

FINE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO'S HOPE.

Helen Culver's Gift Makes It Possible for America to Rival the Best German Institutions—Henry Ives Cobb's Plans.

The people of this city are grateful to Helen Culver for her great gift to science. Expressions of pleasure at the good fortune of the University of Chicago were given without reserve yesterday. The medical profession of Chicago, the men whose dearest interests are in the advancement of the science of medicine and surgery, rejoice at the promise contained in Miss Culver's gift for medical education. Professor Charles O. Whitman, director of the national marine biological laboratory at Wood's Holl and head professor of biology at the University of Chicago, already sees the picture, in his mind, of a great inland biological station at Lake Geneva, with botanical and zoological gardens, where students can watch the processes of evolution and the workings of heredity with better facilities than even Darwin enjoyed.

As soon as the biological palace is finished Henry Ives Cobb will construct a monumental gateway as the architectural jewel of the university and the masterpiece of its architect. He will design it in the style of the ancient buildings of pointed arches and massive buttresses which singularize the English gothic, and, being his own gift, it will probably be of surpassing beauty, with archways for carriages and foot passengers, and adorned, perhaps, with figures symbolizing learning and the arts, and supporting great iron ornamental gates.

Plan for the Hull Laboratory.

The Hull biological laboratory is to be placed on the northern side of the campus, back of Kent chemical laboratory and Ryerson physical laboratory, and the Henry Ives Cobb gateway will form the northern entrance.

Professors at the medical colleges of Chicago hope that a great endowed medical school will be built upon the foundation of a great school of science. They look forward confidently to the time when the youth of the land will not need to go abroad to follow the doctors of German universities in their researches in bacteriology and morphology and embryogeny. They hope to see the establishment of a school of medicine and surgery whose entrance requirements will make a thorough elementary education necessary, whose degrees will stand for study and skill and worth; a school that will not cater to tuition fees and attendance, but to high ideals and principles. They would see the University of Chicago medical school equal to the great German universities. They would have professors who can give all their time and strength to instruction and investigation—not practitioners who must earn a living while teaching at the clinic.

Bayard Holmes' Hopes.

"I hope it will be the beginning of a medical school," said Dr. Bayard Holmes, professor of surgical pathology and bacteriology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. "Medical education in Chicago is nowhere what it should be. The professors are not adequately paid. The classes are too large. Too much of the commercial spirit rules in the medical

gift, however, makes it possible for the university to expend half a million alone for building and equipment, and the separate sciences of anatomy, botany, physiology, zoology, neurology and paleontology will be housed in one building. The original plan called for five buildings, arranged in a quadrangle, with a large lecture hall in the center. The location of the new structure will be the same as was intended for the former group. The laboratory will be in all ways more imposing than any of its sister buildings on the campus. The English-Gothic style of architecture will, of course, prevail, but it will be beautifully embellished with towers and minarets. The two ends will present a series of projecting abutments, built in the shape of a semicircle, and the roof will have more broken angles and a sharper outline than any of the surrounding buildings. It will cut Greenwood avenue on the north side of the campus exactly in the center and will extend in length north and south on that street. The north end of the building will be about 100 feet back from Fifty-seventh street.

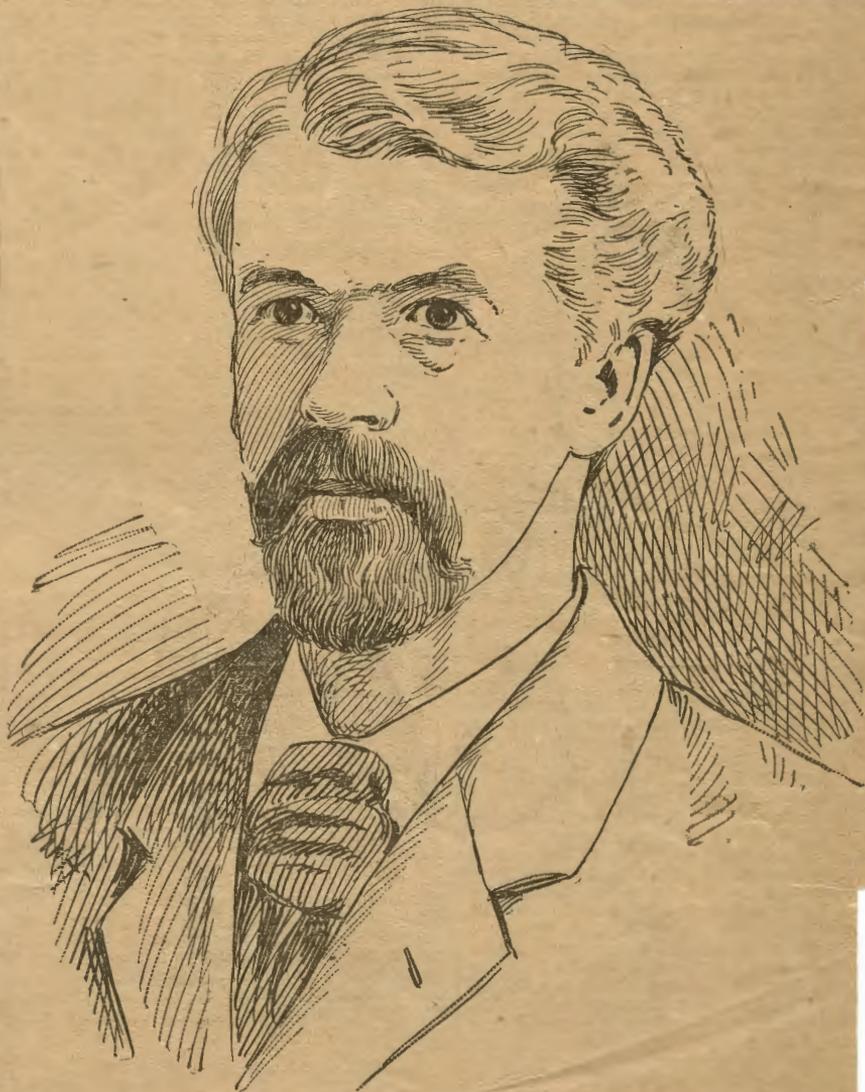
The happiest man on the University of Chicago campus yesterday was Professor

AHLWARDT IS WARNED

PREPARING FOR JEW BAITER.

Dr. I. J. Reis Seeks Enlistments for Committees to Look After Him If He Comes Here—Hirsch, Thomas and Gregory Talk.

Herr Ahlwardt, the Jew baiter, may receive a warmer welcome than he had hoped for when he comes to Chicago. Already steps are being taken to induce the professional anti-Semite to leave the city out of his itinerary. Should he refuse to heed the warning that he is not wanted there is a fine chance for Herr Ahlwardt to become the central figure of a sensational reception. This much was divulged yesterday by Dr. Ignace J. Reis, of 125 State street, who will



CHARLES O. WHITMAN.

[Head Professor of Zoological Department, University of Chicago.]

of the commercial spirit rules in the medical schools. I hope these departments of anatomy, physiology and neurology will form the foundations for a new medical school. They will certainly be a great advantage in the preparatory education of university students who intend studying medicine. This great biological department will also be useful to men who are going to for specialties. They will be able to do post-graduate work at home or abroad. For doctors and specialists on insanity

Ephraim Ingalls Talks.

"The establishment of these scientific departments is very important for medical education in Chicago," was the comment of Dr. Ephraim Ingalls, president of Rush Medical College. "The obvious tendency will be to advance the character and standard of medical instruction. It certainly will be a great advantage both to the profession and the public. There would be a great many difficulties in the way of establishing a medical institution out there, except, perhaps, a post-graduate school. The chief difficulty would be in getting clinical material. Of course, it could be established, but it would take a great deal of money, and I think an endowment for the present medical schools would be a wiser expenditure of money."

Dr. Weller Van Hook, professor of surgical pathology and bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, said it would have a beneficial effect upon medical instruction in every way. "This event will be a starting point for the study of hygiene in the United States. It will result in the improvement of facilities for the study of bacteriology. The United States is much behind in the study of hygiene, in which the greatest work is in Germany. This department will result in great good for elementary education. All students should study biology before entering a medical college. But its highest service will be in placing facilities for post-graduate work equivalent to those of Germany. There are a half dozen young men in Chicago to-day who are making specialties of bacteriology and pathology and have been obliged to travel to Europe to study. There is no reason why teachers should not be imported from Germany or developed here, and these young men could get the same training in Chicago."

Whitman, head of the biological department. "This splendid gift will enable us to go ahead with the plans which were agreed upon before the university opened its doors," he said. "Plans for the biological building on this campus will be prepared at once, as the drawings are already in the hands of Mr. Cobb, the university's architect. The plans for the inland station at Lake George are not as yet completed. We hope to have an inland laboratory near the lake."

A Leading Biologist.

Charles O. Whitman, the head of the biological department, or, more correctly, head of the departments of zoology and animal morphology, has by his long career in his chosen work been recognized as one of the leading biologists of the world. His connection with learned bodies of men the world over testifies to his recognition and worth. Even in far-off Japan he is well known by scientific men. While comparatively young he was called to the Imperial University of Japan, and there held a professorship in zoology for three years. More important work awaited him at home, however, and he was soon known in Europe by his connection with the Naples zoological station.

Professor Whitman was born in Woodstock, Me., fifty-three years ago, and received his

mail letters to a large number of Hebrew citizens to-day asking their assistance carrying out his plans against the unwelcome visitor from foreign shores.

While Dr. Reis was busy writing letters, Herr Ahlwardt was being discussed in various pulpits throughout the city in an uncompromising fashion. Dr. Emil Hirsch referred to the visitor in his sermon as a "Jewish congregation as one of the profane

Dr. Reis wants to form a reception committee that will meet the exile, as soon as he puts his foot down on Chicago soil, with sundry flying tokens of disgust. If Herr Ahlwardt should persist in hiring a hall and attempt to air his views, Dr. Reis proposes that another committee shall make it unpleasant for the speaker before he has a chance to speak. In other words, it is an intention to suppress the fiery-tongued orator at the start. Dr. Reis became acquainted with Herr Ahlwardt six years ago while residing in Berlin, and has nothing pleasant to say about him.

"In sending out letters to-morrow," said Dr. Reis, "I hope to secure the active cooperation of a number of men in forming a committee, which will send Ahlwardt word that his visit to Chicago will be a source of trouble to him and advising that he remain away. If he should insist upon coming after this warning I would believe in making his advent so highly interesting that he will wish he had stayed away. I understand the German Lutheran ministers in Cleveland have organized a committee to request Ahlwardt to pass Cleveland by. He is not in New York, I believe, and in his contemplated trip west expects to lecture in Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis. I hope we will be able to keep him from coming here."

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch discussed "Ancient and Modern Anti-Semites" in his discourse before



Looks Into the Future.

Francis R. Sherwood, professor of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was greatly pleased at the gift for a biological school. He hoped to see an endowed school of medicine established by the University of Chicago. "The difficulty in the way of setting a high standard at medical schools now," he said, "is that they depend upon a good attendance of students to keep them up. Professors cannot devote their whole time to instruction, but must support themselves by practice. The endowed institution can fix a high standard for entrance and graduation, and students may come or not, as they please. There will always be enough students who are looking for the best education to fill the school. At present Germany is the best place outside of America to study medicine. An endowed school in Chicago should reach the same standard as the government schools of Germany."

Form of the Gift.

Helen Culver's great gift is in the form of property—building lots and tenement-houses and cottages in the southwestern part of the city. These will become more and more valuable. At present they produce an income that represents 5 per cent upon \$1,000,000, so that the rental becomes at once available for endowments.

Miss Jane Adams and Miss Florence Kelley regret that an impression has gone out that Hull House, which belongs to Miss Culver, will become a University of Chicago settlement. They will maintain the individuality and the independence which have given life to the Hull House settlement. Miss Culver is one of the trustees of the settlement, and the property is leased until 1920, and the University of Chicago will become in no way identified with the work of the settlement. If included in the gift, its interest will be simply proprietary. The directors of the Hull House settlement are confident that they will conduct the settlement on its original lines for a quarter of a century to come, and believe that the university, which has a settlement of its own, will have no inclination to demand government over this.

Building Plans Changed.

The gift, coming as it does and given on such magnificent scale, will slightly change the original plans of buildings on the campus. Biology means an entire group of elementary sciences, and it was once the idea of President Harper to build separate homes for each of these: anatomy, physiology,



HENRY IVES COBB'S SKETCH FOR THE PROPOSED BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

early education in the schools of Norway, Me. He took his bachelor's degree at Bowdoin College in 1868, and his master's three years later at the same college. The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred on him in 1878 by the University of Lelpsic. He has been connected with various schools in this country, among them being Westford Academy, Johns Hopkins University and Harvard College. He was professor at Clark University when he was called to his present position in 1892. At the same time he was connected with Allis Lake laboratory and has since 1888 been director of the United States biological laboratory at Wood's Holl, Mass. Professor Whitman is also editor of the Journal of Morphology and of the microscopic department of the American Naturalist. He is also president of the American Morphological Society, and was last year elected a member of the National Academy.

HALF-RATE HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

To Canada—The Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway

Will sell holiday excursion tickets to all points in Canada on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 19, 20 and 21, at one fare for the round trip, good to return up to Jan. 9, 1896. Ticket office, 103 Clark street.

War on Cincinnati Saloons.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—The Antisaloon League, which has had an existence in Ohio for three years, is to invade Cincinnati, from which it has so far held aloof. Rev. Mr. Bartlett, who has had charge of the Christian or Disciples' Church, at Elyria, Ohio, has resigned his charge and will come here and organize

the congregation of Sinal Temple yesterday morning. Dr. Hirsch made but the one direct reference to Ahlwardt before quoted. He traced the development of this count the progress in art and literature, a brought out the point that all notable ag and all great nations suffer epidemic outbreaks, and that the anti-Semitism existing to-day could be considered one of these. Continuing, he said:

The pretense is made that it is the purpose of Jews be saved unto Christ and the anti-Semite assume an importance at this stubbornness blindness of the Jew. The Christian, however, believes the Jew as a Jew must be preserved. Christ had to be a Jew, according to Protestant thinking, and the apostles had to be Jews, according to Protestant doctrine. Religious bigotry is not the fountain of poison that is spreading through this world, but the great center of prejudice teaching lies in the Sunday schools of the Ethical Culture Society, in the Catholic and other Sunday schools where it is taught that the Jews crucified the Savior. It is here the heart of the children is opened in such a manner that prejudice toward the Jew is natural. The Jews did not crucify Christ. If they did, what share had I in the deeds of my remote ancestors? The child is taught these things without any explanation that the Jew of to-day is not the Jew of that period.

The Jews in Russia.

Russia, with its ideas of social and religious unification, is the outgrowth of the materialist philosophy of our age. Naturally the first to feel the effects of all new social doctrines are the Jews—experiments of this kind are always tried on the Jews, and to my mind we could have a higher duty to perform than to teach one's by our own suffering. The Russian Jews complain—they are artists. They suffer, they do not suffer. With the idea of