The Sunda

VOL. XXV., NO. 355. CHICAGO, SUN

STUDY OF LIFE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Hull Biological Laboratories Nearly Finished—Dedication July 2.

The Hull biological laboratories of the University of Chicago, Henry Ives Cobb architect, are nearing completion.

The last touches are being put to the exterior decorations. Little remains to be done except to equip the laboratories with the latest appliances for the study of the science of life. The biological laboratory comprises four large buildings, to be devoted to the four allied branches which form the science of biology, that is, zoology, anatomy, physiology, and botany. At no university in the United States has such splendid provision been made for all of these. Nearly every university of importance devotes [illegible] buildings to [illegible]

[illegible] be hard pine in the natural colors. The

HALL OF BOTANY.

one or two of the four while the others are passed over with less attention. In Europe three or four institutions possess laboratories which equal, but do not surpass either in size or equipment those now on the campus of the University of Chicago.

The laboratory forms one more link in the magnificent series of buildings which has been projected, and which, when complete, will constitute the University of Chicago, the most commodious institution of learning in the world.

Science Quadrangle.

In harmony with the general plan, the four new buildings are of English Gothic architecture. They are of gray Medford stone, arranged in a quadrangle fronting about 400 life. The pond will be bridged over, and a broad drive extend through the quadrangle, and the middle of the campus. The fourth side of the square is formed by a stone wall and iron gates.

The interior of the laboratories is severely plain. Doors and windows are finished in plaster; the walls are dead white, and the little woodwork used is also painted white. The floors are of tiling, with marble base, and the staircases are of iron and marble. Each building has a central corridor, with the various classrooms on either side. These are all low-ceiled. There are about ninety classrooms in all, exclusive of laboratories, storerooms, and private offices. The furnishing

cost of the whole approximates a half million dollars. This leaves another half million of the original gift as an endowment fund.

The heads of the four departments are naturally elated at the wide field of endeavor which will be opened with these buildings. Even in the cramped quarters which have been occupied up to this time the research work of the schools has been of incalculable benefit to science, and has attracted the attention of scholars in all parts of the world. The commodious quarters now provided will be none too large for the far-reaching investigations which are to be carried on.

Renowned Dr. Whitman.

The chief of the zoological department is

ical laboratory building. The museum is intended primarily as a working collection for students. All the great classes of birds, mammals, reptiles, etc., will be represented by their appropriate types. The life of the various types will be shown from the earliest to the adult stages, as from the larvae, or the egg, to the full-grown insect or bird. The class work done on the first floor will be the elementary and introductory work of the university student, such as might be taken up for general culture. The second floor is set apart for research work, and contains a number of private laboratories. Here is where the original work will commence.

Discovery.

Students will not be taught things so much as they will be expected to discover facts which will form valuable contributions to science. Dr. Whitman's private office and laboratory are also on the second floor. The third floor is devoted to embryology and cytology, the science which deals with cells and cellular structure.

The fourth floor will be occupied by the departments of bacteriology and paleontology. The third and fourth floors, like the second, will be practically for the use of students doing original work. The faculty of the department of zoology is composed of Drs. Whitman, Wheeler, Wattase, Jordan, and Bauer.

The zoological department will begin the publication of the zoological archives at the beginning of the summer quarter. Dr. Whitman admits that his dilemma is that of most editors, how in the world to find space for all the articles prepared. The first number of the archives will contain about 300 pages, with many illustrative plates. It will be printed by the university press and edited by the faculty of the department. Scholars from everywhere will contribute to make it one of the most interesting of scientific publications. There will be no fixed date of publication, and numbers will be issued from time to time as work in the school progresses. Many of the students in the zoological department have recently published papers of value in the Journal of Morphology and other magazines. A number of these students took up work as teachers in various institutions of the country this winter. Among the number are Dr. H. B. Johnson, University of California, who has published a scholarly article upon "Infusoria." Charles L. Bristol, University of New York, has a paper in press treating of "Leeches;" Dr. F. R. Lily, Ann Arbor, "Embryology of the Unio" (one of the mollusks); Dr. A. D. Meade, now of Brown University, "Embryology of the Annelids;" Dr. H. S. Brode, "Anatomy of One of the Minute Fresh-Water Annelids;" Miss Mary Sturges, "Parasitic Worm from Japan;" Dr. Agnes Claypole, Wellesley, "Embryology of a Marine Insect;" Dr. Locy, Northwestern University, "Segmentation of the Vertebrate Head;" Dr. C. Mary Clapp, Mount Holyoke, "Sense Organs of the Toad Fish."

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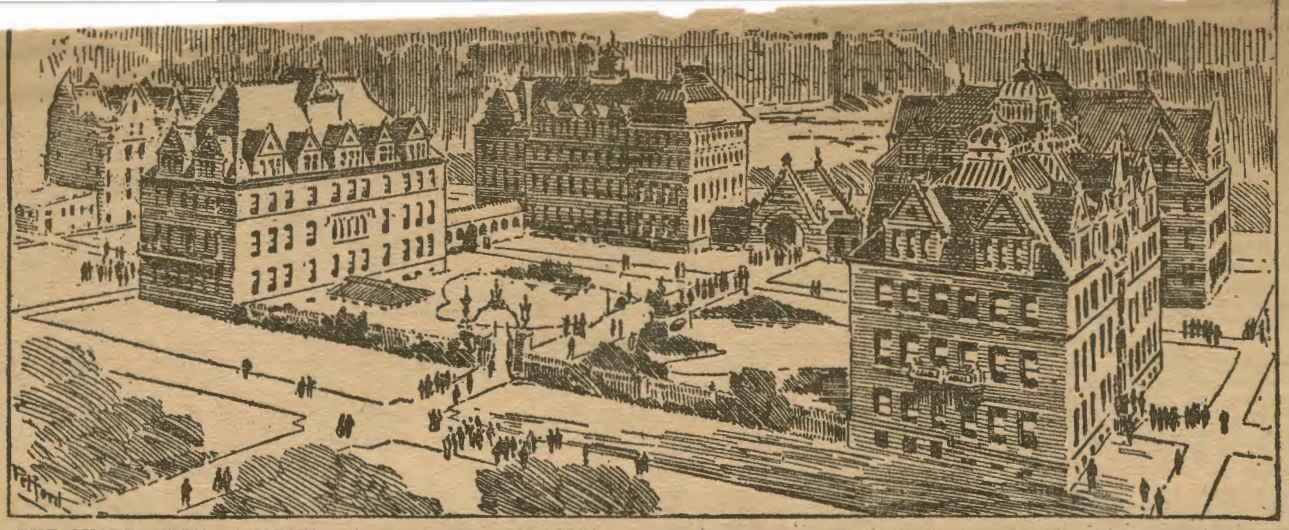

THE QUADRANGLE AS FORMED BY THE HULL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

feet on Fifty-Seventh street. The separate buildings are connected with each other by Gothic arches, which form one of the most ornamental as well as convenient features of the construction. The anatomy and zoology buildings form the north side of the square. The two are joined by low arcades, which connect with a strikingly original and impressive Gothic gate, fifty feet high, over a drive sixteen feet wide. The top of the arch is surmounted by the grotesque figure of a dragon carved in gray stone and accompanied on either side by a large dragon and hosts of symbolic figures of lesser size. This gate, with its curious decoration, is notable alike for its originality and its architectural beauty. The gates themselves are of wrought iron in exquisite symbolical design. Like the well-known Torrence gates, they were made in Chicago.

The arcades on either side are low and Gothic arched. They are furnished with cloister-like windows, filled with tiny, diamond-shaped panes. South of the anatomical and zoological buildings are those for physiology and botany, the former on the west, the latter on the east side of the quadrangle, and connected with the buildings on the north by arcades similar to the one described. Each of the buildings is four stories high, and of fireproof, steel construction, with tiled roof.

Plain and Practical.

The inclosed quadrangle will serve the two purposes of use and beauty. A pond in the center will furnish aquatic plants and animals to the departments of zoology and botany, and a garden surrounding this will be filled with all sorts of interesting specimens of plant

HALL OF ZOOLOGY.

Dr. C. O. Whitman. Dr. Whitman is a veteran in the ranks of science, and is especially near to the students of this country on account of his position as director of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Holl. His summers are spent there in enthusiastic work, which has established the laboratory as the greatest in the world. Dr. Whitman was formerly professor of zoology at Johns Hopkins University, the Imperial University of Japan, and Harvard University. He was also for some time in charge of the zoological station at Naples, Italy. He is a member of our National Academy, and of several foreign academies. Dr. Whitman first received graduate honors at Bowdoin College, that old New England institution which has given us so many of our foremost writers and teachers. His later studies were prosecuted at Leipsig, Germany. Perhaps no man in the university has a greater personal following than Dr. Whitman. He possesses the geniality and simplicity of character which so often accompany profound scholarship. He shares the delight of his pupils in making discoveries familiar to him for so many years. Apparently he keeps a kindly eye upon the work of each man and woman in the department, whether they come directly under his supervision or not. Dr. Whitman is a man of medium build, with snow-white hair and pointed beard. His eyes are a mild blue, his manner is affable and unassuming.

The appointment of the different rooms in the zoological building has already been made. The first floor will be devoted to a library and a synoptical museum. A very adequate collection of books is already made, and temporarily shelved in the Kent chemdepartment is Dr. H. H. Donaldson, a Johns Hopkins man. The anatomy building has one of the finest clinic and lecture rooms in the world. It is furnished with upholstered seats and writing tables, arranged in tiers, pit fashion, in a circle. The view is perfect from every part of the room, which seats 275 people. Back of the lecture platform there will be an arc light and a large portable screen on which charts and photographs can be shown for the benefit of the class. On the first floor there is a photoghaphic room with special apparatus for photographing microscopic objects. For instance, a microscope will be put in front of a section of a frog's nerve no larger than a pin point and a negative secured which can be enlarged to any size. This is a process of rather recent invention and a great improvement in accuracy and speed over the old method. The first floor of the anatomy building will be devoted to experimental psychology. The Germans began this study in Leipsic and Berlin about ten years ago in their determination to find out all about processes of feeling, and their connection with mental operations. The work divides itself into two principal parts—the study of physiology of the senses and the time occupied in the various mental operations. At first thought these subjects, or at least the last division, appears rather to belong to the domain of pure psychology. Upon reflection, however, it will be seen that there is very little pure psychology, and that it is inextricably mixed at the borders with anatomy and physiology. As an example of this, Dr. Donaldson mentions a simple experiment which may be regarded as a test either to determine a physiological or a psychological problem—how close together must two points be on the skin so that upon touching them with a sharp instrument the brain will receive a single sensation. This simple problem may be a question concerning the physiology of the skin or a test of the accuracy of mental impressions. Subtle distinctions like this, ferreted out by the thoughtful Germans, are to be discussed on the first floor of the new anatomy building. On the second floor will be the departments of histology and neurology.

Anatomy.

It was thought at one time that rooms would be assigned for the study of human anatomy but it has been decided to incorporate that school with the college of medicine, which is to be put up in the course of a year. As Dr. Donaldson points out, the study of human anatomy might appropriately be taken up in any one of several courses. It has its bearings upon medicine, physiology, sociology, anthropology, and art. The third story of the anatomy building is as yet unassigned. The fourth floor will contain rooms for special investigators and rooms for the study of the growth of animals. This study of growth has a very practical side, as it will demonstrate the resemblances and dissimilarities in the growth of man and that of the lower animals. It will also show the dependence of the body upon a particular organ. For example, it has been discovered that the liver increases and decreases in weight with the rest of the body, but that the brain attains almost its full

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CHICAGO, SUNDAY MARC 897—FORTY PAGES.

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Dr. John Merle C fessor of botany, recognized a the ern men who have in Western colleges researches in Easte the University of Ch up the presidency o The Botanical Gaz is the editor, is University of Chic school of botany. will begin its sha soon as it moves

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Associated with these m and scholars in all the state been apportioned among the schools in which they give flora of the various group as they are completed, and is estimated, will amount umes and require ten years A number of important grou signed for classification to Chicago. Among them are figwort or grape family, the family, and the umbellifers these will be studied and research students under Professor Coulter. The cost flora has been assumed by Yorker interested in science

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of the wise and faithful guardianship of the sum, and of no group of sciences which tended more to the advancement of the culture of the human race. This is not the first of Miss Culver's donations for public welfare. It is the first time that a woman has ever made such a munificent gift to science.

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John D. Rockefeller will be present, and Miss Culver will be urged to take some part in the festivities of the day.

War News and Chicago Greeks

Just now the Greeks in Chicago are breaking themselves up on the newspapers. Along on South Water street, during the lull in business after the exciting hours of the morning, when every descendant of the ancient gods tries to see how many stale bananas he can work off, there is a mighty turning to literature. The sons of Hellas perch them-

HALL OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Agricultural Professor J. ago.

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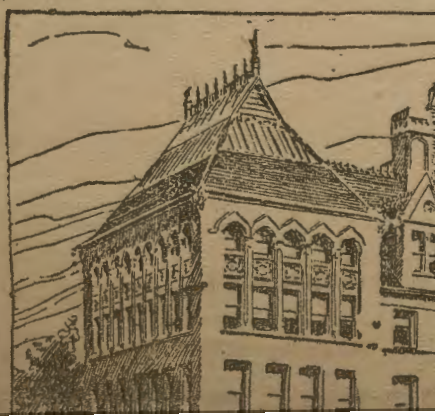

E UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, NOW NEARLY

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Dr. Jacques Loeb of Berlin
Dr. Loeb is a handsome and
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worker, he has no patience wi
to learning.

Nearly Ready for Occ

The biological laboratorie
about April 1, but will not be
classes until the summer quart
avoid moving during the spring

This splendid group of build
endowment are the gift of Miss
of Chicago, who suggested that
the name of Hull Biological Lab.
her uncle, Charles J. Hull, wh
the trustees of the old Chicago
In presenting the $1,000,000 to
Miss Culver wrote that she knew
institution which could offer bett

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selves upon convenient boxes. They unfold the papers and their breasts swell with pride at sight of their native country in two-column display heads.

As one of them said, "Greece, my native countree, she is little, but she fill de newspapers. I guess I spend 'bout 5 cent day now for de news." He was a great, big, grimy fellow, and he had his paper open at the foreign news page. There was nothing at all classic in his features or his pose, but he is from Greece, all the same. No doubt some of his near relations were in the fight at Troy and others of 'em worked on the frieze of the Parthenon. "How long will it take you to read that?" asked the reporter, pointing to a dispatch a quarter of a column long.

"Oh, I not read fast," he answered in a shamefaced way. "I guess dat take me fifteen minute. I haf to spell 'em out."

"Why don't you get papers from your own country, and read in Greek?"

Rough on Turkey.

"Ho! ho!" he laughed, lifting up his old woolen cap, and wiping the sweat from his classic brow. "I tink my countree haf already whip der Toorkee lonk time before I get de news zat vay." So, as it takes about fifteen days for the Athens papers to arrive in Chicago, he prefers to "spell out" the English.

And then he settled back against a pile of big fruit boxes and bemoaned his fate. He has married him a wife. There is no harm in that; of course. But this Greek teamster's wife is American. She has "putten her footen," as he expressed, right down on any move toward Greece.

So the big teamster's enthusiasm expends itself in harmless soda pop fizzing. He declares that he can't "eaten nor sleepen," so much are his patriotism and valor aroused.

It is really astonishing to find so many of the Chicago Greeks read English. They have even made rapid strides toward a mastery of the language since hostilities broke out in Europe.

Around at their meeting place in a saloon at N[illegible] arborn street is where the latest [illegible]ailed and canvassed. Those who [illegible] most proficient in reading soon [illegible] the salient points of an article [illegible] explain them to the others. The women are as thoroughly aroused as the men. "What would your wife say if you should take a notion to go over and help your folks out?" a black-eyed little fellow in a fruit shop was asked.

The Greek Women.

"She say, 'Go ahead,'" was the quick reply. "She say, 'I no wanten man won't fight for his nateve countree.'" And then he went on to explain volubly the important part that Greek women have always played in war. He is sure as shooting, too, that Greece is "no afraid," and that if the powers would only attend to their own affairs, Turkey would be wiped off the map in no time. The little fruit man has his own ideas about the European concert. "It like this," he explains. "I keep my shop. Nobody can get me out; nobody can tek my propertee. But spose somebody want get my propertee. He come in here and get up a fight. Then I get lock up and my trade all gone. That the way with Oorope. They all think I no get in row and lose my propertee."

Dr. J. N. Volicos, at No. 37 Cass street, is a popular and intelligent member of the Greek colony here. They all have great confidence in him. He is a much-sought-after man in the meetings, because he takes Greek papers. The sound of war news in their own tongue fires the Greeks to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Dr. Volicos was born in Candia, Crete, and educated in the University of Athens, Greece. Like so many Cretans his family left their native country for the free air of Greece. The population of Crete, he says, is made up of Cretans, Turks, Jews, and Armenians.

The Turks live mostly in the towns. Many

ter Ocean. *Part Two.*

FORTY PAGES. PAGES 13 TO 20.

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PHYSIOLOGY.

ness after the exciting hours of the morning, when every descendant of the ancient gods tries to see how many stale bananas he can work off, there is a mighty turning to literature. The sons of Hellas perch them-

of them own large farms, and the greater number are very rich. They spend their days in gambling and their nights at the playhouses. The poorer class of Turks, the doctor remarks, are nearly all butchers by trade. The native Cretans are merchants and farmers. The business of the country is in their hands. In the old free days the country had a million inhabitants; today it has 250,000, all told. The crops are mostly fruits—grapes, oranges, and olives, and wheat and barley. The olives grown in Crete are among the finest raised, and large quantities of oil are exported. Dr. Volicos gives it as his opinion that if Crete is freed the Greeks scattered over the world will flock back and settle in that country.

The native Cretans differ somewhat in their dress from their kindred in Greece, having adopted modified Turkish trousers. In sentiment, language, and manners they are at one with the Greeks.

Dr. Volicos mentions an old Cretan woman named Andonia, living at Athens, who has taken a soldier's part in two rebellions. Her husband fell at his post, and she seized his rifle and entered the ranks. It is quite usual there for women to carry ammunition, water, and provisions to the soldiers in line of battle. On church holy days and on festal days fathers seize the time for training their little boys to handle a rifle. Constantly recurring rebellions keep the people always aroused to a state of patriotic fury. "On one side of the hearth," says Dr. Volicos, "you see the picture of Christ and of Mary, on the other guns and swords." Dr. Volicos is a young man, and apparently well educated. He speaks several modern languages and confuses French and German somewhat with English. He is small, brown, with jet-black hair, and fine features.

His Literary Friends.

The late Father Healey, who was a celebrated wit, was looking over the library of a well-known brewer in Dublin. Taking up one of the books:

"Ah!" he says, "I see you have such-and-such a book here," naming the book.

"Oh," says the brewer, "that's an old friend of mine."

"Also," says Father Healey, "I see you have another book here," naming the book.

"Another old friend," said the brewer.

"Well," says the cleric, "it's easy to see you don't cut your old friends!"—London Answers.

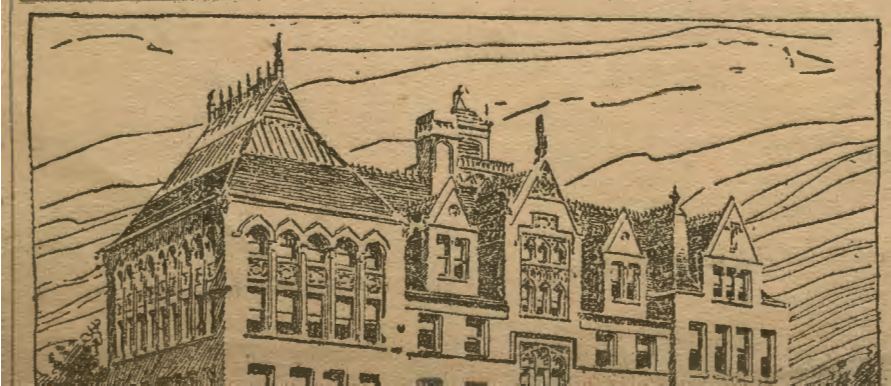
Her Explanation.

Mr. Grayson—You say that this Mrs. Sappington is a bad woman, and yet you invite her to your house. I'd like to know how you justify yourself?

Mrs. Grayson—Oh, but society hasn't found her out yet.—Cleveland Leader.

Unpardonable.

Marjorie—She threatens to sue that paper for publishing the details of her divorce suit.



ical laboratories it is with a wholly unconscious accent, as if she were thinking of another's work and quietly rejoicing in it.

"Of course, if my uncle had lived he would have done better," she says. "We often discussed the matter and thought of a variety of plans for carrying out our purpose. At one time we had almost decided upon a laboratory for physical research, independent of any other institution. Afterward, when the University of Chicago was projected, that seemed the most suitable and useful place. There were many considerations which led me to specify that the gift be used in physical research—a great many. For one thing, the need of the university appeared to be greatest in that direction. There have, too, been illnesses in my family in which science, or at least the knowledge of it we now have, was not able to help. I felt that there was great need for light along these lines."

When told that the authorities and students of the university were looking forward to her taking a prominent part in the opening exercises, she asked: "When are these exercises to be?"

On hearing that, although the buildings would be completed in a few days, the formal opening would not take place until July, she looked greatly relieved and said, with her shrewd and quiet smile, "Well, that is a good way off, and one can't tell; something often happens to prevent us taking part in the most enjoyable affairs."

Miss Culver's business office is about a block and a half from her residence on Ashland boulevard. The house where she lives is an unpretentious stone building, wedged into the midst of a row of narrow fronts of discouraging similarity. It is near the elevated road and car tracks, and in close proximity to a lot of small, clean shops. There is nothing to indicate that one of the broadest-minded and richest women in the world makes her home there. The office is equally modest. There is a brass plate down stairs, bearing the name "Helen Culver." The stairs are dark and steep, and the offices comprise a suite of three rooms on the second floor. They are bright and sunny, but in no wise luxurious.

Miss Culver sits at a small, old-fashioned desk, reading. Her appearance is most reassuring. No one ever looked into that shrewd, kindly, and cultured face without a feeling of great respect. She looks to be a woman of 50. Her hair is white and soft, and fastened at the back with a shell comb. Her face is rather round, with a square forehead, and firm chin. Her eyes are keen and blue, and look out through gold-rimmed spectacles. She is of medium size, and wears a tasteful dress of green, rough goods, trimmed in velvet.

Miss Culver is eminently approachable. She will talk of anything except herself. She receives visitors with a fine courtesy, precisely as if she were in her parlor at home. And who would guess it, the woman whose life has been filled with business cares, who attends personally to a vast estate, is engrossed in a Spanish drama, a new play, "El Grau Galeoto," by Jose Echegaray.

"I combine business with pleasure," Miss Culver explains. "I find the Spanish a beautiful language, and quite simple. I taught myself to read it. At the time I began studying it there was not a teacher to be found in Chicago. The only person who appeared to understand it was a priest on the West Side who declined to give lessons. As I was expecting to go to Mexico, I hunted up an old Spanish grammar in a second-hand book store and set to work."

And Miss Culver chats on, explaining the plot of the play she is reading and offering pungent little criticisms in passing. She is a great reader, conversant with French and German literature, as with English.

"During a few years," she said, "when I was kept constantly at my desk by the pressure of business worries, I used to feel it such a relief to go home in the evening and shut

HALL OF ANATOMY.

selves upon convenient boxes. They unfold the papers and their breasts swell with pride at sight of their native country in two-column display heads.

As one of them said, "Greece, my native countree, she is little, but she fill de newspapers. I guess I spend 'bout 5 cent day now for de news." He was a great, big, grimy fellow, and he had his paper open at the foreign news page. There was nothing at all classic in his features or his pose, but he is from Greece, all the same. No doubt some of his near relations were in the fight at Troy and others of 'em worked on the frieze of the Parthenon. "How long will it take you to read that?" asked the reporter, pointing to a dispatch a quarter of a column long.

"Oh, I not read fast," he answered in a shamefaced way. "I guess dat take me fifteen minute. I haf to spell 'em out."

"Why don't you get papers from your own country, and read in Greek?"

Rough on Turkey.

"Ho! ho!" he laughed, lifting up his old woolen cap, and wiping the sweat from his classic brow. "I tink my countree haf already whip der Toorkee lonk time before I get de news zat vay." So, as it takes about fifteen days for the Athens papers to arrive in Chicago, he prefers to "spell out" the English.

And then he settled back against a pile of big fruit boxes and bemoaned his fate. He has married him a wife. There is no harm in that, of course. But this Greek teamster's wife is American. She has "putten her footen," as he expressed, right down on any move toward Greece.

So the big teamster's enthusiasm expends itself in harmless soda pop fizzing. He declares that he can't "eaten nor sleepen," so much are his patriotism and valor aroused.

It is really astonishing to find so many of the Chicago Greeks read English. They have even made rapid strides toward a mastery of the language since hostilities broke out in Europe.

Around at their meeting place in a saloon at N[illegible] Dearborn street is where the latest [illegible]ailed and canvassed. Those who [illegible]most proficient in reading soon [illegible] the salient points of an article [illegible]xplain them to the others. The women are as thoroughly aroused as the men. "What would your wife say if you should take a notion to go over and help your folks out?" a black-eyed little fellow in a fruit shop was asked.

The Greek Women.

"She say, 'Go ahead,' " was the quick reply. "She say, 'I no wanten man won't fight for his nateve countree.' " And then he went on to explain volubly the important part that Greek women have always played in war. He is sure as shooting, too, that Greece is "no afraid," and that if the powers would only attend to their own affairs, Turkey would be wiped off the map in no time. The little fruit man has his own ideas about the European concert. "It like this," he explains. "I keep my shop. Nobody can get me out; nobody can tek my propertee. But spose somebody want get my propertee. He come in here and get up a fight. Then I get lock up and my trade all gone. That the way with Oorope. They all think I no get in row and lose my propertee."

Dr. J. N. Volicos, at No. 37 Cass street, is a popular and intelligent member of the Greek colony here. They all have great confidence in him. He is a much-sought-after man in the meetings, because he takes Greek papers. The sound of war news in their own tongue fires the Greeks to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Dr. Volicos was born in Candia, Crete, and educated in the University of Athens, Greece. Like so many Cretans his family left their native country for the free air of Greece. The population of Crete, he says, is made up of Cretans, Turks, Jews, and Armenians.

The Turks live mostly in the towns. Many

Madge—What part does she take exception to?

Marjorie—As soon as she knew they were going to print the story, she sent them her photograph, and they left it out.—Judge.

HELEN CULVER.

Almost any week day a visitor to Miss Helen Culver's office at No. 614 West Lake street will find her busy at her desk.

The woman who quietly built and endowed four magnificent university buildings in the name of science is a hard worker. Her life is passed in patient and steady endeavor rightly to discharge the obligations which wealth brings.

"No, I have never made a study of science except in the way we all learn a little of it at boarding schools," she answers, after laying aside her book and reaching out a friendly hand to her caller. "There are so many things to learn, and so many duties constantly pressing upon us, that none of us can quite do everything we should like, you know. Oh, the university buildings. Yes, yes, I hear they are nearly finished."

It is characteristic of Miss Culver that when she does let pass a few words about the biology

Miss Culver is fond of history, especially as it comes out in diaries, court chronicles, and the like, which give an insight into the real life and thought of the people. Just now she is delighted with Saint Armand's pictures of French society and the circle of Marie Antoinette. "I never care much for French poets, except Racine," she admits; "I can't see the poetry in their artificial style."

Among the Germans, Miss Culver likes Heine with the rest, although she finds him more than half French. As an example of his happy imagery she quoted his poem, in which Joy is a lovely "maedchen" and flits about the poet and flies away; but sorrow and illness an old "frau" that comes and sits beside his bed and "knits." Miss Culver's laugh, as she tells this with relish, is perfectly infectious. That she is a woman of courage, is proven by the fact that, while admiring other works of the great Goethe, she frankly admits to being bored by his "Wilhelm Meister," as well as finding the philosophy and the morals mediocre.

Miss Culver is a native of New York, and came to Chicago in 1854. She was associated with her uncle, Charles J. Hull, in the real estate business until his death, since when she has carried on the affairs of the firm.

"You were edu[illegible]ed in New York, Miss Culver?"

"I attended a girl's seminary in New York," she corrects, mildly, "but I educated myself."

Miss Culver takes a lively interest in current affairs, political and otherwise. Her sympathies are with the Cubans and the Greeks, and she expresses herself, as usual, in no uncertain terms.

When Miss Culver was brought suddenly into public gaze by the sensational announcement that her benevolence had enriched the University of Chicago by the gift of $1,000,000, there was a legitimate desire on everybody's part to see what manner of woman this benefactor of science was—in brief, what she looked like. So snap-shooters beset her. But she favored none, and to this day prays, as may be seen below, to be permitted to enjoy her retiracy undisturbed:

31 Ashland Boulevard
Dec 9th 1897.

My Dear _____

I would like very much to oblige you but I do not overcome my repugnance to this publicity of having my face in the newspapers.

So you will excuse me.

Yours very truly
Helen Culver.