the public. It is so far superior to oatmeal that Scotchmen pronounce it fine and unapproached in flavour. This preparation is not only more wholesome and nutritious, but is entirely free from the objectionable property of over heating the blood. It is, therefore, invaluable to all, more especially for children; should be used in all schools, hospitals, hotels, and restaurants.

AN HISTORICAL FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

As it should be in the interest of the health, happiness, and length of life of the people, which was recorded by the water poet of the time, that **old Thomas Parr,** who lived to the great age of 150 years, and then died prematurely, "ate **coarse** wheaten bread, and cheese, flavoured with an onion."

"And for his daily swig,
Milk, buttermilk, water, whey, and wig."

PROF. HART'S HEALTH RESTORING *(UNFERMENTED)* BREAD now produced for the first time in Toronto by **The MacWillie Company, Limited,** is certified by Prof. Hart to be the very best production ever made from the wheat, its purity being guaranteed by him under a forfeit of **one thousand dollars.** No conception can be formed of its great value physically, mentally, and morally, unless eaten for several days. This Bread is *absolutely essential to the growth of children*, and no medical man who tries it can honestly withhold its use from any patient or hospital under his influence or direction.

The MacWillie Company also make the celebrated **BROWN BEAUTY BISCUITS,**

Cakes for schools of the most wholesome character, also pies and pastry, and other

DELICIOUS DIETETIC DELICACIES made from **Prof. Hart's Flours.**

The Globe.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

FOOD AND CONSCIENCE.

Relation of a Healthy Body to a Healthy Mind.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FORMER

Conformity to the Natural Laws Necessary.

A Correspondent Who Has Lived By Simple Laws and Recommends It to the World.

(To the Editor of The Globe :)

Sir,—Under the heading "The Conscience God's Will" your correspondent, Mr. James B. Livesey, in reviewing Cardinal James Gibbons' sermon on conscience, delivered in the Baltimore cathedral last April, narrates that it represents individualism in religion in contradistinction to socialism, and I consider it is one of the most important articles I ever read in a newspaper, and trust, in the interest of all classes, it will be reproduced in every newspaper and well digested by all well-wishers of the human race. I quite agree with the Cardinal that "the greatest need of our times is sturdy manhood, which will be persistent in carrying out the dictates of conscience in social, political and religious life." "The times needs men who will follow their conscience rather than expediency, principles rather than popularity." It is all very well for the Cardinal that he has a conscience, and that it has at last, for some cause or other, become alive to the fact that the conscience of man is the supreme judge that presides over the destinies of men, but that it depends upon the extent to which the organ of conscience is developed at birth and properly nourished in our daily food as to its size, capacity and susceptibility to receive right impressions so as to be able to form correct judgment in all things that come under our observation. Lord Bacon says that "the thoughts that come of themselves are more to be valued than those that are sought."

If this view of Lord Bacon be correct, then it is most desirable that the condition should be cultivated which will enable us to generate, as it were, these "thoughts that came of themselves." Lord Bacon does not enlighten us upon the subject. It would have been much better, and he would have rendered a much greater service to the world, in my humble opinion, had he investigat- guide to the world as to the cultivation of the highest attribute of man-conscience, so that all might conform to and "be persistent in carrying out the dictates of conscience in social, political and religious life." If this happy state of things had been realized, all men would be doing with others "as they would others do unto them," and be loving their neighbors as themselves, so fulfilling the law of Christ.

LIVES OF GREAT MEN.

If you will allow me space in your valuable paper to express my conviction, the result of nearly forty years' study of the characters and characteristics of the greatest and most prominent men of modern times, physiologically, physiognomically and phrenologically, including the Emperors of France, Austria and Germany, including Napoleon and Prince Frederick William, whom I had the privilege of knowing well; the Sultan of Turkey, whom I saw in Constantinople; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Tait and Benson, Dean Stanley, Thomas Carlyle, Thackeray, Charles Dickens, Pope Pious the IX., Bishops Manning and Salford; the present Archbishop of Westminster, whom I knew well when officiating in Salford; Lords Palmerston, Aberdeen, Russell (John), Derby (father and son), Beaconsfield, Salisbury and Hartington; Messrs. W. E. Gladstone, Foster, Robert Lowe, John Stuart Mill (who highly approved of my system of electing members to Parliament, as per published pamphlet), W. H. Smith, Balfour, Hicks-Beach, and Joseph Chamberlain. Few of those who have departed this life lived up to the organizations with which they were endowed, and some of them died off many years before their time, i. e., their organized capacity to live, through the daily violation of natural (Divine) laws: not from any fault of their own, but violated by the cooks and those that cater for the supply of foods to the people, that I am forced to the inevitable conclusion that the difference in a man's character, whatever his age or position in life may be (whether ruler or councillor, Archbishop or Bishop, parson or priest, General or soldier, physician or surgeon, legislator or banker, tradesman or mechanic, Prince or peasant), depends entirely upon the degree and quality of conscience or consciousness exercised in everyday life, which necessarily depend upon (1) The organization with which the individual is endowed at birth, (this naturally depending upon the physical condition and mental organization of the parents and greatly upon the composition of the food of the mother during gestation and suckling of the child). (2) The proper nourishment of body and brain and suitable training during childhood. ("As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined.") (3) The extent to which the natural laws to in youth and composition or c[illegible] laws are conformed regulates the appetite, as to the kind of liquid partaken of and its stimulating or non-stimulating character. (4) On the observance of or the perfect conformity to the actual requirements of the physical and mental organization (not the cultivated desire for artificially produced foods and drinks or the false palate and appetite for food occurring within eight hours of the previous meal), depends the resultant susceptibility of brain to think rightly, the moral courage to resolve and the physical capacity to perform what has been resolved. "Resolve to perform what you ought and perform without fail that you resolve." Longfellow says that

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We may make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time."

I trust that the reader will be led to inuire within, how far he is violating or observing the natural fundamental laws of life, on the evolution of which the present and future happiness and usefulness of life depends. The violation tends to retard the realization of the aspirations of life, whilst the observation tends to the development of the physical, mental and moral attributes of man, making life in its every stage better worth the living and the pleasures of life more capable of being enjoyed, as they were intended by the all-wise Creator they should be, enabling every man to become a temple of the living God, as Christ said, "Ye are temples of the living God," "the kingdom of God is within [illegible] as many as [illegible] God they are the sons of [illegible] sons ye are if ye believe in God and keep His commandments." The keeping of which are absolutely essential to a healthy, happy, prosperous and long life, of a nation as well as every individual unit.

A ROBUST BODY.

With a view to some explanation of my position and how I was led to investigate this subject, I may state that over 40 years ago I was admitted a member of the Episcopalian Church by the laying on of hands by the then Archbishop of Canterbury, and while living a strict and most consistent life as a devout member of the English Church I was constantly ailing in health and never robust, nor had I strong moral control so as to act up to my conscience. So much so was this the case that I always heartily repeated the responses : "We have done the things we ought not to have done, and left undone the things we should have done, and there is no health in us."

Some short time after my conversion I received a Government appointment and was ordered to proceed to the east, the Crimea being my destination, and as I was far from strong I did not expect to return, and, fortunately for me, I was led by some good spirit to go, as it turned out.

Within two months I found myself in a part of Asiatic Turkey, where there were none of the so-called luxuries of civilization, which in many respects, so far as health and longevity are concerned, is worse than barbarism. Burns says :—"There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will," and I have now, after over 40 years, great cause to thank Providence that my ends were shaped so that I might receive an education from nature in the natural laws of life, by which means I have not only been able to recover my lost energies, but to live a healthier, happier and more consistent and more useful life in the interest of my fellow-creatures, a life more in accordance with my convictions than I was ever able to do before, but that I have been able to work out my own salvation, so that for the last 40 years I have been able to live a true life and be what the Cardinal says a man ought to be. I quote his own words :—"The man who follows his conscience has but one master—God—and he will enjoy the liberty and glory of the kingdom of God." This expression, "the kingdom of God," is somewhat misleading. Christ says : "The kingdom of God is within you," "Ye are temples of the living God." The kingdom of God embraces the world, and the enjoyment of the world as it should be enjoyed is the enjoyment of His kingdom. But neither the Cardinal nor your correspondent, nor anyone else comes forward with the remedy, not even Ingersoll. Why ? Because they have never been face to face with nature, with an organization of to Divine teaching from within, influenced from conforming to nature's laws received from without without the least consciousness of their existence. Christ says "that which cometh out of the mouth defileth a man," but it must necessarily depend upon what goes into the mouth as to what comes out.

LIVING BY NATURAL LAWS.

I am able to state positively that the conforming to the natural laws causes an evolution of a very superior order that cannot be realized by any person without first conforming to the natural laws for sufficient length of time to be purified and regenerated by their divine influence, the result being a desire to conform to right-doing in all things, and a constant prompting to do all in our power to conduce to the happiness of others, which cannot be attained through any religion without perfect obedience to the natural laws of our being, ordained from the creation, but not observed through ignorance of their existence, and it will and must come to pass that that which nations reject will become the divine means of their regeneration, just in like manner as that which the builders rejected became the chief corner-stone of the building by which the human family have become elevated from brute beasts to Christian beings, capable of angelic acts and aspirations. In my opinion it is the first duty of the church of all denominations to learn and teach the people how to live so as to become healthy human beings, capable of discharging the duties of life and how to strengthen their moral courage so as to insure the perfect perpetuation of the race.

While a member of the church, I am not ordained to preach on the true bread of life, though I have had pulpits offered me. A physician in England says that the food reform of the people will never be thoroughly effective till preached from the pulpit. A New York physician says :—"I am glad you feel it your duty, and are sufficiently a humanitarian to preach and teach the results of your experience, theoretically and practically, to the American people (and the whole human race), who, for want of proper consideration of this most important subject have become a race of dyspeptics." It is the first duty of Christians to conform to nature's laws so as to attain that perfection of being of which they are by nature capable, so that the race in future may be one of well-begotten sons, instead of ill-begotten, as is too frequently the case. The mothers of the present day are no more to blame for the malformation of their children's skulls, or their delicate constitution, than the man is to blame for the deficiency in formation of the brain, where the conscience is developed which prevent [illegible] in exercising what he never had in a normal degree, or he couldn't help unless it is sustained by natural means, viz., suitable food. A child cannot help its lying, deceit and criminal instincts when its parents failed to endow it with the necessary skull formation for want of the lime in the blood, of which she had been deprived, through its removel from the food to satisfy the eye and the perverted palate, originating in the [illegible] greed regardless of its effects on suffering humanity.

Having devoted over 40 years of my life to this subject I am desirous of giving my fellow-creatures the benefit of my discoveries, which are of great importance to the world at this time.

It must necessarily depend upon the nourishment of the tree the size and quality of the fruit. If we "cannot gather grapes off thorns, or figs off thistles," it is impossible to obtain perfect bodies and brains from imperfectly-constituted foods.

HERBERT W. HART,
London, Eng.

Scientific food specialist, author of "What is Man's Proper Food," "How to Live so as to Enjoy Life," etc.

Toronto, Sept. 23.

Miller's

OPPORTUNITY.

Our

that the Canadians have offered to do business with the people of Great Britain on terms different from those accorded foreign countries. We are prepared to do business with our fellow-subjects on a basis different from that upon which we will trade with strangers, and we offer them a preference without in the same breath asking for something in return. This action of Canada impressed the British mind more favorably than anything else could have done. I consider it was extremely fortunate that we did not make any proviso that if you do so and so we will do so and so, but that we gave them the preference without any hint that we wanted anything in return. I believe our course will result in giving us in return ten times more benefit than we could have got had we begun by negotiating for a quid pro quo. Then I believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Great Britain following [illegible] government and the Dominion Parliament, and his contact with the people there, together with his speeches, did much to raise Canada in their estimation. His eloquence and patriotic sentiments as well as his attractive personality won the admiration of the Englishmen and stimulated their interest in everything Canadian. Both he and Lady Laurier made a most favorable impression while in the old land."

TRADE PROSPECTS.

"What are the prospects of trade between Canada and Great Britain?"

"Our own trade with Great Britain has been increasing from year to year, and the prospects never were as bright as at the present time. I anticipate a largely increased business, and I attribute the prospect, to some extent, to the improved feeling that exists between Canada and Great Britain, of which I have spoken. My own opinion is that in many lines of business there is an opening for profitable trade in Great Britain and on the continent, of which the business men and manufacturers of Canada should avail themselves. It would be well to embrace the opportunity presented by the exceptionally favorable conditions which now exist. An effort should be made to introduce such lines as we are able to produce and export. For dairy and agricultural products, wood and its manufactures, there is a market, and I have no doubt that many other articles of Canadian production could be profitably sent abroad."

"How do you regard the Canadian business outlook?"

"We are very much pleased with the business outlook in Canada. I believe that the position of the average man with whom we are doing business has improved from 10 to 20 per cent. compared with what it was two years ago. The view of business men with whom I conversed in England is that conditions there have undergone a great improvement, and that the purchasing power of the individual consumer is equal to five shillings in the pound better than it was a year ago. That, I believe, applies equally to Canada, and especially to the Northwest."

"Do you anticipate a substantial increase in immigration?"

"I am not in a position to speak with particular knowledge upon that subject. But I may say in this connection that the mining interests of Canada are attracting a tremendous amount of attention in Great Britain. Large numbers of people would have left for this country to engage in mining in the Klondike, but the papers were advising them to defer their departure until spring. If nothing happens to dampen the enthusiasm of those who propose to seek their fortunes in the mines there will be a large emigration to Canada when the winter is over. The attention that Canada is receiving in Great Britain, mines are being developed must act as a powerful stimulus to immigration. British capital is taking a keen interest in Canadian mines."

FOR BETTER ROADS.

A Good Roads Association Formed in New Brunswick—Mr. Campbell Speaks of the Roads in That Province.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, Ontario's Road Commissioner, returned to the city on Saturday from St. John, N.B., where he has been assisting in the organization of the New Brunswick Good Roads Association, an institution that was launched on Tuesday last on what will no doubt be a career of great usefulness, and which is patterned after the Good Roads Association of Ontario. Mr. Campbell, who speaks in the highest terms of the reception and treatment he received in the eastern Province, says that the leading citizens of the Province are taking a deep interest in the good roads movement, and he gives as an instance that among the many prominent people who were present, all of whom became active members of the association, were Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. C. H. Labillois, Commissioner of Agriculture; Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Provincial Secretary, and Dr. A. Stockton, M.P.P., leader of the Opposition.

The New Brunswick Government is also doing a great deal towards the betterment of the leading roads, in so much as they have appropriated about $200,000 a year for that purpose. The remainder of the roads are kept up by municipal appropriations, and by statute labor. Speaking of their condition he says that the leading roads are constructed of macadam, generally in a scientific manner, and are in good shape, while the by roads are improved but very little, and do not begin to compare with the by roads in Ontario, although they are built on the same plan.

While in St. John Mr. Campbell addressed three public meetings, and from the accounts published in the daily press of St. John he appears to have taken a very active part in the many discussions that arose during the meetings. At the conclusion of the proceedings he was tendered a very hearty vote of thanks.

VIRTUE AND INTELLIGENCE.

What the Citizens of Toronto are Noted for — An American's Impressions — Praise for the Fair.

Dr. E. C. Guild of Wheaton, Ill., in a letter from Toronto [illegible] to The Illinoian due respect to the record it has for morality and virtue. He says:—

"After a ride of seventy miles from Buffalo, I find myself in the beautiful city of Toronto. Toronto is noted for the virtue and intelligence of its citizens. It is one of the greatest educational centres in America. The following are some of its leading institutions of learning:—The University of Toronto, a Government school with eleven hundred students; Knox College, Presbyterian; Victoria University, Methodist; Trinity University, Episcopalian; McMaster College, Baptist. Besides these are several smaller colleges. The city is largely Protestant. It is called 'The City of Churches.' Two or three years ago it was announced that Bob Ingersoll would deliver his lecture on the God of the Bible. When the city authorities learned the fact they notified him that they worshipped the God of the Bible in Toronto, and that they would not allow him to come over there and insult that God. The consequence was that the agnostic did not go there to lecture.

"St. James' Cathedral, one of the oldest churches in the city, is said to have the highest spire of any church on the American continent, it reaching the church built upon this spot by that denomination. One of the first things that meets your eye as you enter the church are these words: 'This is the house of God; conduct yourself as you should in His Temple.' The Metropolitan (Methodist) Church, and the Baptist church on the corner of Gerrard and Jarvis streets, are magnificent buildings, and among the largest in the city. St. Michael's Cathedral is the most costly church in Toronto. Its interior is gorgeous beyond the power of tongue or pen to describe.

"But wherever you find God's churches laboring to take men and women toward heaven, you will ever find the devil present with his church, the saloon, to drag men down to death and hell. I find, however, that though Toronto is a license city, there is not one-sixth as many saloons, according to population, as there are in Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo or New York. During the three days that I spent in Toronto I saw but one man who was drunk. Brooklyn, N.Y., has been called the city of churches, but while Brooklyn has ten saloons to one church, Toronto has three churches to one saloon.

"I was told by one of the leading business men of the city that any lady or gentleman could walk the street at any time of night and feel perfecty safe in person and property. He further said: 'You do not hear of any hold-ups in this city; we have laws here and we enforce them.'

"The Ontario Exhibition is being held at present. It reminds one of the World's Fair on a smaller scale. The exhibition of farm products is equal to anything I have ever seen in the States. The Exhibition is held annually, and thousands of people are here from the States visiting this and other places of interest."

A Flush.

Yes, a flush of pleasure always hovers around the brow of the guests of the Queen's Hotel, Montreal.

They get good quarters, good meals, good attention. What more does a traveller want?

Bizzley—You must dislike Newcomb very much. Grizzly—I hate him as fiercely as a barber hates a bald-headed man with a full beard.—Truth.

REPÚBLICA MEXICANA

TARJETA POSTAL

Non

University of Chicago

Chicago Ill.

EN ESTE LADO SÓLO DEBE ESCRIBIRSE LA DIRECCIÓN

T. Galvan No 11 Sur de Puebla Monterey Mex.

Be it known to all Profesors, students and their friends that the Indians of Central and south america are in possession of some great secrets, not only do this children of nature know rich mines but what is of vastly more importance they know a great deal of the hidden treassures in the shape of natural Science and I am behind them ever since I come from the World's fair 93. I managed to get from a brown damsel a medicin man's note book & copied dozens of secrets I have also a herbarium of medicinal plants and know parties who can cure consumption, cancer, sifilis, yellow fever etc. I need home under funds to continue my Work and am willing to sell prescriptions at the rate of 100 Doll per. x oz. written in spanish only. Medicinal plants w. instructions 50 Doll per. doz. up to 30 doz. 25% in advance Yours Teresa Galvan

Unusual

Nov. 25, 1902.

Dr. A. Belchan Keyes,

299 North State St.,

Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 18th, and the same shall receive careful consideration.

Yours very truly,

Nov. 25, 1902.

Mr. A. Belden Noyes,

293 North State St.,

Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 16th, and the same shall receive careful consideration.

Yours very truly,

SEND MESSAGES BY PRIVATE TELEPHONE IN RESIDENCE NORTH 897

DR. A. BELCHAM KEYES
299 NORTH STATE ST.
NEAR OAK ST.

HOURS: TILL 8:30; 1 TO 2:30 AND 6 TO 8 P. M.

Prof W. R. Harper. Chicago, Nov 16/1902

Dear Sir

During my recent stay abroad I noticed many times the number of difficulties confronting "international intercomprehension" that were often due only to but slight arbitrary differences in proper names, that might be easily removed by our educators or at least simplified possibly regulated by some international arrangement.

The most striking is our own geographical nomenclature of foreign towns on our maps & in our books often sufficiently different in the way of spelling as to be unrecognisable abroad to say nothing of the overcrowding a mind with next to useless matter in this strenuous age.

These matters were recently discussed at the Reid Hof in Vienna by several of us during supper & much wonder expressed at the absence of any change in this regard among at least American Colleges.

The question does the foreigner

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299 NORTH STATE ST.
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(2)

Chicago,

learn more languages than the anglo-saxon cannot I believe be disputed by us but I do not believe he learns them quicker, at least this was the conclusion we came to and many peculiar things that had occurred to these men were related.

In Berlin 2 American boys repaired to the post office to make some arrangement as to their mail they began in German but were silenced with a wave & the German who spoke English was called but they could not make him understand their English so they spoke Midway German & he understood perfectly. Yes he understood but where was the town they named, maps were resorted to & consulted but the town was gone three days ago it has about 220,000 inhabitants & to day it was gone they pointed out a town in about that region trusted to luck that it was the same town with another name & departed. some one at the table suggested advertising for

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3

Chicago,

in another coming home to raise funds to dig for in and a few other witticisms;

Another mentioned the destructiveness to his interest in trying to read I believe some of his beloved mythology in a foreign tongue when he found his beloved heroes were either absent or clothed in some unrecognisable nom-de-plume and a third of arriving in Wien in the middle of the night and asking if that was Vienna being told there was no such place known in all Austria, and many other peculiar adventures by the rest were related to our amusement when some one suggested making a complaint to Prof Harper so it being a wet Sunday afternoon I have taken the liberty of writing to you on the subject knowing how that you are ever ready to listen to reasonable suggestions & apologizing for troubling you I am

Very obediently

A. Belcham Keyes M.D.

Austed Po West Va

Dec. 28 1910

Kind Sir

As I believe you are a good kind man to those who are in need would you make this new year a happy one for me by giving me enough money to pay the det on my home I have worked hard for several years and also my husband in Austed Coal field to pay for my home in Va but we have a big family of little ones and now I am in bad helth and want to go back home could you spare me one thousand dollars as that would make me the happiest sick woman on earth you would not never miss that or less if you cant spare that will make me happy I die not want to be rich for I would not give my hope for heaven for all this world well I wont write any more but I will leave this with you and you god to settle my prayers shall be for you that you

may reach that happy land where we shall want no money or any thing of this world if you will you can send me the money in any way you want to please ans this for my sake and let me go home and it will be a happy new year to me once more

may god bless you is my prayers

Address to

Mrs Emma Kidd
Ansted Po
West Va

To Mr John D Rockfeller

(2)

Austel West Va

Dec 28 1910.

Dear President Hudson

Will you please send this letter enclosed to that good kind man John D. Rockefeller which has been so kind to you all in Chicago dont you think he would give me a little to pay a det on my home in Va near Richmond I didnot no his address is why I didnt send my letter to him I and shure when you read this you will be kind enough to send this letter to him for me and my prayers shall be for you day and night. doe not throw my letter in your waist basket and forget this poor sick woman that wants to live again in her home god will reward you for this kind deed I no and if he wont give it to me wont you help me a little as I no you have more than you need I will close asking you

to remember me early on this new year
that is most here

Please address to
Mrs Emma Kidd
Amsted West Va

258

DR. FREDERICK MUELLER
SUITE 607, 72 E. MADISON STREET
Hours 10-12 & 2-4

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 th. 190 7

Dr. H. P. Judson,
Acting President of the University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Some time ago I wrote you with regard to the library I wish to dispose of. I had the honor of this matter with Dr. William R. Harper just before he died. I wished to donate the library to the University of Chicago with the understanding that Dr. [illegible] in connection with the medical department of the University, [illegible] there is a vacancy in orthopedic surgery, which I represent.

Awaiting your reply, I remain,

very truly yours

Frederick Mueller

January 28th, 1907.

Dr. Frederick Mueller,
72 East Madison St., Chicago.

My dear Dr. Mueller:-

Your favor of the 25th inst. is received. I was aware of your correspondence with Dr. Harper at the time. While the University is of course constantly receiving gifts of various kinds, it is a settled policy never to accept a gift if it is conditioned on any appointment in the faculty. Furthermore, the appointment to which you refer belongs to Rush Medical College which is distinct from the University and is not its medical department. I regret therefore that while we appreciate fully your desire to give the books to the library, we shall not be able to consider it in this way.

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258

UELLER
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2-4

'PHONE CENTRAL 5248

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